in's Drug Store.

For Moths

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10 CENTS PER BOX.

halin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

IN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

OBLE, South Quincy
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rgin's Drug Store.

1—tf

C. KENDRICK,

e and Bill Broker,

1 State Street, Boston.

DA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of and, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish ght.

ncy Address: 66 Franklin St.

1—26t

ISING SUN
OVE POLISH

TY OF POLISH.
TING LABOR, CLEANLINESS,
ILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED.
NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

3—Wedewly

R SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. A very desirable estate in Quincy Centre; modern house of 12 rooms, bath, steam le and carriage shed, 30,000 feet of choice fruit trees.

Valuable estate on Garfield uincy. Modern house, 8 rooms, 25,000 feet of land.

or Lease. House 12 rooms, stable acres of land in Quincy Point.

New house, 9 rooms and bath, t of land, excellent view, in

House, 9 rooms, steam heat, feet of land, on Newport avenue,

House, 10 rooms, suitable for lies, with two excellent building ughs Neck.

or Lease. Ellis estate in South 1,000 feet of land; house 10 rooms, l sheds. Low price.

The Vining Estate on Washing- Quincy; furnished or unfurnished. 12 rooms, bath, etc., stable and car- e.

Ten valuable estates in Quincy Prices ranging from $3500 to

Modern house, 9 rooms and uincy Centre. Favorable rental ble parties.

House, 9 rooms, on Hancock St.

House, 10 rooms and stable, on n Street, Quincy.

Tenement of six rooms in Quincy

House, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, ncock Street, Quincy.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and e season.

Store No. 142 Copeland Street, cy.

Store on Washington street,

Desk Room in this office.

Lots in all parts of the city for terms.

roperty and collection of rents a

negotiated at reasonable rates.

e H. Brown & Co.,

Real Estate and Mortgages

ams Building, Quincy.

ce at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

12—tf

NT ROCK

e of a New Shoe for Working Men.

OR CONGRESS.

ICE, $1.50.

le & Jones,

DAMS BUILDING.

13—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 21. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, A. D. McCLELLAN, } Trustees.

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished at SOUTHER'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18. 11—tf

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL,

SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

West Quincy

NEWSBOYS WANTED

TO SELL THE LEDGER.

— APPLY TO —

H. CORAM.

Boys will be allowed half a cent on each paper Sold.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

WHISTLES BLEW

But the Granite Cutters of Quincy Did Not Respond.

PROPOSITION NOT ACCEPTED.

It was 1 A. M. This Morning Before the Mass Meeting of the Granite Cutters Adjourned—But Very Few Men at Work Today—Speedy Settlement Looked for.

A meeting of the members of the Granite Cutters' Union was held last night, to vote by ballot on the proposition by the Manufacturers' Union. Nearly 900 cutters assembled but the hall was not large enough to accommodate them. The total vote cast was 707, and resulted in 72 in favor and 635 against. The committee of the manufacturers waited until the result was forwarded to them, and then went into session. When the vote was announced the matter was talked over, and they voted to adjourn.

The yards were open this morning as usual, but none of the cutters started to work except in a few instances.

This morning the streets have a lively aspect, while the yards are just the opposite.

In a few yards there are a few men working, but where work is being carried on it is mostly by apprentices.

One yard was to start this morning with two gangs of men, but when the cutters arrived, the blacksmiths refused to sharpen for them.

In a few places on the Commons some quarrymen are at work where the contractors conceded to their demands. In all about seventy-five men.

The polishers are also out and business in general in the granite line is at a standstill.

Loss of $3,000 to $4,000.

In all it is estimated that 1500 men are loafing, which means a loss of $3,000 to $4,000 daily to the city.

The cutters have sent a communication to the manufacturers offering to lay the matter before the State Board of Arbitration or any other honorable board for settlement, and they will abide by the decision of said board.

The men in the different unions are firm in their demands, and will stand by each other until the matter is settled.

A strike committee from the cutters has been appointed to go to all the yards and see that no men are working for less than 31 cents per hour and also to see that bill of prices asked for is being enforced.

The manufacturers who have been interviewed, say that their yards are open to all who wish to go to work on the terms in their proposition, and that their places of business will be open every morning at seven o'clock, and be closed every evening at five o'clock.

The Quarrymen.

The quarrymen held a meeting last night and admitted fifty new members. The demand was 22 1-2 cents per hour, nine hours to constitute a day's work. A committee had been appointed by them who presented a paper to the quarry owners for signatures granting the demand. About 15 firms signed and 25 did not. Those that signed were mostly on the Commons, and in nearly all cases the men kept to work today. Of the 25 the most prominent are:

Granite Railway Co.,
McKenzie & Paterson,
Churchill & Hitchcock,
Badger Bros.,
Field & Wild,
F. Hardwick & Son,
C. H. Hardwick & Son,
Craig & Richards,
Elcock & Sons,
F. J. Fuller,
O. T. Rogers Granite Co.,
McDonnell & Sons,
Townsend & Clement,
Dell Bros.,
H. Barker & Sons.

Where Men are at Work.

Among the quarry owners who conceded to the demands are:

William Shea & Son,
John Reinhalter,
Mathaurs & Co.,
Merry Mount Granite Co.,
A. Erickson.

The Polishers.

The polishers who also had a paper which they presented to their employers asking for 9 hours and 10 hours pay, and which was in most cases ignored, have also struck.

RECORDED SALES.

Recent Transfers of Real Estate in Quincy and Vicinity.

The Banker and Tradesman of May 1, reports the following real estate transfers:

In This City.

George S. Dodge to S. S. Chamberlain, $1.

Patrick Mulrey to James Rigney, $1.

James Rigney to Margaret Mulrey, $1.

City of Quincy to Greenleaf Land Association, $27,000.

Terrence Keenan to T. F. Keenan, $3,000.

Barnabas Clarke to Timothy Gilcoine, $467.

Mary H. Emery et al., to M. E. D. Moody, $1.

James Mears to J. A. Caryl, $1.

Charles Crane et al., to B. F. Crane, $1.

Ellen F. Bush et al., to E. G. Bergfors, $350.

Emmie C. Wild to Joseph Adams, $1.

Joseph Adams to J. F. Grant, $500.

David Jones et al., to M. A. Brownrigg, $1.

In Braintree.

Nathaniel F. Safford to H. H. Snow, $660.

Nathaniel F. Safford to O. M. Rogers, $660.

Mrs. Alexander Downey to Thomas Downey, $300.

Mrs. Alexander Downey to Alexander Downey, Jr., $300.

In Milton.

George W. Morton to A. J. Whalen, $300.

James B. Thayer et al to Lester N. Godfrey, $2,000.

Lester N. Godfrey to Nathan Godfrey et al $2,000.

Stillman L. Tucker to A. H. Woodworth, $1.

Mrs. J. G. Horner to G. A. Fisher, $1,902.

In Weymouth.

John E. Mann to S. H. Sherman, $1.

Solomon Ford et al. to Clinton Nash, $161.

Emmons J. Derby to C. H. Nolan, $900.

Charles H. Nolan to Clinton Nash, $600.

George D. Lamont to W. F. Gray, $1.

George D. Lamont to C. H. Hemenway, $1.

Zechariah L. Bicknell to Henry Curtis, $850.

Spelling Match at Wollaston.

A large company enjoyed the entertainment at the M. E. Church on Wednesday evening. About thirty members of the West Quincy Epworth League were present. The "magic circle" exercises were heartily applauded.

Miss Grace Durgin gave a recitation; Miss Zena Baker a "lecture on milk," Miss Grace Johnson a sermon, Misses Bertha Nichols and Helen Johnson sang a song, entitled "The Golden Wedding," reading by Miss Annie Bennett, stump speech by Helen Johnson, and a very laughable musicale—the "comb chorus" by the circle.

Ten women were pitted against the same number of men in the spelling match. Rev. Mr. Freeman gave out the words. Miss Helen C. Smith and Mr. Charles W. Johnson were the captains of the two sides. Mr. Winship fell at the first round, "chocolate"; didn't agreed with him. Nesbit went down on "valise," Dr. Colgan, Powell, Fraser, and Miss Jones on "vitriol."

A piece of dress goods floored one, a spring medicine another, and "magazine" a third. Eleven or twelve to their sorrow learned how to spell "porphyry."

Mr. Winship took the first and only prize—a set of alphabet blocks.

Miss Ella York gave a reading, and Miss Helen Smith and Dr. Colgan sung a song. The exercises were opened by a piano solo by Miss Emma Burkman.

After the entertainment six gallons of ice cream were disposed of.

Accident This Afternoon.

A four-horse stone team started from the works of McKenzie & Paterson on Canal street this afternoon, and run as far as the Mt. Wollaston Cemetery. Two of the horses were thrown and one severely injured.

Michael Pitts, in attempting to stop the horses, was knocked down and the horse stepped on him. He will have an uncomfortable foot for a few days. Dr. Sheahan attended him.

K. of H. Anniversary.

The 10th anniversary of the Knights and Ladies of Honor will be celebrated on next Wednesday evening at Grand Army hall. A supper and entertainment will be given by the Quincy lodge. The Grand officers from Boston will be present, and Union lodge of Randolph has been invited to attend.

Sudden Death at Atlantic.

Mr. Roderick McLane of Water street died suddenly last evening. He is a carpenter and worked Wednesday until after 5 P. M. He was taken with apoplexy and died about 6 o'clock.

Miss Lillian M. Corliss formerly of West Quincy who moved to the West some years ago, was married April 10 at the residence of Mr. John McCormick, Eminence, Ill., to Mr. James T. McNish a prosperous young farmer of that place.

THE CAKE AWARDED.

Second Day of the Festival of Days at Wollaston Hall.

Wollaston hall was crowded again last evening. The Unitarians have brought to a close one of the most successful fairs ever held in Wollaston. The guessers on the doll's name, number of peanuts in a bottle (entitling the nearest guesser to a carpenter's tool chest), and the weight of the wedding-cake, were announced. Mrs. W. S. Key was awarded the doll, she guessing its right name—Jeannette. There were 76 peanuts in the bottle, and Mrs. Frank N. Bates, Mrs. Charles T. Baker, and Mrs. George Weston each guessed 78. The bottle was then partially emptied, and Mrs. Frank N. Bates guessed the nearest of the three on the number remaining in the bottle, and was declared the winner of the tool chest. The greatest interest, however, centered in the weight of the cake. After over 100 guesses had been registered, it was weighed and balanced the scales at 17 pounds and 2 ounces. Mr. Thomas Fenno having guessed 17 pounds and 4 ounces was awarded the cake. He presented it to the society and it was immediately cut up into slices and sold.

The Guessers and Guesses.

	Pounds.	Ounces.
Mrs. C. W. Smith,	10	8
Farrington McIntire,	20	4
C. E. Thayer,	25	
J. M. Rice,	21	
C. Very Starrett,	20	4
Mrs. Wm. Waterhouse,	32	
Mrs. J. W. Porter,	18	4
Miss M. E. Glidden,	19	6
Miss Bertha V. Jameson,	18	8
Anson C. Ray,	22	8
George Weston,	15	2
G. B. Rice,	24	3
C. T. Baker,	14	6
Mrs. Thomas Fenno,	49	
W. J. Wellington,	15	8
C. W. Smith,	19	
T. A. Harrington,	17	8
Mrs. J. A. Fratus,	19	4
J. Idell Spindell,	20	8
W. H. Bowker,	24	3
Mrs. W. H. Bowker,	16	
W. S. Key,	18	8
G. G. Greenlef,	15	
Maud Weston,	15	2
E. S. Taylor,	21	4
Maud Weston,	19	
Miss Bennett,	20	
C. W. Tucker,	20	2
E. F. Taylor,	15	4
George Weston,	14	
C. T. Baker,	15	2
E. S. Taylor,	16	3
George Weston,	16	
H. E. Spear,	11	13
Mrs. Thomas Mitchell,	28	
Charles M. Bryant,	13	7
E. H. Sprague,	16	12
Mrs. Hull,	27	4
R. H. Lincoln,	43	
Mrs. Allen,	20	
Maude Eaton,	18	12
Mrs. C. M. Bryant,	14	1
Mrs. Sprague,	23	5
Mr. Bennett,	17	6 1-2
Miss H. M. Faxon,	31	12
Miss Hayward,	12	7
W. Nickerson,	23	4
W. Nickerson,	21	12
W. M. Hatch,	22	8
Mrs. F. P. Waterhouse,	15	3
W. J. Wellington,	16	4
S. F. Howard,	13	
Mrs. F. N. Bates,	28	
George Ela,	46	
Mrs. W. H. Logan,	16	12
F. N. Bates,	21	8
Mr. Ward,	18	1
Thomas Fenno,	17	
J. C. Bates,	15	2
J. H. Osborne,	13	
J. C. Daley,	12	8
W. P. Chase,	22	
Mr. Holmes,	19	8
Mr. Bennett,	17	6
I. H. Faunce,	12	3
C. T. Baker,	16	2
Joshua Hanson,	16	
F. W. Hayden,	14	4
F. A. Page,	18	
Mrs. F. A. Page,	5	
Mrs. J. C. Bates,	16	1 3-4
Mrs. J. C. Bates,	21	2
Miss Marion Taylor,	16	6
C. M. Bryant,	16	6
Mrs. E. F. Taylor,	19	2
C. M. Bryant,	19	2
Walter Baker,	16	12
Mr. Bennett,	16	9 3-4
Mrs. C. T. Baker,	18	11
C. M. Bryant,	18	11
George Weston,	14	12
C. T. Baker,	15	8
E. S. Taylor,	17	8
Mrs. W. J. Wellington	25	
F. N. Bates,	24	13
W. P. Chase,	21	
C. W. Smith,	24	
Thomas Fenno,	17	4
Mrs. Thomas Fenno,	22	
Miss Cora Wellington,	12	8
Miss W. F. Howard,	19	4
C. M. Bryant,	14	8
C. M. Bryant,	20	2
Mr. Backus,	16	
J. S. Whiting,	37	8
George Weston,	16	10
S. G. Baker,	50	
Mrs. E. F. Taylor,	36	3
Mrs. A. F. Lemon,	40	
J. C. Bates,	25	
Miss Cora Wellington,	21	
Mrs. C. M. Bryant,	17	8
F. A. Page,	20	3
Tressey Key,	18	
Mrs. J. C. Bates,	18	3
Mrs. W. J. Wellington,	15	12
C. M. Bryant,	18	3
C. M. Bryant,	18	4 1-2

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.

We have just received, direct from the MANUFACTURERS ABROAD, and shall offer for sale the coming week, a choice lot of Novelties in

MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED

GUIPURE LACES.

Nothing just like them has ever been seen in the Market.

GUIPURE CURTAINS,

WITH FRILLED EDGES, WHITE AND ECRU.

GUIPURE BED SETS

TO MATCH THE CURTAINS EXACTLY.

GUIPURE LACE BY THE YARD TO MATCH BOTH.

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS,

With Purled Edge, very Fine and Lacey, and very inexpensive. The whole lot of the above-mentioned Curtains cost between

$4.00 and $7.50 a Pair.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

TAMBOURED MUSLIN CURTAINS,

ALSO WITH BED SETS TO MATCH.

These will be found very dainty and pretty for making a complete Chamber Outfit. To go with these goods, we have something entirely new in CURTAIN POLES.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-LEAF SCREEN,

Made in Hard Woods, and filled with Imitation Silks.

Price, $6.00 Each.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,

The Season is at hand for these Useful Articles, and we are prepared to execute all work in this direction promptly and faithfully. Have to offer some Specialties in the way of

French Dimities and Cretonnes,

And all kinds of Linens.

An inspection of our stock is solicited before placing orders.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

558 and 560 Washington St., and 30 to 34 Harrison Ave. Extension.

BOSTON, MASS.

20—3t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

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FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

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Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

A Day in Our Schools.

How many and how rich are the blessings which our children enjoy! The public school life of today is vastly different from that of fifteen or twenty years ago. Even the youngest child in our public schools is made confortable and happy. The very first thing the teacher does is to inspire confidence in himself in the child. Little by little this grows, and when the child gets into the older rooms he is able to make a great deal better recitation than a child of the same ability could have done twenty years ago.

After visiting other schools, and coming to Quincy, one is impressed with the ease the children have in expressing themselves and saying just exactly what is in their minds. To know a thing is good, but to be able to *tell* all you know about that particular thing is better still. If this will only stick to the children until they are men and women it will be a great gain. The writer has in mind an incident which occurred in our schools just before the time of Col. Parker's coming. A little simple story was read to a room full of children with the understanding that they were to re-write it, or tell the story on paper in their own way. Hardly one out of twenty could write the story so that it would be readable. Now, a written examination is the natural outcome of all school life. To the old scholar a written examination held all the terrors imaginable.

The average child of ten of today can make better figures than the average child of fifteen of the old school system. It seems as though the new system of teaching does more for children not quite as bright as others than the old. The bright stars are bound to shine, but the lesser lights need sometimes a great deal of help to bring them to view.

The prospects for a good crop of spellers are very encouraging. The tendency to cultivate a love for good literature is one of the strongest points. A great many of our public school children have no training except the school-training, and that often does and should give color to the whole after life. How important then, to start them in the right line of reading. The habit of committing to memory poems selected from the very best sources, not only strengthens the memory, but creates a love for the beautiful.

Of the music and drawing taught the children, too much can not be said, although the music is first. What a pleasure to hear their voices blending together so harmoniously. To be able to sing not a few songs but *any* song. When once a child can read music the work of learning to play on any instrument is half done.

Then think how hard it used to be to get school books in past days. Many a boy and girl were obliged to give up school because he could not buy his books, and the child of today with his beautifully pointed pencils would scorn to look at the stump of a pencil which would have gladdened the hearts of those children.

The advantages do not end with the public school either. Scholarships are offered here, there and everywhere for the ambitious boy or girl who will avail himself of the opportunities. College is not beyond the reach of those who are willing to work for it.

If the children will make the very most of the advantages held out to them we will have a generation of men and women to be proud of.

It is the same with a man as it is with his house; you will find all sorts of useless things in the upper story.

Chinese John.

Consistency is one of the jewels we Americans can wear with peculiar grace. There is the Chinese exclusion act. On demand of the Pacific coast it was passed, forbidding anybody to bring any more Chinese into this country under penalty of $1,000 fine and a year's imprisonment. Then, of course, since no more Chinese can come in, great numbers of them immediately want to come in. The Chinese merchants are interested in having them come, because they themselves make a good thing out of it. They offer large inducements to Pacific coast gentlemen who have declared that the Chinese must go, to help smuggle their yellow fellow countrymen into the United States. Then the Pacific coast gentlemen are persuaded that Chinese immigration is not such a bad thing after all, and go into the lucrative business of smuggling Chinamen. Capt. Williams, of the sloop Benicia Boy, is now in jail at San Diego for bringing a cargo of Chinamen from Mexico and trying to land them. He told the officer who boarded his sloop that he was "jew fishing," but the cargo found in the sloop's hold was not that kind of a catch.

Certain it is that many Chinese have come into the country since the exclusion act was passed. They are still coming in steadily, and those Americans who desire their cheap labor on railroads and elsewhere beckon them with invisible hand across the border, both from Mexico and Canada.

Since the Canadian Pacific railroad and its main branches have been completed work is scarce in the Dominion for the Celestials, and they turn their wishful eyes to the Canaan southwards. Then they gently steal near to the border, and, after lingering in a Canadian town for a few days, softly skip over the border in the night time. They hide themselves during the day, and get far inland before they are seen by anybody. Guides conduct them to a place of safety. Then who knows when they came into the country? It is not uncommon now for these sly Chinamen to paint themselves like Indians, clothe themselves in blankets and slip into the States as red men. They would not come unless there was encouragement from some source for them to do so.

The British consul at Galveston has furnished to the state department of his government his opinion in general of the state of Texas. He says that Texas has immense undeveloped resources, and only wants proper irrigation to become a paradise and a garden. Then he remarks: "Its progress is checked by a high customs tariff and a prevailing spirit of lawlessness." Consul Lyall would better be careful how he calls Texas lawless. Some of its aggrieved sons from the ranches would like no better sport than calling him out of bed one of these nights and making him dance while they shot at his feet to make him dance faster. They would not do this out of any malice, but only to prove that the people of Texas were law abiding and orderly citizens.

The giant co-operative enterprises of our time grow more and more impressive. There is now a syndicate that proposes to take hold of the whole national debt of Mexico and pay it in a lump, accepting Mexican government lands for its security. The syndicate will not only pay existing obligations, but will furnish funds to develop the resources of the country. The Mexican government proposes on its part to accept the offer, having faith that the added development of the republic's resources will fully meet the interest of the debt and in time extinguish the principal. The members of this great syndicate of people who have more money than they know what to do with belong in London and Paris chiefly, with a few in New York.

At last a substitute for the monopolized jute bagging has been found, and southern planters are jubilant. W. E. Jackson, a lawyer of Augusta, Ga., has perfected a process whereby bagging for baling cotton can be produced from the cotton stalk itself. One year's yield of stalks will produce bagging sufficient to bale three years' cotton crop. The machinery required for the process is very heavy, consisting of huge rollers and crushers and looms for weaving. The stalks in the field will be worth $2 a ton. This invention means $2,000,000 a year in the pockets of southern farmers.

The house of representatives has passed a bill providing that $4 a month shall be retained from the pay of a United States soldier the first year of his enlistment. This is to be repaid him on his honorable discharge from the service, but is to be forfeited altogether for misconduct. The bill is aimed at deserters. Fewer good men than ever would enlist under such a severe law. The only effective way to prevent desertion from the army is to make the service so agreeable to the recruit that he will not want to desert. Let our lawmakers consider that side of the question.

Nearly all the diamond cutters of the world are, curiously enough, Jews. Ten thousand of them find employment in the city of Amsterdam alone, and 7,000 of them are out of work because of the great rise in the price of uncut diamonds. The thing that the shoddy aristocracy most dreaded will therefore not come to pass. Diamonds will not become so cheap that everybody can sport one. The shoddies can still enjoy this little claim to distinction.

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

Boston Carpenters Fail to Secure Concessions.

PLOTS OF ANARCHISTS.

They Intended to Sack Shops and Banks. French Authorities Taking Extraordinary Precautions—Strikes Elsewhere.

BOSTON, May 1.—The strike of the carpenters of Boston for an eight-hour work day begun this morning. There are at least 4200 carpenters in Boston who will be involved in this movement. It now looks as if 2000 of them would be granted their demands without any resistance by the employing carpenters not connected with the Carpenters's Builders' association. The arbitration committee of the Carpenters' unions believes that the immediate employment of such a large number of men under the new order of things will have a decided influence upon those employing carpenters affiliated with the Carpenters' Builders' association, and will not only hasten a settlement of the strike, but enable them to secure the desired result. Efforts have been made by the union carpenters to secure a conference with their employers, and, if possible, have their request submitted to arbitration.

They did not abandon all hope that such a conference would be granted until yesterday afternoon, when the board of directors of the Master Builders' association practically declined to ask the Carpenters Builders' association to confer with the union's arbitration committee.

Upon the receipt of the above reply from the Master Builders' association, the arbitration committee sent word to the carpenters in all parts of Boston that all hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty had been abandoned, and that every carpenter in the employ of a man who refused his men the right to say how many hours they would work was to strike this morning.

The Squire Strike.

The conflict between the striking employes of J. P. Squire & Co. and the new men recently hired by the firm seems to have begun in earnest, as last evening occurred a partial repetition of Tuesday night's trouble. The Italians were again the victims. They were followed, hooted at and otherwise interfered with by a big crowd on their way home frem work about 6 o'clock. The appearance of the police prevented serious trouble.

ANARCHISTS' PLOTS.

Important Information Gained by the Discovery of a Manifesto.

LONDON, May 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that, in an interview, Minister Constans declared that he had no fear concerning May Day. The discontented, he said, would exhibit their strength, but so also would the larger party of law-abiders, thus facilitating the task of the government. The minister continued: "I have ordered the arrest of fifty Anarchists in Paris and elsewhere. Louise Michel was arrested for incendiary speeches at Roanne. Six hundred and fifty cudgels were found in the house of the Marquis de Mores, with which it was intended to arm rioters. I shall continue to take precautions until all danger has passed. Then I shall take steps to expel four or five thousand foreigners who endanger public security. Toleration has become a crime. I intend to purge the country without delay. It is time to stop the attempt to start a permanent conflagration among us, which, if it should break out, would consume the world."

Plot to Rob Banks.

PARIS, May 1.—While policemen were trying to arrest three Italian Anarchists in the Fauborg street, Jacques, the Italians drew knives to defend themselves. A scuffle ensued, the police using their swords. All three were finally arrested. One of the Anarchists arrested had in his possession a manifesto which showed that he intended with friends to sack shops and banks. In consequence of this revelation the number of watchmen in all the banks have been doubled. The Labor Exchange is guarded by police.

Fourteen hundred hawkers have been arrested, and will be kept imprisoned till Friday, to prevent their being employed and paid to engage in riotous demonstrations. The police seized 1500 iron-tipped cudgels at the office of the Journal d'Assaut, and a stock of revolvers and knives at the house of a Socialist.

The Situation at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of union carpenters was held last night at which the determination to strike to-day, unless the increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour is granted, was reaffirmed. It was announced that about 500 men employed by different builders in the city had been granted the increase. There are about 2300 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters outside of these, who, it is believed, will strike if ordered. The executive board of the Journeymen Carpenters' union has endorsed the demand of the members and will stand by them in their strike.

Victory for Railroad Men.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The supreme council of the Federated Order of Railway Employes held a final meeting and decided to accept the propositions, of the different railroad companies centering in this city, made to their yard employes, which is 24 cents an hour for day conductors and 25 for night, and 18 cents an hour for day brakemen and 19 cents for night. This is quite an advance over former wages for this locality. Both sides look on the settlement as a victory.

Chicago Packers Won't Strike.

CHICAGO, May 1.—President O'Neill, of the Packing House Employes' union, said that he should not order a strike. The executive committee favor the course advised for all workingmen by the Federation of Labor—that for the present the eight-hour struggle be confined to the ranks of the carpenters. It is thought, however, that there will be a number of sporadic strikes.

A Fight with Police.

THE HAGUE, May 1.—A meeting of 4000 workingmen was held in connection with the eight-hour movement. While the meeting was dispersing a collision occurred with the police, and several workingmen were hurt by being struck by policemen's clubs.

Coopers on Strike.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—Seventeen coopers employed by Sperry & Barnes, pork packers, asked the firm for an eight-hour day with increased pay. The firm refused to grant the request and the men struck.

BOLDLY FACING DEATH.

James Palmer, the Thrice Convicted Murderer, Will Die on the Gallows To-day.

CONCORD, N. H., May 1.—At 6 p. m. last evening James Palmer, the thrice reprieved Portsmouth murderer, was removed from his cell in the prison and taken to the matron's room in the warden's house by Deputy Warden Robinson, at which time the death watch was put on. Chaplain Wilkins and Deputy Robinson remained with him all night, and the latter surrendered him to Sheriff Coffin of Rockingham county at 10:30 this morning.

Palmer is again the same stolid man he continued to be from his arrest until recently, and will meet his death fearlessly. For several days his appetite has been good. He made up his bed yesterday and ate his meals heartily. He spent some time in conversation with the chaplain last evening, and slept soundly. The scaffold and rope are the same used at the execution of Thomas Samon, the Laconia murderer, April 16, 1885. It was placed in position in the southeast corridor after the prisoners went to work this morning.

Sheriff Coffin tested the rope with a 159-pound weight and found it in good condition. Palmer weighs 135 pounds. Sheriff Coffin, Deputy Sheriffs S. J. Whidden of Portsmouth, J. W. Towle of Chester, and D. H. Harvey of Nottingham will be on the scaffold, and Palmer will be attended by Chaplain Wilkins. Palmer will be given an opportunity by Sheriff Coffin to make any statement he wishes on the scaffold, but Mr. Coffin states that Palmer will make no confession, his mother and brother having told him not to do so.

Palmer's mother is now dead. His brother, who resides in Portsmouth, came here about a fortnight since, and took his final leave of the unfortunate man. At Palmer's request a telegram was sent Coroner John Ryder of Portsmouth to come here, as he wishes him to take charge of his body. Mr. Ryder came in response to the summons, and will carry the body to Portsmouth, where it will be interred beside that of Palmer's mother.

Sheriff Coffin has requested twelve representatives of the press to act as a jury at the execution. There will also be present several relatives of Whitehouse, the murdered man, Deputies to assist Sheriff Coffin, besides other officers.

TWO LEVEES GIVE WAY.

Will Result Disastrously to the Surrounding Country.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The Picayune's Bayou Sara special says: The old levee in front of Hermitage and Pointe Coupee side caved in, letting the water against the new levee, and causing the latter to give way. It is now between 200 and 300 feet wide and widening. Sevell Bros. claim, with prompt action of labor and material, it can be closed. This break will prove disastrous to False river, West Baton Rouge and Iberville, and also put the Grosse Tete levee to a severe test. No material change in the situation at Morgansea. The break in the Bayou Sara front is closed.

Lived Beyond His Means.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—William Moore, paymaster for the Farrell Iron company, at Ansonia, was arrested and held in $6000 on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that he manipulated the pay-roll, drawing $20 a week for fictitious employes, and charged the company at a rate of $3.75 for other employes, while the men received but $2.50. The large number of men employed and the frequent changes make an accurate estimate of the losses impossible. The amount is thought to be large. Expensive living and high bred trotting horses are the causes given for Moore's downfall.

Election Frauds in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The sensation of the hour in political circles is the discovery by the state attorney of gigantic election frauds in the Twenty-fourth ward. In the registry lists the state attorney has discovered over fifty fictitious names. Five of the men who voted under them illegally are under arrest. Warrants for thirty-five more are in the hands of officers.

Railroad Track Not a Playground.

NORWOOD, Ont., May 1.—Three little girls were playing on the railway track near here, when an express train came along. A man saw the danger, but had only time to push one of them off the track, risking his life to do this. Annie Waller was instantly killed and Regina Fry probably fatally injured. She was carried 300 yards on the cow-catcher.

Two Killed, Eight Injured.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Ten bricklayers employed in putting up an icehouse for Swift & Co., at the stock yards, were thrown thirty feet to the ground by the collapse of a scaffold. Two of the men, Herman Kaufman and John Gregor, were fatally hurt. Eight others were seriously injured.

They "Misunderstood" Orders.

LONDON, May 1.—The government officials at Canea, Crete, have explained that the Turkish soldiers who insulted and unhorsed the Russian consul misunderstood the orders of their adjutant, who has been imprisoned. The consul, however, is not satisfied and demands fuller reparation.

Put Asunder.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Mrs. John M. Ward, states that Mr. and Mrs. Ward, in presence of their respective counsel, have signed articles of final separation, on terms satisfactory to each, and in a spirit of mutual friendliness.

Suit Against McCalla.

NEW YORK, May 1.—John E. Walker, the man who was struck with a sword and otherwise, it is claimed, ill-treated by Commander McCalla aboard the U. S. S. Enterprise, has begun a civil suit against the commander for $15,000 damages.

Great Britain is Solid in Uganda.

ZANZIBAR, May 1.—The expedition under Mr. Jackson, an officer of the British East Africa company, has arrived at Ugunda and concluded treaties with Mwanga and other chiefs, placing Uganda exclusively under British influence.

Serious Revolution in Paraguay.

BUENOS AYRES, May 1.—A revolution has broken out in Paraguay. Several persons have been killed and many wounded. Telegraphic communication is interrupted, and the details that have been received are meager.

Demands of Detroiters.

DETROIT, Mich., May 1.—The carpenters of the city struck to-day for an eight-hour work day and pay at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Forecast for New England: Fair; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

VETERANS' REWARD.

Service Pension Bill Passed by a Vote of 179 to 70.

MORE RESTRICTIVE RULES

May Be Asked for in the Senate, Which Will Probably Cause a Commotion—About Public Building Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In the house, Mr. McKinley of Ohio, from the committee on rules, reported a provision providing for the immediate consideration of the senate service pension bill, to which the Morrill service pension bill may be ordered as a substitute, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky protested against the adoption of resolutions of this character, which took away from the committee of the whole the right to consider money bills, and forced the house to a vote upon them after a brief debate. It was estimated that the Morrill bill involved an expenditure of $40,000,000 and the senate bill an expenditure of $37,000,000. One of these bills it was proposed to pass after three hours' debate. It was not fair to the members of the house: it was not fair to the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. McKinley argued that the resolution was justified under the present code of rules. Not only this, but it was justified by the precedents set by the house over which the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Carlisle) presided. The Republicans wanted to do the public business of the country. What the country wanted was results, and not speeches. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Morrill of Kansas took the floor in explanation and support of his bill. This act of justice, he said, had been too long postponed. If the government were to grant a service pension it should grant it without delay. The total number of persons put upon the pension roll under the provisions of the bill was estimated at 440,000, at an annual cost of $39,629,000. The object of the bill was to render aid to every soldier over 62 years of age, to every disabled soldier without regard to age, and to widows of deceased soldiers who needed assistance.

Although the government had not been niggardly to the old soldier, it had not been extravagant. His old comrades were as loyal and true to the government today as when they left their homes and firesides and went to battle for their country, and those who were successful and surrounded by the comforts of life and health would forego any claim against the government until their unfortunate comrades were kindly cared for.

Mr. Yoder of Ohio spoke in favor of the per diem pension bill. He charged the Republicans with not being true to their promises to the soldiers. At this late moment the majority came forward with a so-called service pension bill, which might be better entitled a bill "providing pensions to soldiers after they are dead, and their widows providing they become paupers before they die."

Mr. Sawyer of New York arraigned the Democratic party for opposing pension legislation.

Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kerr of Iowa and J. D. Taylor of Ohio advocated the bill. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio stated that under this bill the pension expenditure would be increased to $150,000,000, or 43 per cent. of the gross income of the government, annually.

After an extended debate in which Messrs Springer of Illinois, Turner and Perkins of Kansas and Kutcheon of Michigan participated, the bill was ordered to a vote. An amendment of Mr. Yoder providing for a per deim pension was ruled out on point of order. The caucus amendment reducing the age limitation from 62 to 60 years was agreed to. The Morrill bill was then passed as a substitute for the senate bill—yeas 183, nays 71.

Mr. Yoder moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back a per diem pension bill. This was lost—yeas 48, nays 161.

The senate bill, as amended by the substitute, was then passed: Yeas, 179; nays, 70. (Loud applause.)

The bill authorizes the secretary of the interior to place on the pension roll the name of any officer or enlisted man of 60 years of age or over, or who shall hereafter reach that age, who served ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the war of the Rebellion, and shall have received an honorable discharge therefrom, said pension to commence from the date of the application therefor, and to continue during the term of the life of said officer or enlisted man at the rate of $8 a month. All persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now, or may hereafter be, suffering from mental or physicial disability equivalent to the grade now established in the pension office for the rating of $8 a month, upon due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, shall be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States at the rate of $8 a month. It also provides for a pension to the widow of any soldier when she shall arrive at the age of 60 years, or when she shall be without other means of support than her daily labor.

A STORM BREWING

Over the Proposition to Restrict Debate and Count a Quorum in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The indications are multiplying that the Republican majority in the senate will change the practice in that body so as to prevent dilatory tactics by the minority, and that if it becomes necessary the presiding officer will count a quorum, just as Speaker Reed did in the house. Senator Sherman's declaration to that effect caused a good deal of commotion on the Democratic side, although it was made in an incidental way. A resolution covering the above changes is now pending in the committee on rules.

No defined action has yet been taken on it, but in the event that the Democrats refuse to vote and resort to unparliamentary tactics, the new code of rules will be reported, which will place it within the power of the majority to pass all legislation that is necessary, including a federal election bill. It looks more and more as though the dignified senate were on the verge of a storm as exciting as that which shook the house when Speaker Reed took the reins in his hands and curbed the minority.

The President on Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Several members of congress interested in public building bills now before the president called at the White House and inquired what the chances were of their bills being signed. The president informed them that he was scrutinizing the various bills and if they were needed and the appropriations were not extravagant he should approve them. He thought congress should go slow in this matter. The president's veto of the Dallas, Tex., bill has caused much comment in both houses of congress.

Postal Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—William P. Campbell of Illinois has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the railway mail service under the law recently passed creating that office, and Alexander Grant of Michigan has been appointed chief clerk to the general superintendent of the railway mail service. Both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Grant have for many years occupied prominent positions in this service.

New England Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed as follows: L. W. Brown, Water Village, N. H.; A. D. Trent, Asbury Grove, Mass.; W. W. Knowles, Brewster, Mass.; C. H. Hall, Greenwich Village, Mass.; S. H. Potter, Greene, R. I.

Gen. Fremont on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Gen. John C. Fremont was commissioned as a major general in the army, and was almost immediately afterward placed on the retired list.

FORCED TO SUSPEND.

The Bank of America, a State Institution, Closes Its Doors.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The Bank of America was forced to close its doors yesterday afternoon, and the officers pasted a notice at the entrance of the hallway of the building at Fortieth and Chestnut streets, which simply announced: "This bank has temporarily suspended."

The board of directors of the Bank of America appointed William M. Smith, president of the common council, receiver and assignee. It was announced officially that the cause of the suspension was the run on the bank which began Monday morning, after the publication of the rumors affecting the standing of the American Life insurance company. The run resulted in the withdrawal of upwards of $100,000 in deposits. The failure will not affect business men to any great extent. The losses will fall mostly on small shop keepers and others who cannot well afford to lose their money. The branches of the bank located in outlying sections of the city attracted this class of customers, the total number of depositors being about 4000.

The Bank of America is a state institution. The capital stock is $371,000, divided into 3710 shares of the par value of $100 each. The deposits in the bank were stated in the report of Nov. 30, 1889, to be $734,566.

Rumors affecting the stability of the Philadelphia Finance company, the American Financial association and the American Life Insurance company, all closely allied with the Bank of America, are denied by officials connected with the institutions. The Bank of America did business with the Philadelphia clearing house through the National Bank of the Republic, and the latter institution was said to be involved, but prompt denial was made by the cashier.

New York World Indicted for Libel.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The grand jury has handed in indictments against Joseph Pulitzer, John H. Cockerell, Julius Chambers and James F. Graham, of The New York World, for criminal libel, instituted by Judge Hilton.

The World will say editorially to-day, regarding Judge Hilton's indictment against the paper for alleged libel upon the late A. T. Stewart: "The judge cannot shield himself behind the ghost of the man whose generosity he abused. The World repeats the charge that Hilton preyed upon Stewart and robbed Mrs. Stewart, and it invites him to test the truth of the charges in the courts."

A Legal Complication.

NEW Haven, May 1.—James W. Dorsey sold a piece of land and accepted a check to bind the bargain. Dorsey presented the check at the bank twice, the bank officials demanding an identification. Dorsey then got mad and returned the check to the maker and declared the sale off. A few hours later Dorsey again sold the land to another party at a good advance in price. The original buyer then attached Dorsey, and in lieu of property attached his body and had him jailed. Dorsey was afterward released. Suits are likely to follow.

Postponed.

LONDON, May 1.—The Standard says it is authorized to state that the government declines to postpone the operation of the land purchase bill until a local government bill has been passed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor.

Laborers at the Atlantic copper mine have struck.

There are now 25,000 workmen on strike in Germany.

Chicago people complain of the slowness of the World's fair directors.

Fierce fighting between French troops and rebels in Tonquin is reported.

The electric tramway in Berlin is to be equipped with cars from this country.

The meeting at Darmstadt, it is said, failed to settle the Hanoverian question.

Emperor William, it is said, would not be displeased to have a brush with a mob.

It is reported that Emperor William is to have a large yacht built, and visit America.

A Zanzibar rumor has it that Emin has pledged a monopoly of Central African trade to Germany.

Commander Pigman of the navy declares the monitor to be the model of the best fighting ship afloat.

It is reported that a majority of congress will vote against Postmaster General Wanamaker's telegraph scheme.

Local stock brokers have organized the Providence Stock Exchange, which begins operation to-day, and will have a daily call of local stocks.

The Lynn Lasters' Aid association dedicated its handsome new building last evening. Governor Brackett delivered the principal address.

Mrs. John A. Logan enjoys the reputation of being a skillful carpenter, and has fitted her home with conveniences made with her own hands.

Fire in the fire-proof drain pipe and flue factory, on West Fifty-first street, New York, caused damage estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000; insurance $20,000.

A statement of the earnings and expenditures of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and all controlled roads, for March, 1890, shows the following increases over March, 1889: Gross earnings, $502,748; operating expenses, $99,940; net earnings, $385,307.

Girls' Tiers,

Sizes from 1 to 6 Years,

25c. Each.

Boys' Cuting Flannel Blouses,

25 Cents Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9-20

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy

April 17. 9—tf

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vests

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black.

We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.

We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.

Adams Building, Quincy.

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Sizes from 1 to 6 Years,
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d Children is absolutely Fast Black.
have a lot of
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which we shall sell at
7 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.
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RKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and
rices will suit you.
E. Wadsworth & Co.,
Adams Building, Quincy.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 1.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1707—Rev. Mr. Whitney chosen colleague in ministry; town of Quincy appointed a committee to fix minister's salary.
1837—Number of pupils in public schools of Quincy 726.
1838—Granite avenue bridge over the Neponset river opened.
1844—Number of pupils in public schools of Quincy 948.
1851—Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company began business.
1875—Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Prescott of Quincy.
1886—Quincy post office moved to present quarters.
1889—Quincy & Boston Street Railway leases Quincy Street Railway.

World Wide.

"And the spring comes slowly up this way." The name is probably derived from Maia, a feminine divinity worshiped at Rome on the first day of this month.

May first is the festival of the Anglican church in honor of St. Philip and St. James the Less, apostles.

1668—Birth of Sebastian de Vauban, a distinguished French military writer and engineer; died 1707.

1672—Birth of Joseph Addison, political essayist; died 1719; famous for his prose papers in The Spectator.

1700—Death of John Dryden, England's poet laureate; born Aug. 19, 1631; translator of the Æneid, etc.

1707—Act of union with England passed by the Scotch parliament goes into operation.

1769—Birth of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, greatest of English generals; defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

1830—Explosion of 3,000 barrels of gunpowder at Benares, India; 30 vessels destroyed and 1,220 persons killed and wounded.

1851—Birth of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, third son of Queen Victoria.

1851—Great London exhibition opened; closed in October.

1862—New Orleans formally occupied by troops under Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding department of the gulf.

1862—Opening of the International exhibition, South Kensington, England; closed Nov. 1.

1863—Union victory at Port Gibson, Miss., also known as Magnolia Hills. The first engagement in Grant's campaign against Vicksburg. Union loss, 853; Confederate loss, 1,650.

1863—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va., followed by engagements until the 4th. Union forces commanded by Gen. Joe Hooker; Confederates by Robert E. Lee. Union loss in the four days' battles, 16,300; Confederate, 12,281.

1865—Alliance between Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine Confederation.

1871—The Communists in possession of Paris—revolution.

1872—Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, beginning April 14.

1873—Opening of International exhibition in Vienna.

1876—Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India.

1885—Death of Cornelius K. Garrison, New York merchant, aged 76.

A Kicker Who Kicked to Some Purpose.

Joseph Mannifield, a young man who lives in Elizabeth, N. J., is a noted football player, but at present he is incapacitated from indulging in his favorite game. He is suffering from several rather severe dog bites. A few evenings ago, as he was returning to his home in Elizabeth, he was attacked by three savage dogs. The animals acted in concert, and for a short time did fairly good work. The athlete did better, though. He used his feet as though he were playing a game of football. With a fine drop kick he laid one of his assailants dead in his tracks, and sent a second flying over an imaginary goal, breaking several of his ribs and injuring him so that he felt that he had had his day and crawled home to die. The third dog ran away, and his owners say they don't know where he is now.—New York Sun.

Sheep Blown Into Space.

About one mile west of Eminence lives Mr. James Drane, a prosperous farmer. His farm was directly in the path of the tornado. A Mr. Maddox and child, who lived on the place, were killed by a falling house, and Mr. Drane's residence was unroofed and his barns demolished.

But the most singular occurrence was that a large flock of sheep on the farm was picked bodily up by the wind and blown away. The sheep were missed the day following the storm, and diligent search was made for them all over the surrounding country, but no trace of the animals could be found. So thorough was the search that it left no doubt in the minds of those engaged in it that the sheep were actually blown out of the neighborhood.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dom Pedro's Condition.

There seems to be no doubt that the ex-emperor of Brazil is in a lamentable way. Paresis has apparently set in, and as Dom Pedro is pretty well advanced in years the end will come all too quickly. The old gentleman is quiet and harmless. He wanders about the gardens of the palace at Lisbon, asking continually whether a recall to Brazil from the royalists has arrived. This man was a kind and benevolent potentate—the gentlest and most liberal sovereign in all Christendom—yet he was the first to go. Had there been brutality in his nature he undoubtedly would yet be upon a throne, and the republic of Brazil would be a thing undreamed of.—Cor. Chicago News.

No Cremation for Catholics.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has issued an energetic protest against cremation, in accordance with the formal decision of the Holy See. In his circular to the priests of his diocese Cardinal Richard calls the practice a "pagan custom," which the municipal council of Paris, in its hatred of religion, is endeavoring to make common. The Catholic church, as the cardinal points out, has preserved the traditions respecting burial which the Jewish nation had originally received from the patriarchs, and had adopted the custom of depositing the dead in consecrated clay.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Sing a Song of Summer.

Oh, listen—it is coming!
Don't you see the children running?
Don't you hear the gentle humming
Of the bees
In the trees
In the meadows, on the leas?

It is coming—lovely June time
With its golden, radiant noon time
And its paradise ofbloom time;
Coming soon—
Perfect June—
Even now we hear its tune!

Starry daisies, crimson roses,
Banks of moss whereon reposes
Violet, queen of woodland posies.
These will come
When the sun
Just a few more rounds has run!

Bluebirds, bobolinks and thrushes
Sweet will break the wood's deep hushes
When the east with morning flushes
On the hills
And the rills—
All the air with music thrills.
—Buffalo Express.

A Curious Railroad Accident.

As the west bound mail and express train was leaving Medina a little after noon April 16 a peculiar accident occurred, the cause of which seems to be a mystery. A branch track leaves the main line just east of the station and runs close to the edge of the passenger platform. How it happened no one can understand, but at the spring safety switch the rear truck of the rear car left the main track and swung upon the switch. The train was moving rapidly and the end of the car swung around with terrible force. The bow window, in which Operator Shea sat unconscious of danger, was struck and the semaphore signal was torn down, but not a hair of Shea's head was injured. Baggageman Van Deusen was struck by the car and hurled to the platform badly bruised, but out of harm's way.

There was a crowd of people on the platform and there was a wild stampede, several persons being thrown down and bruised. The American Express wagon was standing upon the side track and was struck and smashed in an instant. The horse was thrown down and bruised somewhat and Driver McBride was pitched out headlong. His escape was a narrow one, his vest being torn off by the car. His bruises are painful but not serious. The car was loaded with frantic passengers who were tossed violently to one side as the car slowly prepared to turn a somersault. None of them were badly injured, but there were many painful bruises. H. MacGraw, of New York, had his face badly cut, and ex-Justice Allen and Miss Dilama, of Medina, were slightly injured. The water column at the west end of the depot was torn down and the train was stopped just in time to save the car from rolling over.—Buffalo Express.

The Automatic Opera Glass.

The opera glass industry seems to be a great one just now, as almost every theatre has adopted one or another of the schemes through which a man can obtain an opera glass by the slot method. In 1888 an opera glass supply company set the ball a rolling by putting 400 glasses in the Academy of Music in New York city. Within a few weeks innumerable other companies put up all sorts of fixtures and glasses. Just now the original company has 30,000 glasses, costing $14 each, in American theatres, and by August, 1890, they will have 100,000 slot machines in operation in all of the leading theatres in the country. In order to protect their device they have commenced suit against a number of companies, and they have secured already eighteen patents, covering every possible manner by which a glass can be automatically rented in a theatre. The glass is as necessary as the theatre programme. The growth of the scheme has been wonderful within the past year.—Chicago Herald.

Opposition to Standard Time.

There was a large public meeting at City Hall, in Bath, Me., April 7, to demand that the city clocks be set on local time. Three years ago it was decided in public meeting by a vote of 4 to 1 to do this, but Mayor Wakefield cited the statute, and stated that it could not legally be done. There has been much complaint since, and it was voted that the mayor be asked to return the clocks to local time.—Boston Herald.

The accident to the City of Paris has alarmed a number of persons who had intended sailing for Europe this spring and summer on flyers. They are writing to the offices and agencies of the crack steamboat companies now asking that their passage be changed to slow boats. The ten day ships are really in excellent demand.

A bullet from one of the new English army rifles being used at the range at Aldershot camp a few days ago went wild and traveled two miles without stopping. Practice at the range has had to be discontinued on account of the long range the rifles are thus shown to possess.

Miss Phœbe Maybery, of Casco, Me., spoiled a beautiful funeral recently by coming to her senses after four days of suspended animation in time to dismiss the relations and friends who had assembled to attend her funeral. Miss Maybery is 80 years old.

Seven thousand pounds of mail matter is now lying at the break in the railroad at Cow Creek canyon, Cal., without any means of forwarding. The contractors have given up the job, while no teamster will touch the mail unless he is paid 2 cents a pound cash.

The equipment of the Hartford Free library, for which a fund of $400,000 has just been completed, includes $200,000 worth of books and manuscripts, the latter being valued at $30,000. The whole number of volumes now at hand is not far from 100,000.

A victim to epilepsy was found dead with his face in a little pool, scarcely two inches deep, at Bellefontaine, O. It is supposed that he fell in a fit, with his mouth and nose beneath the surface, and was drowned before recovering consciousness.

THE FIRST WEEK.

W. I. Harris Reviews the Baseball Situation.

SOME FIGURES PRESENTED.

What the Result of the Season's Work Will Be No Man Can Predict—Neither of the Contesting Leagues Shows Any Signs of Weakening—Players Confident.

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The beginning of the baseball season of 1890 has not given us much of a line as to the comparative playing strength of the teams of either National or Players' league, except to indicate that certain teams supposed to be the weaker are much stronger than generally credited to be, and although much of this seeming strength is due to the fact that the really strong teams have not got down to business yet, several alleged weak nines have surprised every one, and of the alleged strong teams one, at least, has astounded its admirers by its weakness.

Take the games to April 26—twenty games by each League. We find that the runs, hits, errors and earned runs compare thus:

	R.	B. H.	E.	E. R.
Players	329	431	176	138
National	235	345	157	83

From this it will be observed that the Players have done the most batting and the poorest fielding. The question as to which has played the best ball is a matter of individual opinion and liking. Those who like plenty of slugging and big scores will decide for the Players' league; those who like small scores, close games and good pitching will decide that the National league has played the best ball.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

In the Players' league Buffalo, Boston and Chicago have won the most games, while the Boston and Brooklyn teams have played the best ball. The strength of the Buffalos at the bat has astonished many people and demonstrated that the pitchers of the Cleveland team are either no good or out of condition, probably the latter. The Pittsburgs have played better ball than was expected, winning two out of four games from the Chicagos, who are popularly considered sure pennant winners. The Clevelands lost four straight games before they won one, and from the present outlook are liable to prove tailenders.

The New York pitchers, with the exception of O'Day, have shown very little more speed than the Cleveland pitchers, and the two games won by the team were due entirely to terrific batting. At this time it is safe to predict that the first month's battle will be between Chicago, Boston and Brooklyn, with Philadelphia, Buffalo and New York hustling for fourth place. The New York team is liable to come with a rush when Keefe and Crane get into shape, but at present the outlook that Ewing's men will take a commanding place at the start is not very encouraging.

The Boston team has made a good start, and is batting terrifically. If its pitchers, Radbourn, Kilroy, Daley, Madden and Gumbert, can hold the Chicago batters and maintain discipline in the team, Capt. Kelly and his men can by their stick work soon crawl to the top, and perhaps stay there. Viewed in the light of the first week and the past records of the men, I should say that the chances were about three to one that the first of September will find Chicago, Boston and Brooklyn battling for first place, with New York and Philadelphia coming fast and furious after them.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

It is hard to form any conclusions about the National league race because of the changes in the teams and new men engaged on them. It is my impression that the team with the best pitchers will win the League championship if it can hit a little better than the average. The Phillies and the Bostons have played the best ball so far, but I do not look to see the former stay in front very long after the New York, Cincinnati and Brooklyn teams get down to work. It seems to me that the New York team has the strongest pitching talent in the League, and this fact leads me to expect the team to soon forge to the front. Boston got a good start and would keep well up but for the accident to Clarkson, which is liable to keep them back.

The Pittsburgs have done fairly well against Cleveland, but they are not liable to be much of a factor in the race, except as a sort of Jonah to some one of the leading clubs. About the only thing demonstrated by these early games in the playing line is that Philadelphia has a great fielding team, that Boston has a wonder in Short Stop Long, and that Rusie, Welch and Sharrott are in grand condition, and that no other club has a trio of pitchers in any such form—a form that ought to give the New York team a great start in the race.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Now as to the turnstile or financial part of the game. Before drawing any comparisons, here are the attendance figures in the different cities for the first twenty games:

NEW YORK		PITTSBURG	
Brotherhood.	League.	Brotherhood.	League.
12,013	4,644	8,413	1,550
2,434	425	1,551	896
1,363	420	1,396	449
1,493	359	474	162
		551	449
16,903	5,848		
		12,255	3,416
BOSTON		BUFFALO.	CINCINNATI.
Brotherhood.	League.	(No opposition.)	(No opposition.)
8,354	3,882	Brotherhood.	League.
3,547	1,428	3,125	6,311
2,553	1,187	1,040	2,806
2,430	1,392	815	3,106
1,548	1,644	523	1,403
3,546	1,621	1,880	
21,958	11,154	7,383	13,626

RECAPITULATION.

	Brotherhood.	League.
New York (4)	16,903	5,848
Cleveland (1)	....	1,350
Buffalo (5)	7,383	....
Cincinnati (4)	....	13,626
Pittsburg (5)	12,255	3,416
Boston (6)	21,958	11,154
	58,499	35,294
Deducting cities where there was no opposition	51,116	20,418

Of course, these figures suggest certain ideas and theories to every intelligent man. The popular belief that you can so twist figures to prove most anything holds good here, the only question being as to the common sense value of the twisting. These figures prove many things in the line of my theory of the course and result of the baseball war and disprove other conclusions I have formed on the subject, but I do not consider them to be conclusive. The figures of the second month of the contest between the leagues will mean much more, and be a basis for positive conclusions.

These figures indicate that the masses in most of the cities appear to be with the Players' league; they indicate that in only one of three cities in which a test has been made can two clubs hope to live and make a profit; they indicate that the League attendance is bound to increase as the season progresses in one, if not two, of the three cities, Boston, Pittsburg and New York; they indicate Buffalo will not support one team as expensive as the one it has; they indicate that the same condition, so far as the Players' league is concerned, probably exists at Pittsburg; they indicate that the New York League club has got a terribly hard fight in hand at home with everything against it, and finally these figures indicate a falling off in the public interest as exhibited in the game during 1890.

The Players' league had two and a half people against one for the League at the conflicting cities, and in the sum total of the twenty games a little over one and a half for one. Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago and Cleveland are yet to be heard from. The attendance at Boston, if kept at its present ratio, would support two clubs and give one a profit. Increasing as it seems to have been doing at the League grounds, it is probable that both clubs can make a profit.

There is no doubt that the attendance in all the cities on the opening day was largely what theatrical people call "paper." This was particularly so in Buffalo and Pittsburg, if all accounts be true, and leaving out the attendance on those days there hardly seems room for one club in either city with a salary list like Buffalo ($35,000) or one like Pittsburg, P. L. ($37,000).

The New York club, whether the figures given out represent cash or not, has got a hard row to hoe at home. Mr. Day told me that the club sent out 2,000 invitations for the opening day and that something like 1,500 of them were used. This would mean 2,100 paying patrons on the opening day. How many were issued by the Players' league I have not been able to find out officially. All holders of "paper" were obliged to enter through a certain designated gate and several thousand people went through that gate. I am told by four different people, who claim to have it straight, that 9,000 invitations were printed and distributed.

Whether true or not, the Players' league outdrew the National league in New York city anywhere from three to one to four to one in paying patrons. Whether or not Mr. Day's team will continue in such a very small minority eventually depends, in my opinion, on the quality of ball played by the respective League and Brotherhood teams and the comparative drawing powers of the visiting clubs. Certainly as it stands the early patrons of the game appear to be with Capt. Ewing's men, and very decidedly with them.

I hope that the indications of a decrease of interest as shown by the turnstile are misleading. It is impossible to compare the first four days of 1889 with those of 1890, because the cities and circumstances are entirely different. But a comparison of cities is of some value. For instance, leaving out the opening games the New York club in 1889, playing at Jersey City and Staten Island, drew 7,186 people. Leaving out the opening game, the combined attendance of both Leagues at New York this season was only 6,034, and it should be borne in mind that the attractions this year were greater, and that the weather was more propitious. These three games, one against Boston and two against Washington, would have drawn 15,000 in 1889 if played on the old Polo grounds, perhaps more. In Boston, the first four games in 1889 drew 29,500 people, with Boston coming home in the lead and New York as opponents. The combined attendance of the first four games there this season was 24,753. Other comparisons might be made. It is possible, and very probable, that the reason for the drop the attendance has taken in every city since the opening day is due to the early opening of the season and the distrust people have of April weather and the colds and rheumatism that are likely to follow exposure on bleaching boards and grand stands. The month of May will settle this question definitely.

Neither side shows any signs of weakening, although a number of "fake" stories to that effect have been sent out from Boston and Chicago. The Players' league men are outwardly exultant, and claim that unless the League changes its schedule and makes a new compact with the Players' league the old organization is doomed to extermination. The League people say that they are doing as well as they expected in all cities save New York, and better than they expected in Boston.

W. I. HARRIS.

A Famous Gelding.

J. Q. is a black gelding, and was foaled in 1880. He is by Kentucky Prince, Jr., dam Kitty Clyde, by Skinner's Joe; second dam by Kerr's Copperbottom.

J. Q. made his victorious debut on the turf on June 30, 1885, at Lexington, Ky., defeating Merve K. and Ariel in 2:20¼, 2:31½ and 2:35¾.

During '86 J. Q. won a number of races, notably one at Rochester, Aug. 12, in which Mambrino Sparkle, Kenilworth and other cracks competed. Mambrino Sparkle won the third heat in 2:18¼, J. Q. winning the



J. Q.

first, second and fourth heats in 2:20, 2:17½ and 2:17¾. In 1887 he won a great race at Rochester, on Aug. 21, defeating Arab, Kitefoot, Charley Hilton and others. The time in three heats was 2:17¾, 2:21 and 2:21½.

At Hamline, Minn., on Sept. 16, he met Charley Hogan, Charley Hilton and A. V. Pantlind. The former won the first and second heats in 2:20 and 2:18, J. Q. taking the next three heats in 2:24¼, 2:23¾ and 2:26¼ without exerting himself.

During '88 he was not on the turf. Later on he was sold to join the trotting stock of South America, where is now doing good performances.

Graduates from "Evangeline."

At the first production of "Evangeline" in Boston Lillian Russell sang in the chorus, William H. Crane took the part of La Blanc, Nat Goodwin played an insignificant role, Henry E. Dixey was a supernumerary, as was also Richard Golden; Willie Edouin had a small place in the cast; Digby Bell was in the chorus. Four of these now are stars of the first magnitude, and every one of the seven has won more than the ordinary amount of fame.

Miss May Brahmer is the latest musical sensation in Europe. She is only 16 years old, and is the holder of the prize of the Leipzic conservatoire. Her execution on the violin is said to be wonderful.

What to Do with a Mad Dog.

By thrift he had become a millionaire, and he had a splendid St. Bernard dog which he was very proud of. One day the servant came to him horror stricken.

"Master, master! Cæsar is"——

"Is what?"

"Mad! He won't touch water and he foams from the mouth constantly."

"Great heavens! It is lucky you discovered it in time. You must not lose a minute. Take the animal at once, before he has bitten any one"——

"Yes, sir."

"And sell him!"—From the French, in Texas Siftings.

Cause for Chastisement.



Father—James, you know I disapprove very much of your fighting, but I cannot help feeling proud of you for whipping such a big boy as that. What did you whip him for?

Son (indignantly)—Why, he said I looked like you.—Racket.

Drummers' Experiences.

First Drummer—On the Atlantic and Pacific railroad a few days ago a locomotive lost its smokestack in a collision. Well, sir, they just stuck a barrel over the hole and went right along as if nothing had happened.

Second Drummer—That reminds me of an accident that happened to a train I was on recently. The engine jumped the track and was smashed all to flinders; but in five minutes we were moving along toward the next station, where we arrived only a little late."

"Humph! How could that be?"

"We got out and walked."—New York Weekly.

Wanted to Be a Man.

"Do you know of any good tailors?" said Willie Wishington to a friend.

"Yes, I can direct you to several."

"I want five."

"Five!"

"Ya-a-s; I've got fouah now. You know the proverb about nine tailors. Well, I thought I'd see what five moah would do for me."—Washington Post.

The Technicality Defined.

Judge—I know of no precedent by which the petition of your client can be allowed.

Lawyer—Beg pardon, your honor, but I have here the records of a similar case, by which the petitioner was enabled to violate the law and to do so legally.

Judge—Ah! I see; you have discovered a technicality.—Chicago Times.

He Wanted No Fighting.

"John," said a father to a lazy son, "why don't you go to work and earn some money?"

"It is because of my peaceable disposition, father."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; I do not want my heirs to fight over my will."—Epoch.

A Great Financier.

Cousin Fanny (as they admire the portraits of Jack's fiancee)—Her father is a great financier, isn't he?

Jack—Yes, and he's an expert accountant, too. You ought to have seen him foot up my spinal column when I asked him for his daughter.—Racquet.

He Stayed Out.

Tramp—Say, pard, whose house is that?

Gardener—Mr. Whiffle's.

Tramp—Could I get anything by going in there?

Gardener—You might. The last one like you got sixty days.—Racket.

Extra for Chickens.

Waiter—Heah's your boiled eggs, sah. Twenty cents.

Irate Guest (a moment later)—Look here! These eggs have been set on for two weeks.

Waiter—Thank you, sah. Boiled chicken—two dollars, sah.—Yale Record.

Built That Way.

Mr. Deakin—Yo's smokin' dat butt clean down t' d' brush.

Mr. Copeck—Yo's lyin'. I jess lighted dat seegar, but mah teef sets so fer back I hab t' poke him pretty well in t' git a grip.—Judge.

Surprising.

"I, sir, when I was your age went to roost with the hens and got up with the lark."

"You did? Did you keep the lark in the same coop with the hens and yourself?"—Racket.

Hard Hearted.

Charley—Sir, will you give assent to my marriage with your daughter?

Stern Father—No, sir: not a penny.—Chatter.

A Country Idyl.

"Have you dug your grass?" asked the city chap
Of the starving farmer man.
For he thought he would not crush the swain
Beneath his social ban.
"How was your crop when you dug your grass?
Did the weevils hurt your peas?
And did the canker worm destroy
Your young cucumber trees?

"I love, good sir, the country air,
From the town I fain would flee,
And lose myself in rural dreams
'Neath the potato tree.
I would pluck the turnip from its vine,
Thro' the parsnip meadow push,
And rest beneath the grateful shade
Of the bending cabbage bush.

"Oh, I fain would be a simple swain
And drive my yoke of cows,
And rest at noon beneath the shade
Of the rutabaga boughs.
Oh, I'd hunt the woods for the cocoanut bush
The whole of the livelong day,
Or start at morn with the rustic hoe
To dig the hills for hay.

"And if at noonday I grew faint
With my labor's strain and rush,
I would mix the milkweed's luscious milk
With mushroom's luscious mush.
I would pluck the pineapple from the pine—
But why has your color fled?"
But the farmer fell with a sickening thud—
The farmer man was dead!
—Texas Siftings.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.
E. W. HENRY BASS,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,
GEORGE W. MORTON.

Ward Two.
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.

Ward Three.
FREDERICK L. JONES,
JAMES THOMPSON,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,

Ward Four.
WILLIAM T. SHEA,
JAMES F. BURKE,
PETER T. FALLON.

Ward Five.
JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
CHARLES R. SHERMAN.

Ward Six.
ROGER H. WILDE,
ELIJAH G. HALL,
HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
	Term exp.	
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL, WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,
Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d,
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cabill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. David J. Barry.
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH, Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Garry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
155. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

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Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 1.

High water at 8.45 A. M. and 9 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.39 A. M.; Sets at 6.44 P. M.
Moon sets at 3.26 A. M.
Full Moon May 4.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

May day.

Delightful weather.

May baskets tonight.

May 1 has been an eventful day.

The Mayor has signed the appropriation bill.

Another child of Mr. John Gordon's is sick.

The Assessors started in Wards Two and Four this morning.

Mrs. George T. Bigelow moves to her South street residence today.

Do you read the "Anniversaries" to be found daily on the third page.

Fortunately the Assessors are one month ahead of the census enumerators.

The city has taken the mortgage of the Greenleaf land sold to the associates, for $22,000.

The ice season is near at hand, and there is some curiosity to know the prices which will be asked.

A good intelligent boy is wanted immediately at the LEDGER office to learn the printing business.

The Thomas Crane Public Library, will not be opened evenings, except on Saturday, after this week.

A few blossoms on the cherry and pear trees have made their appearance on this beautiful May day.

Miss Nettie M. Holt of Charlestown, a fine test medium, speaks at Faxon Hall on Sunday, at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M.

Mrs. George L. Baxter's house on Franklin street was opened this morning. It looks cheerful after seeing it closed all winter.

The nine-hour day was not inaugurated in the street department today. The Mayor says he has not instructed the Commissioner.

The funeral of Miss Jane Cowe yesterday was from her brother's house on Liberty street. The Rev. Mr. Muse officiated.

Miss Annie Collins of South street was surprised by a large number of friends last evening, and made the recipient of a gold headed umbrella.

The society of Christian Endeavor connected with the Congregational Church had a sociable and refreshments in the chapel Wednesday evening.

The order, appropriating $1000, to abate the nuisance around St. Mary's hall West Quincy, has been signed by Mayor Porter, and work will be commenced immediately.

An infant daughter of Mr. Daniel Geary of 165 Willard street, West Quincy, died yesterday of diphtheria, and was buried during the night. Mrs. Geary is ill with the disease.

Joseph W. Hayden, the agent of the Board of Health, began his round of inspection today. His services are often required of late to fumigate houses which diphtheria has visited.

The Bigelow street grounds of the Quincy Tennis Club are being put in readiness for the season's sport. A dirt court is being made on the Canal street side of the brook, a contract having been made for 100 loads of gravel.

Mr. William Roberts of Garfield street has been sick with consumption for quite a while, but for the past week he has been failing. His brothers from the Odd Fellows Lodge have been watching with him every night of late, and on Sunday he was visited by the Noble Grand of South Boston. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Bethesda Lodge.

Thomas P. Donahue of the firm of Richards & Co., druggists at Weymouth, has disposed of his business to Clark & Co., of Woburn, Mass. Mr. Donahue formerly worked in this city, and went into business in Weymouth last year where he has built up a large trade. He intends to embark in the same business in some other town, as yet not settled upon.

Mrs. Frank Pratt on Edwards Hill is on the sick list.

Mr. John Roberts of Granite street, has a two-year old son very sick.

The coming generation of Quincy would be highly obliged if the electric lights could be suspended for May Night.

Veterans will be pleased to learn that the National House has passed the service pension bill. The vote was 179 to 70.

The competitions for the gold prizes among the LEDGER newsboys has closed, and the result will be announced Saturday.

Samuel G. Curtis the veteran hostler at John Hall's stable, was slightly injured in the stomach by a kick from a horse this morning.

Rev. Mr. Muse will officiate at the funeral of Mr. James McDonald's infant child, this afternoon on Smith street. The baby died from pneumonia.

Charles F. Adams of this city was unanimously reelected a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, at the annual meeting held Wednesday.

The Wollaston W. C. T. U. will meet in Unitarian Hall on Friday P. M. May 9th. The devotional meeting beginning at 2.30, and the regular meeting at 3 o'clock.

The first load of rails for the Manet Street Railway, were delivered at Houghs Neck this morning. The contractors will begin to lay them to-morrow. Stock for sale by George W. Morton, Adams Building.

DORCHESTER.

Union Lodge of Mason will soon celebrate its 94th anniversary.

BRAINTREE.

—The house building season has opened in a highly promising style. The prospects are that this will be the most prosperous, by great odds, of any former season, in Braintree. New houses are going up and preparations for the erection of others are being made all over the town. It is said that if there were fifty new houses built in the north part of the town, drawing a rent of from ten to twelve dollars a month, they would be all let as soon as they were finished.

—We understand that the Board of Assessors contemplate from personal observation, the making a revaluation of all the real estate there is situated in and owned in Braintree. The practice has been to do this every five years, and this year it would not surprise us and need not anybody else, if the Assessors make a more thorough and equal appraisement than has ever been done in Braintree before. Land for building purposes is in demand, a thing that has not been known to the same extent in Braintree at any previous time in its history, and, this being the case, which we are all rejoiced at, the town cannot afford to allow owners of land to hold it, in spite of the demand, and only pay a tax upon it the same as is assessed on pasture land.

The four Leavitt children who have resided at the almshouse for about three years, were this morning committed to the Lyman school at Westboro.

WEYMOUTH.

A business men's club was organized Tuesday evening with these officers:

President,—Nathan D. Canterbury of East Weymouth.

Vice-president,—Edgar R. Downs of South Weymouth.

Secretary,—James H. Flint of Weymouth Landing.

Treasurer,—Francis H. Torrey of North Weymouth.

An executive committee of one from each ward as follows: J. W. Bartlett, Z. L. Bicknell, Dr. W. L. Roberts, Alvan Raymond and Henry A. Thomas.

The cantata of "Ruth, the Moabitess" will be given in costume in Odd Fellows hall, East Weymouth, Wednesday evening, May 7. C. H. Newton is director and R. F. Raymond the pianist. The cast:

Ruth, contralto,	Mrs. J. Frank Drew
Naomi, soprano,	Mrs. B. S. Lovell
Orpah,	Mrs. T. H. Emerson
Jewish maiden,	Mrs. Fannie W. Preston
Israelitish woman,	Miss Abbie P. Pratt
Boaz. basso,	Mr. C. Will Bailey
First reaper,	Mr. W. F. Pratt
First assistant reaper,	Mr. T. H. Emerson
Second assistant reaper,	Mr. A. J. Sidelinger
Messenger,	Mr. M. J. Garey

It will be under the auspices of Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Horrible Death.

Philip Garrity, an employe at the Bradley phosphate works, North Weymouth, met with a horrible death Wednesday, while at work in one of the bins. He was shovelling the phosphate from the pit when the whole mass slid down, burying him beneath it. Before the mass could be removed death had ensued from suffocation. Garrity was 51 year old, and leaves one son.

Appreciated by the Women.

The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. in convention at Athol yesterday adopted the following resolution, in appreciation of the Congressman from this district:

To Hon. Elijah Morse, member of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: The Massachusetts W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, wish to express their cordial appreciation of the brave stand which you have taken for God, home and native land in the various discussions of the temperance question which have taken place in Congress during the present session. We are thankful that so noble a champion of all good causes represents the Old Bay State in our national legislature.

The gift of $500 from Henry H. Faxon, Esq., was accepted and thanks voted.

Something to Remember.

Postmaster Adams requests us to publish the following from "Domestic Postage:"

No valuable package should ever be mailed unless it is *registered*.

Send no *cash money* by mail. It is much safer and cheaper in the long run to buy a money order or postal note.

Animals, reptiles, live or dead (not stuffed), insects (except queen bees when safely secured), are excluded from the mails.

Nothing is received for mailing that weighs over four pounds, except in case of single book, as, for example, a bible, or dictionary, or history.

Never ask a postmaster for credit for postage stamps, envelopes, or box rents. He is not allowed to grant it.

The issue of a money order on credit is strictly prohibited, under the severest penalties. No postmaster should ever be expected to thus lay himself liable to criminal prosecution.

Don't forget that all parcels deposited for mailing must be so wrapped that they can be examined without destroying the wrapper, otherwise *letter rates* of postage are charged.

Postage stamps of one denomination can not be exchanged for those of another denomination; neither can they be taken in payment for newspaper wrappers or stamped envelopes.

The Dead Letter Office is a monument to the carelessness and stupidity of the American people. The average number of letters received there daily is about seventeen thousand.

Persons presenting money orders for payment, who are unknown, are expected to prove their identity. The same precautions enforced in banking institutions are observed in post-offices.

Postmasters are not obliged to accept coin or currency so mutilated as to be uncurrent. Don't try and get all your old worn-out bills upon them.

All manuscript matter designed for publication in books, magazines, periodicals, or newspapers, is subject to *letter postage*, unless accompanied by proof-sheets of the same. Manuscript music is rated in the same manner.

Never rush in at the last moment just as the mails are closed and ask the postmaster to unlock the pouch and put your letters in for you, may cause him needless delay and inconvenience by so doing, especially if he accommodates you.

If you write a letter and address it incorrectly, or if it can not be delivered to the party addressed, by having your business card on the envelope, you insure its return to you. Otherwise it will go to the dead letter office.

In all your correspondence, whenever it can be done, give the *street* and *number* as well as *county* and *state*. This saves much time, and is a sure preventive against errors of delivery. It is much better to write the name of the state in full.

Letters addressed to *fictitious* persons or firms can not be delivered, that is, where the parties are unknown. This rule is intended simply to prevent illicit and unlawful correspondence, and would not be enforced where the persons are known to be reputable citizens. It is intended simply to prevent fraud and protect the unwary. —*United States Mail*

May Day and Christmas.

Here is a curious little fact, and one not generally known, even if calendars of some sort have been in use for centuries. If May day comes on a certain day of the week (it is on Thursday this year) Christmas is sure to fall on the same day. When I first heard this I hardly believed it, but did not make bold enough to doubt the narrator (audibly) thinking that an investigation would settle the matter. On returning home I looked through twenty years of Tribune almanacs, always with the same results. Thursday Mayday, Thursday Christmas, and so on down the entire list. —*St. Louis Republic.*

Union Pacific.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad company held in Boston on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected directors; Charles Francis Adams of Quincy; Frederick L. Ames, Boston; Edwin F. Atkins, Boston; Samuel Carr, Boston; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston; John P. Spalding, Boston; Henry H. Cook, New York; Sidney Dillon, New York; Grenville M. Dodge, New York; Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio; William H. Holcomb, Omaha, Neb.; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph H. Millard, Omaha, Neb.; James A. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.; John Sharp, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A New Paper.

We have received the first number of a new paper started at Cardiff, Tenn.; that wonderful little town that received the largest real estate boom last week ever known by any town or city on this continent. The Cardiff Herald is neatly printed, and edited by Mr. Herbert M. Lord, who will keep the country posted in regard to this comparatively new town, which is destined to become a flourishing city at once.

Mr. W. P. Rice, a son of Hon. W. W. Rice of the city, is a prime mover in this real estate movement, and whatever he undertakes is sure to move successfully onward.

This Morning's Court.

Sarah McCormick of Braintree for drunk, committed in default of fine.

—A May breakfast is an annual occurence in Marblehead, and was enjoyed this morning at five o'clock.

Surprise Party.

About forty young folks assembled at the house of Miss Annie Collins on South street last night, and Mr. William Starr presented her, on behalf of her many friends, with an elegant gold handle umbrella. The young lady although taken by surprise responded with a few appropriate remarks, after which the party proceeded to "shake the dust off their shoes." About eleven o'clock a bountiful collation was served, after which more dancing and games were enjoyed until the "wee small hours of the morning." Among the crowd were noticed the following:

Miss Annie Kelly,	Miss Mary Hines,
Miss Matilda Whall,	Miss Katie Meaney,
Miss Mary Griffin,	Mr. Chas. J. Russell,
Miss Annie Duggan,	Mr. James T. Collins,
Miss Catherine Carey,	Mr. J. Callahan,
Miss Nora Carey,	Mr. Patrick Kelleher,
Miss Margaret Collins,	Mr. Con. Kelleher,
Miss Julia Collins,	Mr. John Burke,
Miss Mary Callahan,	Mr. John J. Keenan,
Miss Annie S. Keenan,	Mr. Michael O'Hara,
Miss Lucy Donovan,	Mr. William Starr,
Miss Julia Donovan,	Mr. John McDonald,
Miss Annie McGinty,	Mr. Tim. J. Collins,
Miss Annie Hayes,	Mr. Edward McGinty,
Miss Mary Carey,	Mr. Timothy J. Carey,
Miss Honora Corcoran	Mr. John O'Keefe,
Miss Catherine Fay,	Mr. James Foye,

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—On Wilson street, off Station street, West Quincy, house of four rooms. Apply to M. W. FROLUND Carpenter. 20—1t w1w

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED,—By a young man, 24 years of age, in a grocery store. Has had 2 years' experience. Best of references. Is a practical bookkeeper. Will work reasonable. Address "A.," Wollaston, Mass. May 1—1t

WANTED,—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED,—A Smart and intelligent boy to learn the printing business. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE. M1tf

WANTED, at once, ten good granite cutters; three dollars per day, nine hours with eight on Saturday, pay fortnightly. WALL & McCORMICK, Holyoke, Mass. 20—3t

CLERK.—A young lady, seventeen or eighteen years old preferred. Apply by letter to the LEDGER OFFICE, Quincy. 17—tf

WANTED.—Good Letter Cutter, one who can mark out his own letters preferred. Steady work guaranteed. ADAMS GRANITE WORKS, G. McFarlane, Prop. 17—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Jersey Milch Cow, seven years old. Good milker. Apply to M. MINIHAN, Grove street, West Quincy. May 1. 1t

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING,

Cutting and Basting done at low prices, by MISS JULIA MAGUIRE, 37 Hall place, West Quincy, Mass. May 1. 1t

Just received rom the Factory 10 Cases of

BEALS'

Patent Cong. Calf Shoes.

The Best

$2.00 SHOE

In the City.

JOHN PAGE,

104 HANCOCK STREET,

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

20—6t

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.

April 8—1—26t p—4w

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass,
April 8. 1—26t

DIED.

McDONALD—In West Quincy, April 30, John A., son of Mr. James and Mrs. Sarah McDonald, aged 21 days.

McLANE—In Atlantic, April 30, Mr. Roderick McLane, aged 52 years.

GEARY—In West Quincy, April 30, Edith, daughter of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Honora Geary, aged 11 months and 8 days.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

DOG COLLARS

—AT—

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

4 CHESTNUT STREET.

20—6t

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—2 t

Quincy Evening Drawing School.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION

of Students' work, at Hardwick's hall, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 2 and 3, from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.

20—4t

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE,	South Quincy
PRATT & CURTIS,	South Quincy
JAMES R. WILD,	Quincy
BOSTON BRANCH,	Quincy
JOHN W. NASH,	Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8. 1—tf

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

BROOKLYN'S SECOND.

Boston Leaguers Defeated in a Ten-Inning Game.

CROWD OF MORE THAN 17,000

Witness the Victory of the Hub Brotherhood Men Over the Quaker City Team. Result of the Other Games.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Only 866 persons witnessed the Boston-Brooklyn National league game at Washington park, Brooklyn. It was one of the most exciting games played in this vicinity this season, and required ten innings before a result was reached. Then the game was lost through the stupid base running and costly errors of the Bostons. The Brooklyns could do little or nothing with Tabers delivery, only getting seven scattering hits. Carruthers proved a picnic for the Bostons, who ran the bases like ice wagons. The score:

Brooklyn	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
O'Brien, lf	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	5	0	1	1	1	2	6	0
Burns, rf	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Foutz, 1b	5	0	1	1	1	14	0	0
Pinkney, 3b	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	5
Corkhill, cf	4	3	2	3	0	2	1	1
Smith, ss	5	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Carruthers, p	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
Clark, c	2	0	1	1	0	6	2	2
Totals	38	8	9	10	5	30	21	5

Boston	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	2	2	0	2	7	1
Hardie, rf	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sullivan, lf	5	2	2	5	0	2	1	1
Lowe, 3b	5	0	3	3	0	2	1	0
Ganzel, c	5	0	1	1	0	1	2	2
Tucker, 1b	5	0	1	1	0	17	0	0
Brodie, cf	4	1	2	2	1	3	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	2	3	4	0	0	6	0
Taber, p	5	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	43	7	15	19	1	28	24	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brooklyn	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1—8
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	0—7

Earned runs—Boston 4. Two base hits—Sullivan, Smith. Three-base hit—Sullivan. Stolen bases—Brooklyn 2, Boston 2. Base on balls—Brooklyn 7, Boston 1. Base on errors—Brooklyn 4. Struck out—Brooklyn 1, Boston 4. Double plays—Clark and Pinkney, Hardie, Smith and Long. Umpires—McDermott and Powers.

Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

CHICAGO, April 30.—In to-day's game Pittsburg could do nothing with Hutchinson's delivery. The black stockings put up a neat fielding game. The work of Cooney and Wilmot were the features. For Pittsburg, Schmitt pitched well, but was poorly supported in the field. The Pittsburgs lack life at the bat, and show the need of a captain in the field. Wilmot's hit to center for four bags was the first home run on the black stocking park. Four hits by Chicago, an error by Wilson in the first inning gave the Chicago three runs and the game. Attendance 1100.

Chicago	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—6
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Chicago 7, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittredge, Schmidt and Wilson.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The second game between New York and Philadelphia was by long odds the finest exhibition of ball playing seen here this season. With the exception of a muff after a long run by Hamilton, not an error was made. Welch pitched a splendid game for the visitors and, barring the fifth inning, when the Phillies bunched four of their six hits, he was almost untouchable. The fielding of Denny, Horning, Allen and Burke, and the batting of Clark were the features. Attendance 3562.

New York	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	1	0—9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—New York 5, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—New York 14, Philadelphia 6. Error—Philadelphia 1. Welch and Murphy; Anderson, Day and Clements.

Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 0.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—Cleveland's National league team were beaten because they were unable to bat Rhines, who was in the box for Cincinnati. Seven hundred people saw the game.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned run—Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 4, Cleveland 3. Errors—Cincinnati 1, Cleveland 2. Rhines and Harrington, Beatin and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Over 17,000 Persons Witness the Defeat of Philadelphia by the Bostons.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The opening game on Forepaugh park, the home of the Philadelphia Brotherhood club, attracted 17,119 persons, including a great many ladies. The pavilion was festooned with red, white and blue bunting, and a band concert preceded the game. The grounds were soft, having been barely made ready in time for the game. The diamond and about half of the outfield is sodded, while the balance is bare and sandy, with here and there a bare spot.

On such a ground errors were easy to make and brilliant fielding was difficult. Boston won the game by hard hitting by themselves, and costly errors by the local players. Buffinton pitched four innings and was then relieved by Knell. Fogarty, Wood and Richardson received floral tributes from their friends, and almost every man on the two teams was applauded when he came to bat the first time. The score:

Boston	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Richardson, lf	5	2	3	5	0	3	1	0
Stovey, rf	4	1	2	2	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	5	1	3	2	1	4	2	3
Brouthers, 1b	3	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
Quinn, 2b	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	0
Irwin, ss	4	1	1	3	1	2	3	2
Kelly, c	4	0	2	2	0	4	3	1
Kilroy, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
Totals	36	9	13	17	3	27	19	8

Philadelphia	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Griffin, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Shindle, ss	4	0	1	3	0	3	0	0
Fogarty, cf	4	1	1	3	0	3	0	0
Pickett, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Wood, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Cross, c	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	3
Mulvey, 3b	4	1	1	3	0	1	3	0
Farrar, 1b	3	1	2	3	0	12	0	0
Buffinton, p	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Knell, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
Totals	34	6	7	13	1	24	15	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8—9
Boston	2	1	0	2	1	0	3	0—9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Boston 1, Philadelphia 3. Two-base hits—Wood, Farrar, Nash Quinn, Irwin. Three-base hits—Fogarty, Mulvey, Richardson. Stolen bases—Boston 5. Base on balls—Boston 3, Philadelphia 2. Struck out—Boston 2, Philadelphia 4. Double plays—Pickett and Shindle. Umpire—Ferguson and Halbert.

Brooklyn, 10; New York, 5.

BROOKLYN, April 30.—Over 6000 people attended the formal opening of Eastern park and saw Ward win a game from his former comrade and captain. The game was not particularly brilliant, as it was practically decided after the fourth inning.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	3	0—10
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5, New York 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, New York 10. Errors—Brooklyn 2, New York 5. Batteries—Cook and Van Haltren, Ewing and J. Ewing.

Pittsburg, 11; Buffalo, 5.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—A bright day and the reduced price of admission brought out the largest crowd at Exposition park since the opening day. The bleachers were well filled and the grand stand presented a more lively appearance. It was the first game with the Buffalos, and the home team won it easily by hard hitting in the fourth and fifth innings. Attendance 2500.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	1—13
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg 6. Base hits—Pittsburg 15, Buffalo 9. Errors—Pittsburg 0, Buffalo 6. Batteries—Staley and Carroll, Person and Mack.

Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—The brotherhood season was opened here under favorable circumstances, 3500 people being present. There was a parade before the game. The Clevelands won by heavy batting.

Cleveland	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	—6
Chicago	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland 4, Chicago 1. Base hits—Cleveland 12, Chicago 7. Errors—Cleveland 0, Chicago 4. Batteries—Gruber and Brennan, Dwyer and Boyle.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

Washington, 10; Worcester, 10.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In the third inning the Washington players completely lost their heads and made error after error, which, with a streak of batting by the Worcesters, gave the latter six unearned runs and a good lead. After this inning the home club pulled themselves together and played a steady up-hill game until the ninth inning, when, with the score standing 9 to 5 against them, they batted the ball all over the field and tied the game. Two singles and an error gave the home team one in the eleventh inning, but the visitors promptly tied the score and the game was called on account of darkness. Cudworth made several sensational catches in center field.

Washington	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	1—10
Worcester	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—10

Earned runs—Washington 2, Worcester 2. Base hits—Washington 14, Worcester 13. Errors—Washington 9, Worcester 8. Batteries—Philbin and Riddle, Stafford and Wilson.

Baltimore, 12; Jersey City, 7.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Jersey City was beaten by Baltimore. "Barnie's" boys seemed to be too strong for the Jerseymen. German's wild throw in the second inning gave them two runs. He later hit two of them painfully. Ray's short-stop work, daring base running and Dowd's batting were features of the game.

Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	5	—12	
Jersey City	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2—7	

Earned runs—Baltimore 3, Jersey City 1. Base hits—Baltimore 13, Jersey City 8. Errors—Baltimore 4, Jersey City 6. Batteries—German and Townsend, McDermott and Dowd.

Newark, 11; Hartford, 6.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—In the base ball game between the Newark and Hartford clubs Newark won by the wild pitching and poor fielding of the visitors. The home team tried a new pitcher named Barry from Somerville, N. J. He was wild, but gave promise of being valuable.

Newark	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	—11
Hartford	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	—7

Base hits—Newark 8, Hartford 7. Errors—Newark 3, Hartford 11. Batteries—Barry and Moolic, Fagan and Moore.

Wilmington, 7; New Haven 5.

WILMINGTON, April 30.—The Wilmington club put up a good game and won from New Haven. The local players fielded well and hit opportunely.

Wilmington	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0—7	
New Haven	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—5	

Earned runs—Wilmington 3, New Haven 3. Base hits—Wilmington 9, New Haven 11. Errors—Wilmington 3, New Haven 7. Batteries—Smith and Black, Horner and Tiernan.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Arrest of Royalists Reveals a Plot to Place the Duke of Orleans on France's Throne.

PARIS, May 1.—La France (Republican newspaper) confirms the report that the Marquis de Mores and other Royalists were engaged in a plot to place the Duke of Orleans on the throne of France, and that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of the Duke de Luynes on the charge of being implicated in the conspiracy. The duke, the paper says, has fled to Lusanne.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 1.—In the senate the rejection of the weaving fine bill was reconsidered and the bill put over to next Tuesday. The police tenure bill was engrossed.

The house agreed to the constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax as a voting qualification. The caucus bill was reported in a new draft, applicable only to cities, with other minor changes. A bill was substituted to provide immediately for a high grade normal school. The liquor license bill was amended and engrossed.

A Dishonest Knight.

PATERSON, N. J., May 1.—R. M. Wilson, a member of the Washington commandery, Knights of Malta, was arrested on a charge of devoting to his own use funds collected from his fellow members for the purpose of buying uniforms. He was committed for the grand jury. *He came here from Fall River, Mass.*

Confidence Abused.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 1.—John A. Hunt, justice of the peace and a prominent citizen of Coeyman on the Hudson, has suddenly disappeared with from $8000 to $10,000 of town funds. He is thought to have lost the money in stock speculation.

Will Wait Till Sunday.

LISBON, May 1.—The workingmen of this city have been summoned to a mass meeting on Sunday, to demand a working day of eight hours.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—April 30.

Wall street traders diminished their holdings of stock under the influence of threatened labor troubles abroad. The Boston stock market sagged off somewhat in sympathy with Wall street.

The New York Market.

Atchison	39⅝	Northern Pacific	20⅞
Central Pacific	...	do pref	50½
Chi & Northwest	114⅛	Oregon Navi	...
Del Lack & West	143¾

ming day. The bleachers were well
nd the grand stand presented a more
ppearance. It was the first game
e Buffalos, and the home team won
y by hard hitting in the fourth and
nings. Attendance 2500.

..... 2 0 0 5 2 1 1 0 9—21
..... 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—6

runs—Pittsburg 6. Base hits—Pittsburg
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..... 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0—5

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The New York Market.

39⅝	Northern Pacific..	33½	
.....	do pref	80½	
Invest.. 114⅞	Oregon Navi.....	.....	
West.. 143⅛	Oregon Trans.....	88⅝	
on 162¾	Pacific Mail.....	43½	
tral.... 116½	Reading	42	
..... 109⅝	Texas Pacific.....	23	
cific.... 74⅞	Union Pacific.....	65¼	
Central 121¾	Wabash St. L. & P.	15¾	
Central 108	do pref	30	
est.....	Wheel & Lake Erie	37½	
ef	Western Union....	84½	

The Boston Market.

Land... 8	Fitchburg pref....	.....	
y Land.. 5¼	Flint & Pere Mar..	36½	
and..... 28	Maine Central.....	.....	
and.... 25	Mexican Central..	8¾	
..... 39⅝	N Y & N England.	45⅝	
Pacific. 7	do pref	116½	
Lowell...	Old Colony.....	.....	
laine...	Union Pacific.....	65⅝	
Prov.....	Wisconsin Central.	8⅜	
& Q 107⅝	American Bell Tel.	225	
ss..... 17¾	New England Tel.	51	
f 36	Erie Tel.....	42	
.....157	Mexican Tel.....	....	

The Produce Market.

K, April 30. — FLOUR—Moderately
y mills at $4 25 to 4 55, city
rs at $5 00 to 5 65; winter wheat, low
$3 40 to 3 90; winter wheat, fair to
$3 10 to 4 65; winter wheat, patents,
5; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 45; do
$3 85 to 4 90; do patents at $4 65 to

—Firm: No 2 red 97 to 97¼c elevator;
¾ to 98c.
—Fairly active; No 2 40¼ to 40⅝c ele-
mer mixed 39¾ to 41½c.
rn: No 3, 33c, mixed western 31 to

—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c;
Raw steady; refined quiet, Granulated
s 6 7-16c.

Greenleaf Land Associates.

H. T. WHITMAN, Gen. Manager,

BELMONT ST., WOLLASTON, or 85 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, A. D. McCLELLAN, } Trustees.

Plans showing Numbers and Dimensions of Lots will be furnished at SOUTHER'S and BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy; WOLLASTON and QUINCY DEPOTS, or any Real Estate Agent in Quincy.

April 18. 11—tf

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

West Quincy

NEWSBOYS WANTED

TO SELL THE LEDGER.

— APPLY TO —

H. CORAM.

☞Boys will be allowed half a cent on each paper Sold.

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 5 1—26t

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 22. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE SECOND DAY.

No Attempt at Adjustment Being Made by Either Side.

SMALL FIRMS PAY THE BILL.

Cutters Leaving for Other Localities—Manufacturers Say They Have Received No Communication to Settle by Arbitration.

The second day of the strike has opened and matters remain about the same. Both sides are firm and say they will not give in.

Yesterday the Merry Mount Granite Co., Qualey Bros., T. J. Carey, and F. Barnicoat, gave notice that their yards would be open in the morning ready for their cutters to go to work, the firms having conceded to the demands of the men. Altogether they employ about seventy men. Three others are expected to start tomorrow.

A number of cutters have obtained jobs in different parts of the state, and if matters are not settled in a few days they will leave Quincy for those places.

The offer by the men to have the matter settled by a board of arbitration has not been acted upon by the manufacturers, the latter claiming that they had not received any communication to that effect.

The members of the manufacturers association say that they left everything in regard to the present trouble in the hands of their committee and think that they have used the men fairly and squarely, and have done everything in their power to avert a strike. Anything more they could not do and as the crisis has come they will stand by each other until the matter is settled. Their yards remain open to all who wish to return to work on the terms of their proposition, made on Wednesday of this week.

A meeting of the Cutter's union will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Hancock hall.

Relative to blacksmiths, one manufacturer says he had in his employ a man who some months earned over $100 at the old bill of prices.

The Quarrymen.

The quarrymen are still firm and no quarries are being worked except those where their demand has been granted. Reinhalter Bros. signed the bill yesterday, and in addition to those already published are Fitzgerald & Co., Edward Baker, Jones & Desmond, Roleau Bros., Chrystall Bros., George Esson, Rheinhalter Bros., Berry Bros., Fallon & Sons, Peter J. Donaher, Braintree Granite Co., and Gurney's. These firms employ about 130 men altogether, leaving about 250 idle. Last night the whistles on the engine houses owned by those who had granted the demands of the men were blown for ten minutes to celebrate the inauguration of the nine-hour movement in Quincy.

A prominent Union man says, "The quarrymen are determined in their demand as it is conceded by all fair-minded persons, many employers included, that their demands are just and should be granted.

A great many quarry owners that are in the Manufacturers' Association have been interviewed by the quarrymen's committee and are ready and willing to sign their bill if they were not afraid of a boycott by other members of the Association. The responsibilities rest on the shoulders of those men who have made fortunes in the granite business, and they have been trying for months past to get the smaller firms into line on the grounds of protection, when they well knew it was to strengthen their position against the just demands of labor.

It was not for the welfare of these small firms that the money kings were looking to; they wanted to use them as clubs to knock labor down. This condition of affairs if prolonged will result in injury to employer and employe.

"Might does not make right,
Justice must prevail."

To Meet Tuesday.

A meeting of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New England was called today, to be held next Tuesday to consider the situation.

Strike in Barre, Vermont.

It was the impression here that all labor difficulties in Barre, Vermont, had been amicably settled, but the following dispatch does not look like it:

BARRE, Vt., May 1, 1890. Quarrymen and tool sharpeners here and sharpeners at Montpelier struck this morning, throwing nearly the entire body of granite workers of this place out of work. A conference of committees of manufacturers and sharpeners agreed on nine hours work for five days in the week and eight on Saturdays, with pay at 29 1-2 cents an hour for gangs of 13 cutters and 22 1-2 cents an hour for each extra cutter, but the manufacturers insisted on filling the gangs with extra men instead of paying the same for incomplete gangs as complete. Another conference is going on today.

NO BLACK LIST.

J. Q. A. Field Says the Statement of the Herald is False.

The following paragraph appeared in the morning Herald:

"In conversation with a well-known quarryman tonight, he informed the Herald representative that there were only four non-union quarrymen working in the city today. He said the union men are unanimous in standing by their demand, and will fight it out independently of any other organization. "The declaration made today by President John Q. A. Field of the New England Granite Manufacturers' Association," he said "that the association would use their blacklist, has created considerable indignation among the men, and the bosses will find that we can turn the tables on them and boycott the goods of the blacklisting firms. We will not submit the matter to arbitration, as we feel perfectly confident of being able to settle the difficulty ourselves."

Mr. Field authorized a representative of the LEDGER to state that the above quotation credited to him is false. That the association has no blacklist, except that used for dead beats. Further, he saw no representative of the Herald yesterday, and is naturally indignant that words should be put in his mouth.

Federhen Won.

The billiard tournament was ended Wednesday night and Federhen was declared the winner, the prize being a valuable cue. Up to Wednesday, Federhen and Ingraham had each won the same number of games, and on that night they played off the tie. The result was in favor of Federhen. The highest average during the tournament was 5-5-39 by Federhen and the highest run by the same player 36. In the last game Federhen's average was 3-7-31 and Ingraham's 3. The highest run 26 for Federhen and 21 by Ingraham in the same game.

Each player played five games during the tourney. Federhen won five straight; Ingraham won 4 and lost 1; Gabarino and Wardwell each won 2 and lost 3; and Driscoll and Bates each won 1 and lost 4.

Fallen from Grace.

The Superintendent of Streets, who came to us a few weeks ago, so well recommended, has fallen from grace, having been found by Commissioner Alexander under the influence of liquor. He was doing excellent work, and the incident is only another example of the curse which blights this fair land. He has not been formally discharged, but the commissioner is negotiating with another man.

Sewing Society Organized.

Young ladies of the Swedish St. Paul's church met and organized a Sewing Society on Thursday evening, electing these officers:

President,—Miss Hanna Spongberg.
Vice-president,—Miss Anny Janson.
Secretary,—Miss Emma Carlson.
Treasurer,—Miss Elise Janson.

Meetings will be held every other Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock. It was unanimously voted that the society shall be named the Dorcas Society of the St. Paul's church.

Base Ball Saturday.

The opening game of the season will be held Saturday afternoon, at 3.30, between the West Quincys and Wright & Ditson's nine of Boston, on the ground of the former nine in West Quincy. Both sides will put good teams in the field and no doubt this will be a very good game.

A Rival for Doble.

The running horse, owned by John J. Barry of West Quincy, was sent a mile on Readville half-mile track Thursday afternoon. This is a green horse and was sent the distance to see what time he could make. He covered the mile in 1.56, running the last quarter six seconds faster than either of the other three. He was ridden by a 135 pound man.

Dry at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, April 30.—This is the last day for some time to come upon which liquor can be legally sold in the city of Fall River, and sadness reigns in the strongholds of the fifty-seven licensed dealers who have for the past year enjoyed the fat of the land, while their less fortunate brothers in the business were obliged to seek other occupations or run the risk of arrest for illegal traffic.—Globe.

Nine Hours at $1.75.

The men employed on the roads by the city were granted nine hours and $1.75 per day by the Commissioner. The new bill to go into effect May 1.

Public Debt.

The public debt was reduced during the month of April $7,636,901. The debt, less cash in the treasury May 1, was $1,915,520,770.28.

Mrs. John J. Phelan opens a dry goods and millinery store on Copeland street near Brewer's corner, Saturday evening, May 3.

Raymond—Ward.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur C. Raymond of Boston, of the banking firm of Ward, Hornblower & Co., and Miss Lillian F. Ward, daughter of Mr. Waldo F. Ward of Hyde Park, took place at the residence of the bride's father in Hyde Park, Wednesday afternoon at 4.15 o'clock, the Rev. Perley B. Davis, pastor of the First Congregational church, officiating. The wedding was private, the guests including only the members of the two families and Mr. George H. Eaton of Boston and Miss Gertrude S. Harrington of South Acton, who acted as best man and maid of honor, respectively. A wedding supper was served after the ceremony.

A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Waldo F. Ward at the Hotel Vendome in the evening, among those present being Mr. L. D. Raymond, the father of the groom; Captain and Mrs. J. E. Ward Upton, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo F. Ward, father and mother of the bride; Mr. Samuel E. Ward, brother of the bride; Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward, Dr. George W. Gay and Mrs. Gay, Boston; Mr. W. B. Rice, Mrs. Rice, Miss Rice, Quincy; Mr. E. B. Pratt, Quincy; Mr. J. Windsor Pratt, Mrs. Pratt and Miss Pratt, Randolph; Mr. C. Fred Allen and Mrs. Allen, Hyde Park; Mr. E. H. Murdock and Mrs. Murdock, Boston,; Mr. Frank Miles and Mrs. Miles, Boston; Mr. William Wood and Mrs. Wood, and Miss Wood, Hyde Park; Mr. Harry Rice and Miss Rice, Miss Bessie Pratt, Mr. Fred Rice, Quincy; Mrs. and Miss Porter, Boston, and Miss Dispeaux, Pawtucket, R. I. The ushers were; Mr. Elisha James, Jr., Mr. Charles Hind, Mr. E. W. Boyd, Mr. Lester Leland, Mr. Harry Warren of Boston, and Mr. Harry Rice of Quincy.—*Boston Journal.*

Shipping at the Point.

Arrived May 1. Barge Schuylkill, Capt. Jelusich, from Philadelphia, with 1,610 tons of coal, for Sheppard & Sons.

Schooner Georgia, Capt. Langriave, from New York, with 500 tons of coal for Sheppard & Sons.

Schooner Allston, Capt. Dyer, from Philadelphia, with 250 tons of coal for Patch & Co.

From April 1, 1889, to April 1, 1890, 103 schooners passed through the draw with 254,000 brick; 240 tons sand; 24,882 tons coal; 3,651,000 feet lumber.

A Cold Summer.

Sergt. Dunn of New York, who seems to have partly eclipsed Gen. Greely as a weather oracle, predicts a cool summer. He bases his predictions on the fact that since the first meteorological reports were tabulated the temperature average for every year has been maintained within a variation limit of but five degrees. The excess of heat during the past winter will, therefore, probably be counterbalanced by an excess of cold during the coming summer.

After the low temperatures of the past two summers, last summer being still cooler than the one preceding, it seems that Sergt. Dunn is right in predicting that the coming summer is likely to be cooler than the average. It will be remembered that the winter of 1888-'89 was warmer than the average, preceding our last cool summer. However, the excess in temperature in the past winter may also be counterbalanced by deficiencies in the other months of the year, that is, in May and the months of the year succeeding the summer season.

You Ain't as Big a Man.

The New York Tribune is authority for the story that as Charles Francis Adams was recently travelling west of Omaha in his private car as president of the Union Pacific R. R., he was visited by a typical cowboy of gigantic height. Looking down upon the railway president he asked:—

"Be you Charles Francis Adams?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Be you Charles Francis Adams, president of the Pacific road?"

"Yes."

"Then you are the man who writes those heavy railroad articles for the papers?"

"Yes."

"Gracious, but I expected to see somebody seven feet high! You ain't as big a man as I thought you was, anyhow!"

Travel on the Brooklyn Bridge.

On an average, 110,000 people pass over the bridge every day on the cars and 10,000 on foot; 3,000 vehicles pass over every day. One foggy day the cars carried 130,000, and the largest number they ever carried was 159,000. The greatest rush is between 5.30 and 6.30 P. M., when 12,000 an hour are carried on the cars. In the morning 10,000 an hour are carried.—*New York Tribune.*

Elliot Club Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Elliot Club, Wollaston, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President,—W. G. Corthell.
Vice President,—Mrs. D. L. Jewell.
Secretary,—Miss Mary F. Simmons.

The St. Mary's Base Ball nine, will hold a dance in Washington hall East Milton this evening. Good music will be in attendance. The nine will appear in their new uniforms which they have just received.

All aprons for the May festival to be finished and sent to Mrs. M. A. Perkins, No. 32 Chestnut street, after 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.

We have just received, direct from the MANUFACTURERS ABROAD, and shall offer for sale the coming week, a choice lot of Novelties in

MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED

GUIPURE LACES.

Nothing just like them has ever been seen in the Market.

GUIPURE CURTAINS,

WITH FRILLED EDGES, WHITE AND ECRU.

GUIPURE BED SETS

TO MATCH THE CURTAINS EXACTLY.

☞ GUIPURE LACE BY THE YARD TO MATCH BOTH.

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS,

With Purled Edge, very Fine and Lacey, and very inexpensive. The whole lot of the above-mentioned Curtains cost between

$4.00 and $7.50 a Pair.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

TAMBOURED MUSLIN CURTAINS,

ALSO WITH BED SETS TO MATCH.

These will be found very dainty and pretty for making a complete Chamber Outfit. To go with these goods, we have something entirely new in CURTAIN POLES.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-LEAF SCREEN,

Made in Hard Woods, and filled with Imitation Silks.

Price, $6.00 Each.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS,

The Season is at hand for these Useful Articles, and we are prepared to execute all work in this direction promptly and faithfully. Have to offer some Specialties in the way of

French Dimities and Cretonnes,

And all kinds of Linens.

☞ An inspection of our stock is solicited before placing orders.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

558 and 560 Washington St., and 30 to 34 Harrison Ave. Extension.

BOSTON, MASS.

20—3t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

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— BY —

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Merry Mount Park Improvement.

While all appreciate the magnificent gift of the above-named park by Hon. C. F. Adams to the town of Quincy, would it not be well for the Park Commissioners to show a little enterprise by furnishing a few accommodations for women and children, that they might better enjoy themselves this summer at this beautiful place. Nature has done its part, now let the park functionaries provide seats, swings, and sanitary accommodations for those that cannot afford to go to the seashore and other expensive resorts during the heated term. We venture to say that in no other city has so little been done in the way of improvements on park lands, that has been donated, as has been the case with Merry Mount Park.

No more bars in Boston is the decree of the police commissioners; it is well known that the license law does not permit public bars, and it is recalled that in the famous controversy in this state a few years ago over the question of prohibition or license, in which ex-Gov. Andrew took a conspicuous part, it was strongly contended by the advocates of the license system that thereby bars would be done away with. During the present session an effort was made in the senate to so amend the license law as to recognize the existence of bars, but the attempt failed. The Boston police commissioners now notify those to whom licenses are to be issued for the coming year that bars must no longer be maintained, and suggest their removal within the next twenty days; this will necessitate the providing of tables where liquors can be served.

Here is a chance, boys, to do good rather than evil in the matter of the protection of our song birds, as against the too common practice of having a stone ready to fling at everything which sports feathers and can fly. George T. Angell, the president of the society with the long name, has made an offer of twenty prizes of $10 each, and forty prizes of $5 each, for evidence by which the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, shall convict persons of violating the laws of the state, either by killing any insecting-eating bird or even of robbing the nests of such.

Would that every boy in the state might become a special constable in connection with this matter of protection of the birds, even though not a single prize shall be called for during 1890.

The vexed question of street sprinkling is bobbing up quite extensively in various parts of the state, some sections presenting petitions to the legislature asking that towns and cities be compelled to do the work. In time municipalities will consider it as just to be taxed for this work as any other department of highway repairing. Many towns and cities are not ready for the question at present, but that it is unjust to compel abuttors to pay the bills the intelligent citizens must concede.

The House committees on cities has reported unanimously a city charter for Marlboro, with a two board government. The school committee will consist of a member from each ward, and the charter aims to perpetuate a nuisance by making the mayor a member ex-officio of the committee. We incline to think every mayor in Massachusetts would protest that he has enough to do in the ordinary duties of his office without attaching to them the work of a position which can be done just as well without him.

Some New York Journalism.

Nothing pleases a New York editor better than to point out the defects of the country journalist. Always the impression is conveyed that the rustic newspaper man would have no shadow of a chance in New York, on account of his crude and violent manner of expressing himself, his ignorance of a refined and elegant style in writing and his lack of aesthetic ideas in general.

It is true that of the editors in chief of leading New York dailies, scarcely one has been a native of that city. Where they were not foreigners, most of them were gawky farm lads, who graduated from the plow to the country newspaper office, and from that, thanks to the good, strong, decent country bringing up, to New York, where they straightway became leaders of metropolitan journalism, ready to sneer with the best of them at the country journalist. But all that goes for nothing.

The altercations of country newspapers are a source of great amusement to the metropolitan journalist. Oh, yes; the epithets the rustic ink hurlers cast at each other, Arizona Kicker fashion, are carefully quoted in the refined dailies of New York, in a pitying fashion, as perfect specimens of how not to write. These crude country fellows!

Let us see then how refined New York journalists fly into each other's hair. Take The Sun and The World. For some years they have cherished for each other that degree of love which Satan is popularly believed to have for holy water. Whatever one takes up the other cries down, and vice versa.

For a considerable time The Sun has been sticking pins into Mr. Cleveland because he is so fat. Thereupon The World, sly Joey Bagstock fashion, sends a reporter to interview the ex-president on the topic of The New York Sun. The World introduces the subject as follows:

A morning newspaper yesterday published a sensational article from one of its alleged gentlemanly reporters, to the effect that ex-President Cleveland was undergoing a special treatment invented by Dr. Schweninger, of Germany, for reducing flesh. It was asserted that Mr. Cleveland was gaining in weight at the rate of twenty-five pounds a month and that both he and his friends were seriously alarmed at his condition.

A reporter called at Mr. Cleveland's office yesterday afternoon. The ex-president's appearance certainly did not bear out the statement, that he is rapidly increasing in weight. If anything, he weighs less now than when he left the White House, and his face has a very healthy color.

Mr. Cleveland spoke his mind freely to The World reporter. He never read The Sun, he said, but cranks sent him letters telling him how it attacked him.

Whenever I receive these cranks' letters, said Mr. Cleveland, I know that the senile old liar and thief, Dana, has been at it again. That is the only way I keep track of his mental ravings. The object, I suppose, is to annoy me and my friends.

The man who invades the privacy of a family and indulges in coarse and wanton attacks on private citizens is no better than a highwayman. He places himself on the level of the blackguard, and his vulgarities can have no weight with decent people.

The interview occupied nearly a column, which The World prints gleefully upon its front page and calls attention to editorially. Next morning The Sun comes back at the ex-president as follows: "The stuffed prophet of William street, in a rage of wounded vanity, is thus reported." etc. Then comes this paragraph:

Passing over the blackguard epithets in which the half drunken deputy sheriff reappears, and finds his only possible retort, we come to this more serious matter.

Mr. Cleveland had charged The Sun with attacking his wife. On this point he had been misinformed. But The Sun sails in in grand style, pronouncing the charge a "cowardly lie," and saying that the ex-president knew the charge was false when he made it. Then, like a daub of paint at a blank wall, The Sun flings these gems from its choice vocabulary at Mr. Cleveland: "Selfish poltroon," "unworthy husband," "coarse and swollen face peeping from behind the edge of his wife's garments."

But the cream of this little journalistic story is to come. Three days after printing the interview with the ex-president The World said editorially:

After a thorough investigation we are satisfied that all Mr. Cleveland said for publication of a personal character was contained in the first fourteen lines of the remarks attributed to him, and that he did not use the coarse and intemperate personal expressions accredited to him in a subsequent portion of the interview.

Country editors! Here be models of journalistic ethics, æsthetics and literary style. Strive to make them your own. At the end of perhaps fifty years' hard and persistent practice you may be qualified to edit a newspaper in New York and come up to the gentle amenities of metropolitan journalism.

The bill in the New York legislature for the paying of sheriffs and their deputies by salary instead of fee was the result of the recent wholesome stirring up of the atmosphere of the sheriff's office in New York city. The bill fixed the salary of the sheriff at $12,000. This reform ought to be inaugurated throughout the country. The enormous amount of sheriff's fees has eaten up the assets of many a poor wretch who has been forced into bankruptcy through misfortunes in business, and then plucked bare by being sold out by the law.

Is stock gambling in this country dying out? For three years there has been a period of almost sepulchral quiet in stock speculation. There have been months at times when the leading properties on the market scarcely budged a peg. On Wall street the value of sales has been steadily going down since 1887. This year transactions there amount to less than one-third what they were for the same period in 1887. If a period of legitimate business investment follows, so much the better.

When you build your house remember that two things are now essential: Perfect sanitary arrangements and architectural beauty.

TROUT FISHERMEN

Create Excitement Around a New Hampshire Pond.

A SUPREME COURT DECISION

Declares That the Water is Not Private Property, and Five Hundred Anglers Take Advantage Thereof.

LANCASTER, N. H., May 2.—Some 500 people, representing Lancaster, Littleton, Northumberland, Stark, Berlin and Gorham, opened the fishing season at Christine lake, in Stark, yesterday. This large attendance was in celebration of the settlement by the supreme court of New Hampshire of the noted case of the Percy Summer club vs. Jacob Welch.

The club, composed of prominent gentlemen, bought land surrounding the lake, which was originally known as North Pond, erected costly cottages, established fish hatching houses, and attempted to make private property of it. Welch continued fishing, and was arrested, and the recent decision of the court set him free and established the fact that the pond was public fishing water.

Ossian Ray, representing the club, accompanied by United States Marshal Fred W. Barker of Keene, yesterday forbid any trespassing or fishing, but without avail. Boats and other paraphernalia were transported to the pond, which was covered about three hours by excited fishermen. About 100 trout were taken. No arrests were made, though it is probable that a number of prominent leaders will be to make a test case in the United States court.

OTTAWA AUTHORITIES WERE SLOW,

And So Canso Lost $3000 in License Receipts—Canadian Baiting Privileges Essential to American Fishermen.

HALIFAX, May 2.—A dispatch from Canso says that the customs collector, acting under instructions from Ottawa, has issued licenses under the renewed modus vivendi to the Gloucester fishing schooners Mist and Thetis. Had these instructions been given a week ago, the license receipts of Canso would have been some $3000 larger, as the greater part of the American fleet that called here for licenses, after waiting until the time for the Ottawa authorities to move in the matter, sailed for Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands. Several American vessels have arrived for licenses. All agree that the Bank cod fishery cannot be carried on successfully without using the Canadian baiting privileges.

M'COY BESTS REAGAN

In a Ten-Round Fight, in Which Both are Badly Punished.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., May 2.—Pete McCoy defeated Johnny Reagan in the much-heralded ten-round fight. The fight was with two-ounce gloves and came off in the Puritan club rooms. It lasted thirty-six minutes. Reagan had the best of the mill for three rounds, although both were somewhat groggy at the end of the third. McCoy forced the fighting in the other rounds. Both men were fagged out and badly punished when time was called for the last round. The fight was awarded to McCoy, the referee declaring that he had the best of it.

McCalla's Defense.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The defense in the McCalla trial was opened by the introduction of various records and documents indicating the approval by the navy department of some of the commander's acts, and showing Walker's bad character. Lieut. Mulligan testified that the blows struck by McCalla upon Walker with a sword were very light. The desired effect was produced, Walker becoming quiet after all other efforts to stop his obscene and abusive language had failed. Witness had heard the articles of war read aboard the Enterprise. Paymaster Mudd gave similar testimony.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Lyons, the burglar, who was released on bail in Boston, has disappeared.

Union fishermen on the Columbia river are shooting and killing non-union men.

It is understood that the German government will not again ask a seven-year army credit.

The Butler club celebrated in Boston the twenty-eighth anniversary of the capture of New Orleans.

E. W. Yerrington, the champion marksman of Connecticut, died last evening at Norwich, at the age of 62 years.

The board of review of the National Trotting association expelled G. I. Young of East Boston, Mass., for fraud.

Politicians, in looking over the field for the next presidential race, find that President Harrison has wonderful strength with the people.

Rev. Dr. Dix, for eight years pastor of the Central Congregational church at Fall River has resigned. There is trouble among the parishioners.

Pope Leo has appealed to the German bishops to begin a crusade in defense of society and civilization against the revolutionary spirit of socialism.

The visit of a delegation to the French chamber of deputies, was seized by a street crowd to make a demonstration, which was quickly suppressed by troops.

The report from St. Paul that John M. Egan, general manager of the St. Paul and Kansas City, would succeed E. A. Ripley as general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, is denied by the Burlington officials and by Egan himself.

No class of naval officers reported at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., for instructions yesterday, none being available for that purpose. This is the first time there has been no class since the station was established.

Both houses of the Rhode Island general assembly passed an act consolidating the department of public works with the city engineer's department in Providence. The city engineer is, hereafter, to be appointed by the commissioner of public works.

About two-thirds of the buildings of the West Albany stock yards were burned last night. The few hundred sheep in the yards were removed in safety. Six hundred and fifty tons of hay were destroyed. Total loss, $50,000 to $40,000; partly insured.

The Rhode Island legislature has appropriated $10,000 toward celebrating the centennial anniversary of the first cotton mill in this country, which was erected at Pawtucket.

A petition is in circulation in Boston urging upon the legislature that the present license law be so modified as to permit the bars in licensed saloons to remain as at present.

THE PENALTY PAID.

James Palmer Hanged for the Murder of Henry Whitehouse—Brief History of Palmer's Crime.

CONCORD, N. H., May 2.—James Palmer was hanged in the state prison yesterday. The drop fell at 11:03 1-2, and he was pronounced dead at 11:18. He displayed wonderful nerve to the last.

The crime was committed May 17, 1888. About two weeks prior to the murder several articles of value belonging to the Portsmouth Electric company were missing from the light station, and suspicion pointed to Palmer, the engineer. He was discharged, and Whitehouse, who was his assistant, was promoted to the place. The Wednesday preceding the murder, Sheriff Coffin and Whitehouse visited Palmer's house, and in the search that followed, discovered the missing property of the company, and among other things a mechanic's large hammer. This Palmer claimed as his own, and to substantiate that assertion pointed to his initials, "J. P.", upon the handle.

On this evidence Palmer was allowed to retain the hammer, and it was not seen again until found near the scene of the tragedy. The trial resulted in his conviction of the offense charged—murder in the first degree—the hammer above mentioned being one of the strongest links in the chain of circumstantial evidence against him. Revenge on Whitehouse, whom he blamed for the loss of his situation, was the motive of his crime.

Palmer conversed with the officers at intervals during yesterday forenoon upon various incidents in his past life, but did not refer to the killing of Whitehouse. Chaplain Wilkins was with him nearly all the time. He ate a hearty breakfast and appeared to be in good spirits. He made no confession and said nothing on the scaffold.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Two Lawyers and a Capitalist's Clerk Arrested for Fraud.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Rollin H. Ellis, private secretary of the wealthy capitalist, A. H. Loeb, was arrested last evening, with Lawyers C. H. Durand and Hollis Chase, for defrauding Loeb of eighty acres of real estate valued at $80,000. Yesterday's papers contained a record of the transfer of the property from Ellis to Durand and Chase for $10,000. Mr. Loeb then caused the three arrests. He says that some time ago he placed the property in the hands of his clerk, Ellis, to hold in trust, Ellis giving Loeb a deed, which the capitalist, for business reasons, desired to be left unrecorded. Loeb charges that Durand and Chase conspired with Ellis to make away with the paoperty. Ellis is said to have made a full confession and offered all reparation in his power, begging his employer to forgive him.

THREE BAD MEN

Concerned in a Bold Diamond Robbery—One of Them Captured.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—A bold and successful robbery was accomplished yesterday afternoon at the jewelry store of Michie Bros. on West Fourth street. Two thieves entered the store and asked for diamond rings. At a favorable opportunity one of them snatched a tray and they both dashed out of the door and across the street into an alley. A third had placed himself outside the door prepared to lock the inmates in, but the spring lock did not work quick enough. The Michie Bros. burst out and with help caught the man at the door, but the others escaped. The tray had $5000 of diamonds in it, but a number of the rings fell on the floor and were saved. The thieves got away with about $3000 worth.

HELD IN $15,000 BONDS.

Chicago Politicians and Their Tools Indicted for Alleged Election Frauds.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Alderman James McAbee and City Central Committeeman Michael J. Corcoran were indicted on charges of complicity in alleged election frauds in the Twenty-fourth ward. With the aldermen and committee were indicted a number of restaurant waiters, dock laborers and others said to be McAbee and Corcoran's tools. The frauds charged are repeating and voting in place of citizens counted upon as stay-at-homes, but who unexpectedly put in an appearance at the polls. Messrs. McAbee and Corcoran averted arrest by presenting themselves voluntarily before Judge Grinnell and giving bonds of $15,000 each.

Preached Webster's Funeral Sermon.

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., May 2.—Rev. William Barnes, who preached the funeral sermon of Daniel Webster, died here. Mr. Barnes was born in Ohio in 1816, was a Yale graduate in the same class with Charles Sumner and Edward Everett. He was pastor of a church in Boston when Webster died, and was chosen as officiating clergyman. During the last thirty-five years he has lived in the west. He was a life director of the American Bible society, and also of the American Board of Home and Foreign Missions.

Surprise in Financial Circles.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Fechheimer Rou & Co., shirt manufacturers, have failed and their property was seized by the sheriff. The liabilities are estimated at $375,000; assets about $275,000. The house was an old one, with a reputation for solidity and conservatism, and the failure caused much surprise. The trouble is attributed to dull trade, though there are reports that members of the firm have been engaged in speculations in Wall street.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Princeton club of this city met at the Hotel Brunswick last night. Reports were read from the various committees. The dual athletic organization of Harvard and Yale was discussed, and it was stated that Princeton would hardly enter into any contests with Harvard, unless its animosity against Princeton should cease.

Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 2.—Felipe Arrellano has been elected to the presidency of the senate, and Bernabe Soyss has been elected president of the chamber of deputies.

Yellow fever is terribly prevalent in the state of Yucatan.

The country is flooded with counterfeit silver coin.

A Duchess Robbed.

EDINBURG, May 2.—While the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg were attending the ceremonies of opening the electric exhibition, the jewels of the duchess were stolen from their apartments in the Balmoral hotel. There is no clue to the robbers.

An Editor Drowned.

BROOKLYN, May 2.—The family of the missing editor of The Cosmopolitan, E. D. Walker, have received word that Mr. Walker's body has been found in the Roanoke river at Weldon, N. C. Mr. Walker was drowned while on a fishing trip.

A LETTER ABOUT EXES.

WASHINGTON HAS CHARMS THAT HOLD THEM FAST.

It Is Especially Fascinating to the Ladies and to Men Who Like Society—Information Regarding Men Who Were Formerly High in Public Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 1.—On the floor of the senate the other day I saw no fewer than six ex-senators, hats in hand, chatting with friends and viewing the scenes of their former triumphs or disappointments. These were Warner Miller, of New York; Thomas J. Clingman, of South Carolina: Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana: Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi: Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, and Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas. The presence of such a large number of former senators reminded me that one of the odd phases of life in Washington is the plentifulness of "exes." We see "exes" riding by in their carriages, or begging dimes on the street corner. They sit opposite us at dinner, or hang about the barrooms waiting for an invitation to step up and take something.

The "exes" are everywhere, of all ages and colors and previous conditions of official servitude—all excepting the presidency. We have no ex-presidents resident here, though we have any number of men who escaped that great office by the skin of their teeth, and not of their own desire, but owing to circumstances over which they had no control. No former presidents are here, but there are ex-cabinet officers, ex-senators, ex-congressmen, ex-commissioners and ex-governors galore: and as for former wearers of the judicial ermine and those who once issued martial commands—the "judges" and "generals" and "colonels" and "majors"—their name is simply legion.

Men who live in the national capital for a time as servants of the people do not like to go away. They are fascinated by the lazy luxuriousness of the life, the beauty of the city and the social opportunities here presented. That form of society which is expressed chiefly in good dinners and large, fertile punch bowls most enthralls the men, while the showy afternoon and evening receptions, the teas and the endless round of dress parades known as calling bind the women fast in their toils. "What! Leave Washington and go again to the frontier?" exclaimed the pretty wife of an army officer at one of Mrs. Oates' famous receptions last week. "Why, if that is to be my fate I declare I shall commit suicide. Rather than go to the frontier and leave dear, dear Washington I will cut my throat." The pretty woman meant every word of it, too, and she made shivers run round the room by drawing a fruit knife suggestively close to the white skin of her neck. Then she seized a glass of punch, quaffed it with a laugh, and what had passed for a bit of comedy in the minds of the spectators came to an end. But it was not all comedy with the dashing woman, and her poor husband, the army officer, is out hustling night and day for the influence which may enable him to secure that boon of boons in the service—waiting orders at Washington.

"A curious commentary on this fascination of Washington life," said Representative Hitt, who is one of the brilliant conversationalists of the capital, "was afforded by the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. I was then living in the National hotel, which at the close of the war was the fashionable hotel of the city. The house was filled with army officers and their wives, and when the news came from Appomattox and the people in the streets began to shout and cheer and flaunt their flags with joy I stepped up to the parlors to see how happy the ladies were. Imagine my surprise to find three or four of them in tears, and the others looking very sad and solemn. 'What is the matter?' I asked one of them. 'Have you not heard that Gen. Lee has surrendered to Gen. Grant?' 'Yes,' she replied, half crying, 'and that is just the trouble. We know this means the end of the war, and that we must leave Washington and go away to the country to live again,' and then this woman, like several of her sisters, burst into tears. I actually believe," concluded Mr. Hitt, "that half of these gay devotees of society would have been glad to have the war continued a couple of years longer that they might have remained in the whirl of Washington society."

With both men and women fond of Washington life it is not surprising that this is the place in which the "exes" most do congregate. A man once famous and powerful, whom many people thought might himself become president of the United States, now walks or drives the streets of Washington unknown to nearly all who see him. He is a handsome man, with iron gray hair, a fine profile, an intellectual face. His name is Boutwell—"Lawyer Boutwell" he is called by the few who know him—and he was secretary of the treasury under President Grant. He was then a social as well as a political leader, and was seen almost daily at receptions and teas. Now he eschews all such frivolities, and, like the average man of experience and sense, confines his social exploits to the stretching of his legs under the mahogany where there is plenty of good wine and good company.

Plenty of other "exes" of the cabinet may be seen on the streets of Washington. William A. Richardson, who succeeded Mr. Boutwell in the treasury, lives in one of the handsomest houses in Washington, where he is chief justice of the court of claims. Ex-Secretary of War Belknap is one of the best known men in the city of Washington. He grows rounder and jollier and more red in the face as the years go by, and the circle of his friends appears to be continually widening. He is a gastronome, a wit and a story teller. He makes ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year as a claim agent and spends it all. He has a lovely family and a luxurious home.

The oldest ex-cabinet officer in the city is the Hon. George Bancroft, who was secretary of the navy about forty years ago. He has lived to see the navy go through four or five distinct periods, beginning with the good old days when our ships sailed the seas as proudly and saucily as those of any nation, and embracing the glorious time of war in which we gave to the world the iron clad, the corrupt era following in which many millions were squandered in useless wooden hulks, and the rennaissance now here with the steel ships and high free boards taking the place of wooden hulks and the sluggish monitors. Mr. Bancroft's claim to fame rests less upon his direction of the navy department than upon his diplomatic and literary services, and yet I have heard old naval officers say that he did much toward organizing and perfecting the navy, particularly with reference to the laws and regulations governing it. For instance, it was through his instrumentality that the old law making promotions on age alone was changed so that efficiency became a factor in winning the prizes of the service. Mr. Bancroft rarely leaves his house now, and then only to walk through the pretty garden of his H street homestead on the arm of his faithful German attendant.

John A. J. Creswell, who was postmaster general under Grant, is a prominent banker of Washington, and the occupant of a house which has in its day sheltered the families of six or eight members of the cabinet. A young and active man, who may be seen any day on the streets or in the halls of congress, as full of energy as of good humor, is ex-Postmaster General Hatton. He looks like a boy, but is a successful editor and an influential man. Another ex-postmaster general who lives in Washington is Horatio King. He was in Buchanan's cabinet, and though not then a young man, is still active and busy, taking as keen interest in public affairs as he ever did. One of his little hobbies is the writing of cards to the newspapers, but as he writes wit and sense it is not by any means an objectionable fad. The Kings live in an old fashioned house, where is held every Saturday night a sort of literary social. Here may be found nearly all of the people in Washington whose achievements in the literary field have made them worth meeting.

A famous old man, still hale and hearty, is ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, who has just gone to his country home, not far from Washington, for the summer. Like Mr. King, he delights in newspaper writing, and like many old men is as fond of controversy as of his pipe. One of the joys of his life consists of inviting to his table the apostles of protection, such as McKinley, Sherman or Allison, and talking tariff to them till the lamp flickers. The late Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was often a guest in the McCulloch house, and it is said the pair have discussed the tariff question six or eight hours at a sitting.

Ex-Secretary and Senator Bayard is still associated with the capital, though chiefly in a social way. Ex-Attorney General Garland is making a fortune here in the practice of law. Ex-Senator Conger, of Michigan, is also a lawyer, and a successful one, though his attention is given chiefly to practice before congress. He is the very efficient and vigilant representative in Washington of the Lake Vessel Men's association, an association which embraces a merchant marine interest larger than that of the entire American merchant marine on the ocean.

Scores of other ex-senators and ex-representatives are Washington lawyers or claim agents. Ex-Senator McDonald has made a great deal of money representing certain interests before congress. Gen. B. F. Butler is a large property owner here, and generally has enough litigation of his own to keep him busy during the part of each year which he spends in Washington. Ex-Governor William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, lives at Vice President Morton's hotel, and is said to make a small fortune each year by his speculations in Washington real estate. Ex-Congressman Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, whose fame as a great constitutional lawyer still continues, is a practicing attorney in Washington.

John R. Thomas, who was for ten years a member of congress from the Egypt region of Illinois, and who designed a war vessel which the navy department is now building, failed to get an office under the present administration, and is making money as a lawyer, with navy department work a specialty. One of the most prominent and prosperous lawyers at the national capital, a man who can command fees which are small fortunes in themselves, is Judge Shellabarger, an ex-member of congress from Ohio. Gen. George B. Williams, Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, and J. Hale Sypher are other ex-statesmen who are earning their bread as lawyers within the shadow of the great dome.

Ex-Pension Commissioners W. W. Dudley and James Tanner are both getting rich as pension attorneys. Dudley employs fifteen men in his office, and his clientele is rapidly extending. Whatever may be said of his political methods, Dudley is one of the most popular men in Washington, and his professional and private reputation is above reproach. An ex-senator who never cared to go into law or claims, but who is content to earn his bread as a modest, second class clerk in the war department, is Mr. Sawyer, who sat in the senate from Alabama about twenty years ago. Ex-Senator Bruce, the colored man, is a wealthy real estate owner here, and has lately been appointed to a lucrative office in the government of the District of Columbia. Among many other prominent "exes" is Dr. William A. Hammond, who was for many years surgeon general of the army. He has just built, near the residence of Mrs. Gen. Logan, a home which is a veritable palace.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Oilcloths can be kept like new if washed once a month in skim milk and water, equal quantities of each; rub them once in three months with linseed oil; put on very little, rub it in well, polish with an oil silk cloth, and they will keep for years.

Girls' Tiers,

Sizes from 1 to 6 Years,

25c. Each.

Boys' Outing Flannel Blouses,

25 Cents Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9—20t

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black.

We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.

We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Tiers,

from 1 to 6 Years,

c. Each.

ing Flannel Blouses,

Cents Each,

— AT —

. S. Hubbard's,

3 Hancock St.,

- - - Mass.

Time Has Come

now is the time to

Y YOUR BLOOD,

— BY USING —

d's Sarsaparilla.

Bottle for 65 Cents.

ATENT MEDICINES

VERY LOW PRICES.

ns' Prescriptions carefully

ed.

Villard, Druggist,

ol St., South Quincy.

9—20t

ONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BRANCH GROCERY.

NED MEATS,

s and Vegetables,

ld. Only Good Qualities kept in

ed Fruits,

Evaporated Apples, Peaches,

, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins,

, Figs, Dates, etc.

UTTER.

les are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

es and Teas

n order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

r great Specialties, and our Sales because we give the Best at Low Prices.

F. MERRILL,

Merrill's Block, Quincy.

9—tf

VE ARE SELLING

Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

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a lot of

Thread Vests

y Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

k we shall sell a

CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

ue in BLACK at 75 cents.

er that our HOSIERY for Children is absolutely Fast Black.

a lot of

Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

nts; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

oods are usually sold at 25 cents

showing a very nice line of NG SHIRTS, in all Colors, and will suit you.

Wadsworth & Co.,

ams Building, Quincy.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 2.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1827—Quincy voted to remove pound from the corner of Washington and Temple streets to near the Almshouse.

1830—First Universalist sermon preached in Quincy.

1855—Quincy territory extended to the Neponset river.

World Wide.

1519—Death of Leonardo da Vinci; born 1452; artist of Renaissance; painter, poet, architect, sculptor and engineer.

1812—Monster chartist procession in London and presentation of petition to parliament.

1851—Large part of San Francisco destroyed by earthquake

1856—Charles Sumner assaulted in the United States senate chamber by Preston S. Brooks.

1859—Napoleon declares war against Austria.

1864—Death of Meyerbeer, famous musical composer; born 1794.

It Wasn't His Hat.

While the Hon. Thad. Stevens was practicing law at Lancaster, Pa., a boy sidled up to his desk.

"Take off your hat," Mr. Stevens said.

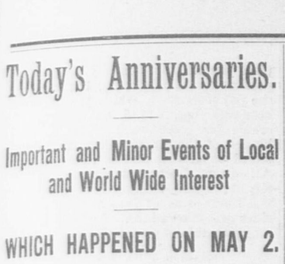
"I ain't got my hat on," replied the boy.

"What do you mean by contradicting me?" demanded Mr. Stevens.

"I ain't got my hat on," persisted the boy; "it's my brother Joe's hat."

"Oh," Mr. Stevens said, as he repressed a smile. "Well, the next time you have an errand here bring Joe with you, so that he can take off his hat."—Harper's Young People.

Hard to Please.



Fond Parent—Look here! I bought you the windmill now what do you want?

Little Willie—Boo! hoo—o—o! I want the wind.—Munsey's Weekly.

A Hint to Landlords.

Departing Guest—Mr. Landlord, my expenses at your hotel have been greater than I anticipated, and as I am a little short of money you will have to wait until I return before I can liquidate your bill.

Landlord—Don't bother yourself about such a trifle. I'll just make a memorandum of it on the door here until you return.

"But everybody will read my name there, and I shall be scandalized."

"Yes, that's a fact, but I can remedy that. Just leave your fur trimmed overcoat with me and I'll hang it on the door over your bill, and nobody will ever see it."—Texas Siftings.

A Redeeming Quality.

Wild Westerner—In your last paper you referred to me as a horse thief, a murderer and a liar.

Editor—Well, what was there wrong about that?

Wild Westerner—I don't see why you want to blast a man's reputation with a statement like that. I may be, as you claim, a horse thief and a murderer, but, thank heaven, sir, I am no liar!—Judge.

Eating Crow.

Brown—I hear you married the broker's daughter, and that he gave you $10,000 as a starter.

Bobwigger—Yes, he gave me the check, together with his advice; I took the money.

Brown—Well?

Cobwigger—I lost it nearly all, and now I'm going back for the advice.—Epoch.

Cool.

Father (shouting down stairs)—Has George gone yet, Jennie?

Daughter (sweetly)—Not yet, paw.

F (testily)—Well, I want to go to bed.

D. (sweeter than before)—All right, dear. I think it's the best thing you can do, for you've to get up early, you know. Good night, dear paw.—New York Herald.

A Deep Question.

Richleigh—Julia, don't you think you could bring yourself down to love me just a little?

Julia—I don't know. I should have to go down pretty far.

Richleigh—How far?

Julia—About the bottom of your pocket book.—Munsey's Weekly.

There Before Him.

The hungry guest at the nearest table was beginning to lose patience.

"How long have you been here?" he asked a waiter who was passing, busy over nothing.

"About three years."

"Oh, then you were here before I came."—Philadelphia Times.

He Knew.

"Say, old man," said Commish, the stock broker, to the lamb, "I want you to take some stock in this mine; there's a fortune in it."

"I know there is," replied the Ba-ba; "my governor knew the man who dropped the fortune in it."—Racket.

Two Ways of Raising It.

Rev. Mr. Choker—Has your congregation raised your salary lately, Brother Thirdly?

Brother Thirdly (from the country)—No, sir; it seldom raises more than half of it any given year.—Munsey's Weekly.

Something Unprecedented.

"Did you hear of the accident on your line this morning?" asked a passenger of a street railway official.

"No; what was it?"

"I rode seven blocks, and had a seat the entire distance."—Munsey's Weekly.

UNITARIAN BELIEF.

The Statements of Several Divines of that Denomination.

The current number of the Sounding Board prints the statements of four eminent clergymen as to "What Unitarians believe:"

Statement by Dr. Thomas Hill.

Unitarian Christians are distinguished for the emphasis which they lay upon the right and duty of individual judgment. Their motto has been "Liberty, Holiness, Love." Consequently, they have no creeds nor authoritative statements of belief, nor ecclesiastical decisions. Unitarians differ very widely from one another in many of their religious views. They agree, however, in the following negations:

They do *not* believe in the Trinity; nor in the proper deity of Christ; nor in the separate personality of the Holy Spirit; nor in the personal existence of the devil; nor in the total corruption of the natural affections; nor in the actual transference of guilt or punishment; nor in any actual substitution of righteousness; nor in the efficacy of any intellectual belief whatever as a means of averting chastisement for sin.

They agree, also, in the following affirmations:

They believe that the nearest approach which man can make to a just conception of the inscrutable, infinite God, is to look upon him as our Father, Almighty, All-wise, All-loving, All-holy; who governs all things by unerring laws; but who is as free and able to grant our just requests as we to give to those who ask us; and who will grant our prayers whenever the fulfillment of them will be for our highest good, that is, for our growth in grace and virtue; they believe that He approves a just, pure, kind-hearted, charitable, reverent man; and condemns all falshood, deceit, sensuality, selfishness and irreverence.

They believe that Jesus, called in the New Testament the Christ, is the purest and best of all teachers of morality and religion; that in him a just criticism has never detected error, flaw or stain; that his words are true, his precepts binding; and that on his promises of forgiveness, of help and of eternal life, whether made in his own name or in the name of God, we may lean as upon an everlasting rock; and that these promises are made to all those who humbly strive to obey his commands.

Most Unitarians go further. They believe Jesus to have had some peculiar communication with God; giving him a clearer vision and more absolute knowledge of the eternal truth than he could have obtained simply by his righteousness and fidelity to duty. They believe that all who are led by the Spirit of God are the sons of God; but that to Jesus the Spirit was given without measure, so that he was in a sense and degree unapproachable by his disciples, a perfect type and pattern of manhood, the Son of Man; and thus the highest manifestation of the Spirit of God, the Son of God. Therefore, while no Unitarian offers prayer or addresses worship to Christ, the majority of them join heartily and reverently in every ascription of thanks and praise to him, found in the New Testament.

Statement of Dr. James Freeman Clarke.

Another reason for being a Unitarian is,—and this, perhaps, may surprise some who have been accustomed to think that Unitarians believe correctly as far as they go, but that they do not go far enough,—another reason is, that our views enable us, as it seems to us, to believe *more* concerning God and Christ and the Bible and sin and salvation, than we could if we accepted the usual creeds of the Church. We are not Unitarians in order to believe less, but we are Unitarians because Unitarianism opens wide the gate through which we can pass up and on into higher, larger, and nobler truths. We can believe *more* in the power of redeeming love and redeeming grace, *more* in the beauty and glory of the gospel of Jesus Christ. I do not say that we are more religious, or that we have more faith than those who differ from us; but I do say that we have the power, if we use it aright, of going down into a deeper religion and going up into a higher faith than if we were bound by the creeds of the churches.

Statement of the Rev. E. A. Horton.

To such as may heed, Unitarianism offers these three things: The love of truth, enthusiasm for humanity, the spirit of Jesus; offers them in no narrow channels, but casts them out over literature, life, reform, and theology; hides them by trained character in the three measures of society, politics, science, or gives them free course over the land by books, tracts, and missions. Around these principles all elements of Unitarianism rally; in these, tendencies exists cohesive power sufficient for our organized existence as a denomination. Let us refrain from demanding more, but let us defend these as our common inheritance. Each adherent or each church may rightfully elaborate, define, add, or formulate, within these principles; but as a body let us stand for these in their inspiring simplicity,—grand and enduring in their very simplicity.

Statement of the Rev. S. J. May.

Now we Unitarians believe that each and all of these substitutes for true religion—the putting of Roman Catholicism or Calvinism or Episcopalianism or Presbyterianism or Baptism, or Methodism in the stead of Christianity—has been, is, and ever must be, disastrous in its influence upon the characters, the spiritual welfare, and improvement of men.

We believe that only those teachers of religion who insist that personal holiness of life and heart *is the one thing needful*,—only such are teachers of the school of Christ; and that never, until people generally are brought unfeignedly to believe that this personal obedience to God in all things is indeed the one thing needful,—never will that obedience be generally sought after, and the education of children be so devised and conducted, from the beginning, as to develop the divine in them, and lead them to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."

A WASHINGTON VISIT

Results in Mr. Cleveland Being Admitted to Practice Before

THE SUPREME COURT BAR.

Ex-Attorney General Garland His Sponsor—Monopoly Receives a Blow by the Passage, in the House, of the Senate Anti-Trust Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mr. Cleveland's announced appearance here has given rise to a number of stories of political conferences and plans on the part of leading Democrats, for which there is no foundation at all. Mr. Cleveland came on legal business, and will return as he came. The Evening Star gives the following account of his movements:

When the supreme court of the United States met at noon, ex-President Cleveland was one of the lawyers within the space reserved for members of the bar. He was accompanied by Mr. Garland, the attorney-general of the last administration. Immediately after the opening of the court, the chief justice asked if there were any motions for admission to the bar. Mr. Garland arose, and, in the usual formal way, said: "I move the admission of Mr. Grover Cleveland, who is duly qualified under the rules."

The chief justice directed that the requisite oath be administered, and this was performed by Mr. McKenney, the clerk of the court. Mr. Cleveland then went to the clerk's office, where he paid his fee of $10, had his name registered and received his parchment. It was not generally known that he was in town, and the news of his admission to the bar of the supreme court was a surprise. Mr. Cleveland is of counsel in what are known as the drainage cases from New Orleans, and asked for admission that he might be qualified to appear in these cases before the court. It is hardly probable that the cases will be reached at this term of the court, and they will probably go over until next November.

If ex-President Cleveland is gathering unto himself additional obesity at the rate of twenty-five pounds a month, as some reckless chronicler has asserted, the accretion was not apparent to those who watched him as he took the oath in the supreme court. Really, he looked far more healthy than when President Harrison relieved him of executive responsibility. Ex-Attorney General Garland was Mr. Cleveland's sponser, but Mr. Cleveland paid the bill which makes glad the heart and heavy the pocket of the supreme court clerk.

Then there was a reception in the clerk's office; senators and members trod on each others' toes in their eagerness to greet the ex-president, and when they had been satisfied by a handshake and a smile, several other persons crowded in and were made happy.

SENATE ANTI-TRUST BILL

Passed by the House—Heavy Penalty to be Imposed for Violation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In the house, Mr. Bland of Missouri offered an amendment, making unlawful any contract or agreement to prevent competition in the sale or purchase of any commodity transported from one state to another. He believed that this amendment would strike at the beef trust of Chicago, without leaving it to a court to decide. After a long debate, Mr. Bland's amendment was adopted on a viva voce vote, and the bill was passed in the same manner with a single dissen sionist vote.

The bill declares to be illegal every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign countries; and provides that every person who shall make any such contract or engage in such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. The same punishment is prescribed for persons convicted of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize, or combining or conspiring with other persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations.

Contracts or combinations in the form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in the territories or the District of Columbia, are also declared to be unlawful. The United States circuit courts are invested with jurisdiction to prevent violations of the act, and the district attorneys are required to institute proceedings against offenders. The property of trusts in transportation from one state to another, or to a foreign country, is subjected to forfeiture to the United States. Persons injured by the trusts are given power to sue and recover three-fold the damages sustained from the trust. The amendment adopted reads:

Every contract or agreement entered into for the purpose of preventing competition in the sale or purchase of any commodity transported from one state or territory for sale in another, or to prevent competition in the transportation of persons or property from one state or territory into another, shall be deemed unlawful within the meaning of the act. Provided, that the contracts here enumerated shall not be construed to exclude any other contract or agreement declared unlawful in this act.

Minor Mention.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Henry Robinson as postmaster at Concord, N. H.

The senate pension committee will accept the Morrill bill passed by the house.

The reduction of the public debt in April amounted to $7,636,001.

French Decision Stands Good.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Judge Wallace, in the United States circuit court, denied the application of Henry Hilton to reopen the suit of Fortin & Co., glove manufacturers of Paris, against A. T. Stewart & Co., for breach of contract, which was decided in France some years ago, and judgment rendered against Stewart & Co. for $195,000. Judge Wallace holds that the decision of the French court must be presumed to have been fairly arrived at.

Swill Milk Quarantined.

BOSTON, May 2.—The swill milk farm of R. A. Lane, on Riverside avenue in Medford, was visited yesterday by State Cattle Commissioner A. W. Cheever of Dedham, and the local chairman of the board of health, and the result is that the place is quarantined and for a condition of affairs which the visitors have reason to believe is injurious to the health of the community.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER

Causes the Postponement of Nearly all of Yesterday's Ball Games.

BOSTON, May 1.—The following games scheduled for to-day were postponed:

Players—At Buffalo, Pittsburg and Buffalo; at Brooklyn, Brooklyn and New York; at Philadelphia, Boston and Philadelphia.

National—At Brooklyn, Brooklyn and Boston; at Philadelphia, New York and Philadelphia.

Atlantic—At Washington, Worcester and Washington; at Baltimore, Jersey City and Baltimore; at Newark, Hartford and Newark.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Three hundred people shivered at the National league grounds while Cleveland and Cincinnati played a hard-hitting, ten-inning game. The contest was exciting to the close, though there was no brilliant work in the field, it being too cold for clever fielding. Cincinnati changed its battery in the fifth, but the Clevelands hit just as hard after that.

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	2	1	1	—12
Cleveland	6	0	3	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	—11

Earned run—Cincinnati 1, Cleveland 4. Base hits—Cincinnati 13, Cleveland 12. Errors—Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 8. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan and Baldwin; Wadsworth and Zimmer.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Errors in the eighth inning gave Chicago the game, and, with those in the ninth, spoiled what had been a very exciting game of ball. Pittsburg hit Sullivan freely at first, but was unable to do anything afterward. Had Baker's support been good, he would have won the game, as Chicago could find him for but three scattering hits. The work of Cooney, O'Brien and Wilmot was brilliant, being features of the day.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	—4
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—3

Earned runs—Chicago 2, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Sullivan and Kittredge; Baker and Wilson.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—There were about 500 spectators at the Players' league park, to see the game between Cleveland and Chicago. The home team was beaten because of poor base running.

Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Cleveland	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Chicago 1, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Chicago 6, Cleveland 8. Errors—Chicago 5, Cleveland 1. Batteries—King and Boyle; Bakely and Sutcliffe.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 1.—The Wilmington club was easily beaten by New Haven. The local players did not make a hit until the sixth inning and did not score until the ninth.

New Haven	2	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	—11
Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—New Haven 3. Base hits—New Haven 10, Wilmington 2. Errors—New Haven 2, Wilmington 6. Batteries—Doran and Hofford; Lawson, Cox and Williams.

SUITS FOR $50,000.

Owner of Alcyron Thinks His Reputation Has Been Damaged to That Amount.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Franck C. Noble, the owner of the stallion Alcyron, has sued the National Trotting association and Philip P. Johnson for $25,000, and the Standard Stock Farm for the same amount. The suits grow out of the race at Boston last fall between Alcyron and Nelson, in which Nelson won in 2:13. It was claimed that Noble "threw" the race, and pools were called off and Noble and his driver, Robins, were suspended at Buffalo. Noble claims that he did not sell the race, and that his suspension was without notice to him, and he had no chance to defend himself. His suspension and the charges against him, he says, have greatly injured his reputation.

HURRICANE IN TEXAS.

Church and Many Residences Wrecked—No Loss of Life Reported.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—The Picayune's Blooming Grove, Tex., special says: This city was struck by a hurricane, doing great damage to property. The new Baptist church and many residences were totally demolished. The post office, the Presbyterian church and several business houses were partly wrecked. No loss of life has yet been reported.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 2.—In the senate the recommitted bill for the abolition of grade crossings was reported back, with changes in the apportionment of cost. A bill came in, inspired by the Cunningham shooting affair at Milton, for the better protection of land owners from trespass.

The house refused to admit the senate order as to police supervision of chartered athletic clubs. The bill to regulate the business of co-operative banking was engrossed, unamended. An extension of time in which to build the Williamansett bridge was refused the city of Holyoke.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cooler; northerly winds; fair weather, preceded by rain on the coast.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cooler; northwesterly winds; fair weather; preceded by rain.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 1.

After its slight reaction of yesterday, the Wall street stock market started in more buoyantly than ever to-day. Labor troubles abroad did not materialize to any such extent as has been feared. Boston trading likewise was buoyant. Atchison came to the fore as a favorite leader of speculation.

The New York Market.

Atchison	39½	Nor. Pac. pref.	33½
Central Pacific	35⅝	do pref	80¾
Chi & Northwest	114¾	Oregon Navi	105
Del Lack & West	143⅞	Oregon Trans.	39⅝
Del & Hudson	165	Pacific Mail	45¼
Illinois Central	116¾	Reading	42⅜
Lake Shore	111½	Texas Pacific	21¼
Missouri Pacific	75½	Union Pacific	66⅞
NewJersey Central	129¾	Wabash St. L & P.	15¾
New York Central	109⅝	do pref	29½
N Y L E West		Wheel & Lake Erie	37⅝
do pref		Western Union	84⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	7⅞	Fitchburg pref	90½
Fremn's Bay Land	5½	Flint & Pere Mar	38½
Newport Land	2⅝	Maine Central	94½
West End Land	25½	Mexican Central	21½
Atchison	40⅛	N Y & N England	48⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	7⅜	do pref	116
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	178½
Boston & Maine		Union Pacific	66⅜
Boston & Prov		Wisconsin Central	31½
Chicago, B & Q	107⅛	American Bell Tel.	
Central Mass	17	New England Tel.	51
do pref	36	Erie Tel	42
Eastern	159	Mexican Tel	95

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.—FLOUR—Firm; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Firm; No 2 red 99½ to 99¾c elevator; No 3 red 101¼ to 101½c.

CORN—Closing firm; No 2, 41¼ to 41⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 40¾ to 40c.

OATS—Less active; No 3, 33½c, mixed western 32 to 34c.

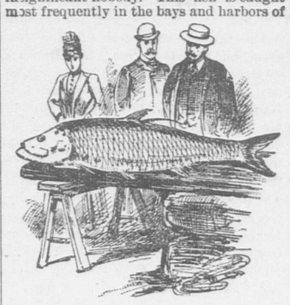
COFFEE—Rio dull; steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; steady, refined quiet, easy; granulated 6 3-16c, cubes 6 7-16c.

TWO BIG FISH.

A Monster Tarpon and the Biggest Salmon Trout Ever Caught.

The tarpon is the king of game fish. When a fisherman hooks one of these playful creatures he strikes a veritable Tartar, beside whom even the shark is a weak and insignificant nobody. This fish is caught most frequently in the bays and harbors of



TARPON WEIGHING 141½ POUNDS.

the Florida coast, the Gulf of Mexico and the western Atlantic. In Georgia he is called the "Jew fish," in Texas "the Savanilla," and elsewhere the "silver fish" or "silver king." His weight varies from 100 to 150 pounds, and in length he reaches six feet and over. He has a long, bony, needle like projection at the dorsal fin, which is often seen shooting along the surface of the water while the fish is yet invisible.

If one should ever strike your hook, hump yourself and look sharp. You hang on to your pole with a vague feeling that a comet has been let loose. You see a silvery glittering body jump six feet in the air, describe a parabola, and strike the water with a splash that sends the spray high in the air. Then comes a jerk that almost pulls your arms from the sockets, another spring, and still another, and off shoots Mr. Fish. The struggle that tries the nerve, the judgment and the strength of the fisherman is at hand. A succession of lugs and wrenches of the line follows, the great fish dashes madly forward, dragging the



A 5½ FOOT SALMON TROUT AND A 5 FOOT 8¾ INCH MAN.

boat after it like a chip. Time after time he jumps high in the air, opening his immense scythe like jaws and shaking his body violently.

For four or five hours you fight against the monster, and finally, perhaps, have the satisfaction of seeing him turn belly up. These scaly monsters fight to the last breath.

A very fine specimen was caught by a Mr. Frost, of Brooklyn, on March 21, 1889, in the Indian river, Fla. He was three hours in landing him, and then only after a hard tussle. The fish weighed 141½ pounds and measured 6 feet 2½ inches in length.

Another notable catch was made by Mr. La Roche, of New York. His fish, however, was not a tarpon. It was a salmon trout, weighing 24½ pounds and was over five feet long. The fish was captured with a trawl, and made such a desperate fight that both of the fisherman's hands were badly blistered before it was landed in the boat. This is claimed to be the largest salmon trout ever caught. The fish was landed without the aid of a gaff, pistol or stick.

In making the illustration of the latter fish the artist indulged in a wild and picturesque flight of fancy. It is probable that no man living could hold such a fish at arm's length. The artist's idea was to show the relative size of the fish and the man.

SPORTING NOTES.

Quite a number of prominent lawn tennis players are preparing themselves for the championship contests which will take place at Livingston, Staten Island, commencing June 30, on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket club. H. W. Slocum, Jr., the present champion; Howard Taylor and O. S. Campbell are among those who have already commenced work. Several English players have written to the secretary of the Tennis association of this country that they intend taking part in this great event.

William O'Connor, the Canadian oarsman, who recently arrived in Australia for the purpose of rowing some of the famous oarsmen there for the world's championship, is not meeting with success in accomplishing his object. Many opinions in this country are that neither Mattison nor Kemp, who rowed there on April 25 for the world's championship, can give O'Connor much of a fight. They are, however, steering clear of the venturous American.

Alfredo De Oro, the pyramid pool champion of America, when questioned concerning how he considers John Roberts, of England, compared with the American experts, said that the stroke Roberts uses in playing the "spot barred" billiard game of England tends to develop an American pool stroke. "I have never seen Roberts play, but he must be a good one judging by the anxiety he shows to get on a match with some of us. However, he will not come until next fall, which will give us plenty of time to review the situation."

The slight signs of complaint which western oarsmen showed just after the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen announced the choosing of Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., for the holding of the annual championship regatta have about disappeared and many amateur rowing men west of the Alleghanys say that they are satisfied.

The Italian opera season just ended in New York was financially successful—something that can be said of few preceding ones.

Saint-Saens' latest opera, "Assanio," has created a veritable sensation in Paris.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.
E. W. HENRY BASS,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,
GEORGE W. MORTON.

Ward Two.
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.

Ward Three.
FREDERICK L. JONES,
JAMES THOMPSON,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,

Ward Four.
WILLIAM T. SHEA,
JAMES F. BURKE,
PETER T. FALLON.

Ward Five.
JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
CHARLES R. SHERMAN.

Ward Six.
ROGER H. WILDE,
ELIJAH G. HALL,
HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
		Term exp.
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL. CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL. WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,
Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. David J. Barry.
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH, Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover, James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Feuno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 2.

High water at 9.30 A. M. and 9.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.38 A. M.; Sets at 6.45 P. M.
Moon sets at 3.51 A. M.
Full Moon May 4.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Councilman Slade is ill with bronchitis.

The Sounding Board is out in a new tint.

No business at the Quincy court this morning.

Rev. R. Stebbins will preach at the First Church Sunday evening.

The award of the DAILY LEDGER gold prizes will be announced tomorrow.

Norfolk Conference of Congregational Churches at Quincy Point next Tuesday.

A well attended sociable was held at the Baptist church, Wollaston, Thursday evening.

The Quincy Point Debating Society has adjourned till the first Wednesday in October.

Rev. D. M. Wilson will deliver a discourse, before the Plymouth and Bay conference, May 15.

A boy named White living on Newcomb street was severely bitten on the leg by a dog Thursday.

Mrs. John Murray of South Quincy, and two children will sail for Scotland on the 17th of this month.

The annual inspection of Francis L. Souther Camp, S. of V., of this city, will take place next Tuesday evening.

Good material is being used and a good job for the amount expended, is being done on the south end of Hancock street.

Petitions are in circulation asking that Teel pond, Atlantic, receive attention from our city fathers, and it certainly is a good move.

The Busy Bees, Wollaston, gave a supper and entertainment to their husbands, in the Knights of Honor Hall, Thursday evening.

Mr. Walter S. Redding and family, of Malden, have returned to their summer home, "The Elms," on Washington street, Quincy Point.

The last United States census, in 1880, was taken by Messrs. John Chamberlin, Eben W. Underwood, John Arnold, and Miss Frances Torrey.

Rev. Quincy Whitney will preach in the Universalist Church next Sunday morning. Holy communion will be administered immediately following the service.

Mrs. Yeoman, wife of the pastor of the Memorial Church at Atlantic, has been confined to her bed with a serious illness the past week, but she is now slowly mending.

Mr. John Glover's family have moved into Mr. Eugene O'Conner's house, corner of Pleasant and Jackson streets, while their new house on Franklin street is being built.

The Council of 1890 has already held twelve meetings, three in each month, and the total length of the sessions is 21 hours, 50 minutes. Thirteen members have been present at every meeting.

We understand fifteen cents a foot has been offered and refused for a lot of land on Depot street, Atlantic. A good block near the station, would help that whole locality which needs a little brushing up.

Unfortunately Mr. Higgins has met with quite a delay in getting his lumber for the Atlantic hall. The foundation is all ready for the sills, and we learn from him that in a few days all will be ready for the carpenters.

As numerous glass globes have been broken on Common and Elm streets in Quincy, the Electric Light Company intend to put a stop to this wanton and malicious business, and have accordingly offered a reward of $25, for evidence sufficient to convict the rogues.

The Quincy Musical Club's last concert of the season will be given at Faxon hall, on Wednesday evening, May 28. The Oratorio of Emmanuel, by J. Eliot Trowbridge is a beautiful work, and has never been given in this city before. The chorus of over fifty voices will be under the direction of Mr. Sumner Coolidge, and the club will be assisted by leading Boston soloists. Tickets can be procured of members or at John O. Holden's.

The rain upset the plans of the hangers of May baskets more than did the electric lights. The sport will however continue all the week.

The grounds about the new dwellings on Clive and Botolph streets are being made very attractive, and by midsummer that portion of Atlantic will make the old settlers open their eyes.

The little shop on Canal street near the brook has been fitted up as a studio by Miss Elizabeth Merrill, Quincy's well known artist. Miss Merrill has some beautiful water-color sketches among her collection.

The youth of Atlantic found great pleasure Thursday evening hanging the little May baskets, some of which were exceedingly tasty. Wednesday evening the King's Sons went the rounds, and their little messengers of love and remembrance were given wholly to the elderly ladies of the ward.

MILTON.

Mr. Charles Sage of Granite place, gave a whist party last night, and the happy winners of the first prizes were Miss Addie Newcomb and Mr. Jesse Baxter.

There was a $3,000 fire in Milton, Thursday morning. Mr. George S. Ferry of Brush Hill road, was in his barn with a lantern, when it capsized. Alarms were rung in from Boxes 48 and 24 about 5 A. M., but so rapidly did the flames spread, that Mr. Ferry was unable to save his three horses, six cows, some pigs and hens and his farming implements. His house was also damaged to the extent of $500.

Mr. Maurice Pierce, the recently appointed chief of police of Milton, assumed the duties of the position Thursday May 1. Lines are being laid and patrol boxes set up in every part of the town, all to be connected with the police headquarters in Steamer house 1. The chief will have twenty-five men under his charge. Mr. Edward A. Houghton has been appointed keeper of the police station.

The friends of John Ripley are anxiously awaiting news of his where abouts. He left home Sunday morning, April 20, presumably to get some cigars, and has not been seen since. He is slightly deranged, and has lived in Milton with his mother about five years.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. Albert J. West, carpenter and builder, Boston, has had great improvements wrought in the appearance and grounds that surround his family residence.

Charles H. Custance, contractor, is lame in one leg caused by a rock falling upon it. Charles is now able to go around on crutches.

Middle street has been closed during the present week, owing to the prevalence of measles among the children. Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward."

Mr. James R. Qualey has been appointed an agent of the society with the long name. A good man has compassion on his horse.

Mr. Henry B. Vinton, real estate agent, has moved with his family into the dwelling house recently constructed and owned by Mr. Charles W. Hollis, just back of his own family residence, on Washington street.

Tuesday evening a large and influential meeting of the business men met at Fogg's Opera house, South Weymouth, and organized a club. A supper was served. Following are the officers:—President, Nathan D. Canterbury of East Weymouth; vice-president, Edgar R. Downs of South Weymouth; secretary, James H. Flint of Weymouth; treasurer, Francis H. Torrey of North Weymouth; executive committee, one from each ward as follows:—J. W. Bartlett, Z. L. Bicknell, Dr. W. L. Roberts, Alvah Raymond, Henry A. Thomas. It was voted to hold the next meeting in May.

HOLBROOK.

The engagement of Mr. John Murphy of North Easton and Miss Ellen Kelly of Holbrook is announced.

Mr. G. H. Grinnell caught, one day last week, a number of black snakes, and taking them to Boston, sold them at the Natural History rooms for a good price.

Mr. Samuel Dean has purchased the dwellinghouse on Weymouth street, formerly owned by the late Mr. Martin Curtis, for $790.

Miss Fannie Hatch has been engaged as soprano soloist at the First Congregational church of Randolph. This is quite an acquisition to the musical ability of the church.

Theodore and Lucieun Eaton of St. Louis, Mo., sons of Mr. Luceun Eaton of that city, are at present visiting their aunt Mrs. Thomas H. West of Brookville.

Mr. George Baker, who for some time has been employed at the factory of Edmund White as engineer, has left that position to fill a similar one in Boston.

The box factory is again running, and turning out about 5000 boxes per day.

Thomas White & Co., have shut down the present week, in order to take stock.

A meeting of all those interested, was held in the selectmen's room at the Town house on Tuesday night, and it was decided to observe Memorial day by appropriate services in the Town hall, in the evening.

The number of cases of boots and shoes shipped from our various shops for the week ending April 26, was 1013.

Mr. Lawrence O'Neil formerly of Holbrook, we are pleased to notice, graduated a short time ago from the University of Dental Surgery, Col. Out of a class of nine male students O'Neil stood at the head. Good for "Lawrence."

DEDHAM.

Thomas P. Murray, a selectman of Dedham, has resigned. A special election to fill the vacancy will be held May 12.

HYDE PARK.

The Dickens party was a grand social event, and a great success. Mr. Pickwick, in the person of Lawyer Charles E. Jenney, and his servant, Samuel Weller (J. G. Hamblin, Jr.); Mr. Winkle (C. G. Chick); Mr. Tuppman (Edmund Davis,) and Mr. Snodgrass (Robert Johnson), occupied the the stage, and received the characters in the several books as they were presented. The presentations were made by a leading character in each book, consisting of Miss Nellie M. Edson as Jennie Wren, G. Fred Gridley as Uriah Heep, L. J. French as Mantalini, Isabella Noble as Sairy Gamp, and Charles E. Roberts as Mr. Guppy.

WEYMOUTH.

The forty-first annual May ball, under the auspices of the Ladies Social Circle connected with the Universalist church, was given in Fogg's Opera House, South Weymouth, last evening. The party was a rather small one because of the rain. A large number of Braintree people were present. Before the dancing commenced a concert was given by J. Howard Richardson's orchestra. Mr. C. H. Thomas was floor director. The Opera House was lighted by electricity for the second time. Supper was served during the intermission. The aids were Lewis K. Jones, J. Norman Deane, A. B. Raymond, L. D. Deane, E. H. Belcher, Gordon Willis, C. H. Richards, B. N. Ells and H. Chandler.

Tuesday evening the first of the four nights annual May fair of the Social Circle connected with the First Universalist church of the Landing took place at Lincoln hall. The young people of the Universalist society of North Weymouth, presented the three-act drama, "Out of His Sphere," the following being in the cast:—W. O. Collyer, C. O. Marion, E. T. Marion, A. L. Stowell, J. W. Cushing, Miss Clara E. Beals, Mrs. J. E. Barker, Miss Clara F. Prentiss. Miss Alida Allen rendered some choice selections on the violin, with Miss Aria Allen accompanist.

The lasters employed at the factory of Edwin Clapp, and who have been out on a strike, returned Tuesday morning to work, pending a settlement of the dispute through the union.

Changed Hands.

The cracker business of Bent & Co. of Milton has been purchased by the New York Biscuit Company, a syndicate of western capitalists, and it is said that $125,000 was paid for the business. Mr. J. G. Young, one of the proprietors of the old concern, will be New England manager, and Mr. George A. Fletcher is to be superintendent of the old plant. The business will be run under the name of the New York Biscuit Company. The business was established in 1801 by Mr. Josiah Bent, who did the first baking in a brick oven in his house.

CIRCUS.—Frank A. Robbins' twelve big united shows will exhibit at Quincy, on Tuesday May 13, and in making this announcement we give pleasure we are sure, to young and old. So much has been said in praise of the big twelve by the newspapers, of the entire country, that it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle to say more in its favor. A simple list of the various shows is enough to convince the most skeptical of its superiority. There is a triple circus, a monster Roman and modern hippodrome, a double menagerie, two spectacular pantomines, an aviary, an aquarium, and a double museum of animate and inanimate wonders.

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

To be

Continued

In

Wednesday's

Ledger.

—Miss Floretta Vining of Hull has been chosen auditor of the New England Woman's Press Association to fill the vacancy left by the death of Mrs. Susan C. Vogl. Miss Vining's place on the finance committee was filled by the appointment of Mrs. De Rose.

—E. W. Pierce Post 8, G. A. R., of Middleboro, this week inaugurated a movement to raise $5,000 for a soldiers' monument.

FOUND.

FOUND,—A sum of money. apply at Greenleaf Street School. May 2—1t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—On Wilson street, off Station street, West Quincy. house of four rooms. Apply to M. W. FROLUND Carpenter. 20—4t wlw

TO LET.—In French's building. Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church. desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED,—By a young man, 24 years of age, in a grocery store. Has had 2 years' experience. Best of references. Is a practical bookkeeper. Will work reasonable. Address "A.," Wollaston, Mass. May 1—1t

WANTED,—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED, at once, ten good granite cutters; three dollars per day, nine hours with eight on Saturday, pay fortnightly. WALL & McCORMICK. Holyoke, Mass. 20— t

CLERK.—A young lady, seventeen or eighteen years old preferred. Apply by letter to the LEDGER OFFICE, Quincy. 17—tf

WANTED.—Good Letter Cutter, one who can mark out his own letters preferred. Steady work guaranteed. ADAM GRANITE WORKS, G. McFarlane, Prop. 17—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

OPENING.

MRS. John J. Phelan will open her new Dry Goods and Millinery Store, **Saturday Evening, May 3,** on Copeland street, near Brewer's corner. May 3. d&wlt

$25.00.

THE above reward will be paid to any one who will give evidence sufficient to convict any person of breaking globes or injuring the property of the Quincy Electric Light Company.

GEORGE VOORHEES, Superintendent.
Quincy, May 2. 6t

A Christadelphian Bible Lecture

WILL be delivered in DR. FRENCH'S HALL, above Buzzell & Ford's Grocery Store, **Sunday Evening, May 4, 1890,** at 7.30 o'clock.

Subject: "Is it possible for a Soul to die?" By Mr. Smith of Boston.

The Gospel free to all. No Collections.
Quincy, April 19

Just received from the Factory 10 Cases of

BEALS' Patent Cong. Calf Shoes,

The Best

$2.00 SHOE

in the City.

JOHN PAGE,

104 HANCOCK STREET.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

20—6t

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass,
Box No. 1302.
April 8—1—26t p—4w

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1—26t

BORN.

SHERMAN—In Quincy, May 1, a son to Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus T. Sherman.

DIED.

CARLSON—In Quincy, April 30th, Carl Harry, son of Mr. William and Mrs. Betsey Carlson, aged 11 months.
RUSSELL—In Plymouth, April 30, Mrs. Mary Winslow Russell, aged 91 years.
SIMMONS—In Norwell, April 30, Charlotte Simmons, aged 80 years.

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

DOC COLLARS

—AT—

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

4 CHESTNUT STREET.

20—6t

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—26t

Quincy Evening Drawing School.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION

of Students' work, at Hardwick's hall. on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 2 and 3, from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.
20—4t

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

— MADE BY —

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE, South Quincy
PRATT & CURTIS, South Quincy
JAMES R. WILD, Quincy
BOSTON BRANCH, Quincy
JOHN W. NASH, Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8. 1—tf

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.
April 8. 1—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

About Two Thousand Carpenters Idle in Boston.

GREAT PARADE AT CHICAGO.

Labor Demonstrations Throughout the Country Attended with Little Excitement—No Occurrence of Anticipated Disturbances in Europe.

BOSTON, May 2.—The striking carpenters' committee believe that 1800 to 2000 men left their work, or nearly all the men employed by the firms holding membership in the Carpenter Builders' association. They also believe that the firms not out belonging to the association have granted the eight-hour day, leaving nearly as many men at work as have gone out. They propose a more careful canvass to-day.

The Carpenter Builders' association has taken no action regarding the strike, and its members are waiting to see how extensive the movement will be. They think fewer men are out than are claimed by the strikers. The latter made the Meionaon and Tremont Temple their headquarters yesterday, and will do so to-day. Meetings were held morning and afternoon, and at the latter a statement of the strikers' position was prepared and made public.

It is supposed that the ranks of the strikers will be greatly augmented on Saturday, when some 200 or 300 non-union carpenters, who refused to strike yesterday because they wished to finish the week out and get their full pay for the six days' work, are expected to join in the movement. They have already expressed themselves as fully in sympathy with the strike for shorter hours, and have decided not to work after this week Saturday. Two or three members of one of the carpenters' unions, who did not stop work yesterday because they were engaged on a job which their employers were desirous of finishing in a hurry, will be dealt with in a summary manner, it is said, by the officers of the union. They will probable be expelled.

Great care is taken in the appointment of pickets by Walking Delegate Clinkard, that the men sent to the different buildings where work has been stopped, or on which the building operations are affected, shall not be sent twice to the same place, and in this way be recognized by the contractors. This morning about 200 of these pickets were detailed for duty, and they were not only sent to the different buildings, but visited the different railroad stations to meet all the carpenters who may arrive on incoming trains, and guard the wharves of the several steamship companies, especially the Provincial lines, to prevent non-union men arriving in that way to fill their places.

Up to noon yesterday only one or two of the carpenter-builders who are members of the Master Builders' association had visited the exchange. A builder, not a member of the association, and who is putting up many dwelling houses in the Highlands, was brought in by a member of the association, and said that, so far as he could learn, but one of his men had left him. From 12 to 1 o'clock quite a number of the builders were present at the exchange, but none of them appeared to look at the strike in a very serious light.

AN ORDERLY PARADE.

Twenty-Five Thousand Workmen March Through Chicago's Streets.

CHICAGO, May 2.—May day, with its demonstration by organized labor in behalf of the eight-hour work day, has passed without serious disturbance. Thousands of laborers quit work for the day to march in the great parade, but by far, many more thousands made it a holiday, and, dressed in their Sunday clothes, viewed the procession. It was an orderly, good-natured crowd and an orderly parade.

The marching line was about four miles long. It occupied two hours in passing a given point, and the number of men in line was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. The carpenters, who have been placed by the American Federation of Labor in the van of the eight-hour movement, led the demonstration with about 6000 men, including three assemblies of the Knights of Labor. They were followed by 3000 stonemasons and bricklayers. Then followed delegations from the unions of the printers, metal workers and molders. Then came a dozen German Turner societies, forming the second division. Next marched the furniture workers, cabinet-makers, carriage and wagon builders, cigar-makers, cloak-makers, boiler-makers, gas fitters, box-makers, rattan workers and harness-makers.

Many of the trades escorted in their ranks gaudily decorated "floats" on which were realistic representations of members of the craft pursuing their daily occupation.

The following are some of the mottes shown in the procession: "An injury to one is the concern of all." "Organization—Education—Agitation." "United States eight-hour revolution, 1890." "Arbitration is our motto. Down with monopoly." "Our babies have bread yet; not starved yet." "No carpenters—No houses." "Eight hours and arbitration is a just demand." "We live by labor, not by war." "The man is not just that wants all and gives nothing." "When arbitration is compulsory, strikes will cease." "Child labor should not be on the bench or in the shop, but at school." "Less Work, More Pay." "24 divided by 3 equals 8-8-8" was another, which was supplemented by an exclamation: "8 hours for work; 8 hours for sleep and 8 hours to do what we will."

The line of march was crowded with people who cheered the marchers and their mottoes. After parading through some of the West Side streets, they marched across through Lake street, Wabash avenue and Van Buren street to the Lake front, where they massed to listen to the addresses from several stands.

Why They Struck.

NORWICH, Conn., May 2.—The stonecutters struck here in response to orders from the union to which they belong. They have no dispute with their employers. Both the time and pay is satisfactory and there is plenty of work. They merely obeyed orders to keep step with the strikers in others places who have an alleged cause for striking. If they had refused to strike they would have been subjected to fines.

Maine Granite Cutters Quit Work.

HALLOWELL, Me., May 2.—Two hundred granite cutters, employed in the sheds of the Hallowell Granite company at Hallowell, struck for a nine-hour day with ten hours pay and an advance of 10 per cent. in piece work. The company made a proposal to accept nine hours, but cut down the pay from $2.75, which the men have been receiving, to $2.65, but giving no increase for piece work. This the local branch of the Granite Cutters' union declined to accept, and so they went out. All cutters, both at the quarry and in the city sheds, are engaged in the strike, and it is likely to be of long duration, as both sides are determined. Archie's men in Augusta did not go out.

Satisfied With Ten Hours.

BANGOR, Me., May 2.—All has been quiet here in labor circles, no strikes being reported and no agitation noticed. As far as can be learned, there is no movement among any class of labor here for an eight-hour or a nine-hour day. A short day among men on the river is not practicable, however, desirable, and among the tradespeople—carpenters, joiners and masons—there seems to be no desire for a shorter day. They appear to be willing to work the ten hours at the least; and want fair pay for the same. Workmen here receive good pay, and there is no great dissatisfaction as far as can be ascertained.

Vermont Stone Cutters Strike.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 2.—All the journeymen stone-cutters here and at Barre have struck. Only apprentices are now working. A disagreement between the manufacturers and tool sharpeners on prices caused the strike. In the main the cutters had adjusted their differences with the manufacturers as to prices, but some minor points, including the question of fortnightly instead of monthly payments, remain unadjusted. Had not the sharpeners struck, probably work would have proceeded; but, having no tools, they are forced to stop. The manufacturers claim that they will fight it out.

Will Shut Down Saturday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 2.—The Springfield Cigar Manufacturing company will shut down its factory on Saturday night, throwing a large number of hands out of employment. They formerly ran a non-union shop, and since resuming union prices claim that they have not been able to raise their jobbing rates proportionately.

A Failure.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The talked-of strike at the stock yards was a failure. There was no concerted action toward ceasing work by the men, and the only trouble that is now feared is that the packers may refuse to allow some of the men who were absent and participating in the parade to go back to work.

Master Builders' Conference.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 2.—It has just leaked out that the master builders, to the number of forty, have held a secret session, when the subject of the journeymen's demands was discussed. Robert Sherman presided. No action was taken, and the meeting adjourned until the latter part of May.

Satisfaction at Haverhill.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 2.—The master carpenters have all signed the agreement granting the demand of their workmen that nine hours constitute a day's work, at the old pay of $15 per week. All the men are at work, and there is no break in the ranks anywhere.

IN EUROPE.

The Demonstration in Berlin Proves a Fiasco—Only a Holiday.

BERLIN, May 2.—As a Socialist demonstration, the May day movement was a complete fiasco. The 10,000 men who turned out for parade were chiefly young men, who were bent chiefly on nothing more serious than having a holiday, and there was no meeting or other manifestation of any consequence. The military were ordered out nominally for field exercise and the police were instructed to ignore the workingmen as far as possible and only to interfere in case any of the men at work were threatened or molested.

THE DAY IN PARIS.

Police Have a Few Scuffles With Mobs—Nobody Seriously Hurt.

PARIS, May 2.—A row occurred in the Place de la Concorde last evening, but it was quickly suppressed. A precession attempted to pass down the Rue de la Cirque towards the Elysee. The police barred the way and commanded the parade to stop, but the paraders defied them. The municipal guards then charged upon the mob with bayonets, wounding many in the front ranks. The crowd then broke. It is said that thirty persons were hurt. A large number of arrests were made.

The Municipal guards left the Hotel de la Ville at 7 o'clock. Upon their departure the crowd began to sing the "Marseillaise" and were dispersed by the police after a brief scuffle. Another skirmish between the police and sight-seers occured in the Place de la Republique at 10 o'clock last night. During the fracas a man fired a revolver at the police, but nobody was hurt. Several persons were arrested. At 11 o'clock all other quarters were calm, and extra police were being withdrawn.

At a late hour the boulevards were thronged with excited people. In the Place Chateau d'Eau the cavalry charged upon the crowd, and several more arrests were made. The total number of arrests during the day approached 500. Reports from various cities and towns in the provinces show that while the streets are crowded, there is nothing like disorder.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Workmen Assist Police in Vienna—Riot at Prosnitz—Quiet Elsewhere.

VIENNA, May 2.—Sixty workingmen's meetings were held here, at all of which resolutions favoring an eight-hour day were adopted. There have been no disturbances in any quarter of the city.

A crowd collected in the Favoriten quarter to witness the workmen's procession returning from the Prater. The crowd disregarded an order to disperse and began to howl and throw stones at the police. Meanwhile the procession arrived on the scene, and, rebuking the mob, assisted the police to secure the ringleaders.

A riot occurred at Prosnits growing out of an attempt on the part of workmen to liberate some of their comrades who had been imprisoned. A mob of 4000 made a rush on the prison with the intention of setting the inmates free, but they were met by a strong body of troops and repulsed. A few of the rioters were hurt.

The latest reports from elsewhere in Austria and Hungary speak only of quiet meetings in favor of a working day of eight hours, at which the speakers exhorted their hearers not to break the law. At a meeting at Prague a speaker declared that the eight-hour question was an international one, and also demanded universal suffrage. Before dispersing, the workmen gave cheers for the director of police.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 23. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

—EXAMINE OUR—

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

West Quincy

NEWSBOYS WANTED

TO SELL THE LEDGER.

—APPLY TO—

H. CORAM.

☞Boys will be allowed half a cent on each paper Sold.

DOC COLLARS

—AT—

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

4 CHESTNUT STREET.

20—6t

B. N. ADAMS,

—AGENT FOR—

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Just received rom the Factory 10 Cases of

BEALS'

Patent Cong. Calf Shoes.

The Best

$2.00 SHOE

in the City.

JOHN PAGE,

104 HANCOCK STREET.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

20—6t

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—26t

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1—26t

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t

THE MEN CONFIDENT.

Some Manufacturers Concede the Demand Made.

TO RESUME WORK ON MONDAY.

Resolutions Adopted by the Cutters' Union and forwarded to Barre and Westerly—Less Men Upon the Streets—All Quiet.

The third day of the strike has opened and matters look as though there would be an early settlement. The streets do not present such a lively appearance as on the first day. The men feel very confident of winning, and a number of manufacturers have signified their intentions of opening their yards on Monday morning, having granted the demands made. The strike committee reported yesterday in addition to those already published as granting the demands, the following: James F. Desmond, Berry Bros., Braintree Granite Company, Oswald & Moyle and Shea & Co. These firms will open Monday morning and will employ about 50 men, making altogether about 125 cutters who will go to work. Many of the men have obtained jobs in other parts of the State, but intend to wait until the first of the week before starting out, and see if the matter will settled. A meeting of the cutters was held Friday afternoon and the following resolution was adopted:

Cutters' National Union Notified.

Resolved, that the Quincy branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union notify the national union committee that its members do not expect strike pay, but desire success with an ardor that will stop at no personal sacrifice short of actual destitution. Therefore, while we are assured that no expense will be spared in our behalf, we caution prudence, and hope our resources will be harbored to guard against the only thing we dread, the actual wants of our families.

A copy of the above was sent to the Barre and Westerly unions.

Another Resolution.

Whereas, it having come to our notice that the granite manufacturers of Quincy, in an underhand effort to reduce the wages of the granite cutters and tool sharpeners, have tried to induce Mr. Walter H. Ripley and Mr. George Main to sharpen tools for scabs, apprentices and improvers; and

Whereas, Messrs. Ripley and Mr. Main recognizing a common brotherhood in this matter, have refused to thus sharpen and be used as instruments in the hands of the manufacturers to defeat the granite cutters and tool sharpeners in their just demands: Therefore, be it

Resolved, that the organized granite cutters and tool sharpeners of Quincy pass a hearty vote of thanks to the above gentlemen, and will do all in their power to reciprocate when the present difficulty is settled.

BRAINTREE'S ANNIVERSARY.

A Street Parade, Dinner, Fireworks and a Grand Concert and Ball.

The following programme is announced for the 250th anniversary of Braintree, our mother town, to be observed Thursday, May 22:

A national salute will be fired on the hill near the standpipe and the bells will be rung at sunrise.

A procession consisting of Company K, 5th Regiment, M. V. M., under command of Capt. W. E. Morrison, with Post 87, G. A. R., doing escort duty, Braintree fire department, invited guests in carriages, trade displays and citizens, will be formed at the Town Hall at 9 o'clock A. M., under the direction of C. N. Wallace, Chief Marshal, and accompanied by Martland's Band of Brockton and the Salem Cadet Band, will march through the principal streets of the town. It is to be hoped that the citizens will decorate their residences on the line of the route of the procession, which will be designated by the Chief Marshal at a later day. A large number of the business men of the town have given notice to the committee of their intention to be represented in the procession.

About 12.30 P. M. a dinner will be served in a large tent placed on French's Common. T. D. Cook of Boston will provide for both dinner and supper. Tickets for the dinner will be $1.00 for each person, and for the supper $3.00 for a gentleman and lady, including the price of admission to the Town House. The tickets are for sale by the postmasters of the three villages. Tickets must be purchased on or before May 15, to enable the committee to inform the caterer for what number he will have to provide.

Fireworks on the Common, by E. S. Hunt, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Promenade concert and ball at 8.30 P. M.

The Weymouth Gazette says "With the prospective improvements of navigation in Weymouth river a new bridge between North Weymouth and Quincy Point will be requisite, as the draw will need to be widened to allow of the passage of vessels of greater tonnage."

—The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Sunday School Association will be held in the Winthrop church, Holbrook, Saturday, May 10, the theme of the day to be Heart Education, and at 10.15 A. M., Rev. Wesley L. Smith of Weymouth, will give an address on "Love as a force in teaching."

FIRST CHURCH, QUINCY.

An Editorial from Today's Braintree Observer on the Anniversary.

Last September, it will be remembered, the 250th anniversary of the organization of this church occurred. And it will, also, be remembered that the auspicious event was celebrated by a commemorative service of uncommon interest and of rare merit in the church, Sunday, September 26. With a view to a more convenient and more permanent form of preservation of the record of the proceedings, other than was made at the time and furnished by the newspapers, a fuller and more accurate account has now been issued from the press in book form. The material furnished by the proceedings was sufficient to make a handsome volume of 159 pages, including a valuable appendix. The book was printed by the University Press, Cambridge, which is a satisfactory guarantee as to the superior character of the work performed. The paper is heavy and of good quality. It is printed for the most part in pica and, therefore easily read as far as the sight is concerned. It is bound in cloth, and altogether the book has an attractive and fine appearance. It is embellished with numerous illustrations, mostly of a historical character, which are none the less valuable because the greater number of them---with the exception perhaps of the portraits---have only a local importance attached to them. And, here it is not going out of our way much to say, that it is the privilege enjoyed in a peculiar manner by Quincy, that everything of a historical commemorative nature that takes place, there is always mixed up with it something of a significant national importance, and this because of the men "who have been born there." Were any proof needed to establish the truth of the statement we have just made, it will be found in the perusal of the contents of this commemorative volume. The work was edited by Rev. D. M. Wilson, pastor of the church, a man specially qualified by early training and natural tastes to undertake and successfully perform the duties of such a position and well has he acquitted himself in the present instance, proving that he is a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

The work contains two historical discourses delivered by Mr. Wilson from his pulpit, the one on the previous Sunday and the other on the morning of the Sunday on which the special services took place. Both of these discourses, although prepared for a special occasion of a local nature, are nevertheless possessed of a merit which extends beyond the local environment and acquire, in treatment, a natinoal importance. We have read both discourses with great interest and profit. The speeches, too, delivered on the occasion and as we have them given in the book, were all of a meritorious character and by gentlemen of social and official standing, and of acknowledged ability the country over. The speakers were Rev. S. W. Brooke, Mr. L. H. H. Johnson, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Rev. C. R. Eliot, Rev. James De Normandi, and Rev. Joseph Osgood.

We confess to a satisfaction we have felt in noticing the prominence that is given in the book to the address of Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, pastor of the First Parish of Braintree, and our satisfaction was enhanced to a degree by reading once more the address itself. Mr. Ellsworth occupied a very peculiar position on the occasion.

According to the programme he followed Hon. Charles Francis Adams, who was at home and familiar with the history of the church and a man of great ability besides. But this was not all that Mr. Ellsworth had to contend with. It is to be borne in mind that the First Church of Quincy is Unitarian in its theology, while the church that Mr. Ellsworth represented is Orthodox or Trinitarian. Moreover, every speaker on the occasion was a Unitarian, and the occasion itself was the glorification of the church because of its particular faith. Anybody can see at a glance that Mr. Ellsworth's position was an isolated and uncomfortable one. Courtesy forbade him to open his mouth in defense of the creed of his church, because it was not then and there called directly in question, only quietly ignored throughout all the proceedings. What was he going to do? He could not very consistently even utter words in praise of the First Church of Quincy. This would have been construed into a pusillanimous betrayal of approved orthodoxy and heretical. It was a trying position, and it was a wonder that when Mr. Ellsworth was called on to speak he had anything to say. But he did say something and something that was deemed worth printing and reading, too. There are but few men that could have met and overcome the difficulties of the position such as we have stated them to be, so admirably as did Mr. Ellsworth. It was fortunate for the credit of the town of Braintree that she had such a wise and able representative.

We think that the trustees of our public library ought to procure a copy of the book for public perusal. It only costs $2.50.

Accept the Old Bill.

Special to the Ledger.

Cutters at Hurricane and Sprucehead, Maine, have accepted the bill of last year without increase.

—The date of the banquet of the Norfolk Club has been changed to May 15, when First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson will be a guest.

BUSINESS MEN MEET.

They Take a Hand in the Present Labor Trouble.

STRIKES CREATE ILL FEELINGS.

That's what West Quincy Citizens Say-Also Hurts Every Business—Another Meeting to be Held on Monday evening—Want to Talk it over Pleasantly.

A meeting of the business men of West Quincy was held in Donaher's hall, Crescent street, last night, and members of the Granite Manufacturers' Association had been invited to attend. T. L. Williams was chosen chairman and H. J. Gurney secretary. The meeting was to discuss the present labor trouble, and see if steps could not be taken to bring around a satisfactory settlement between the manufacturers and employes in the present difficulty.

Speeches were made by T. L. Williams, S. B. Little, H. J. Gurney, Peter J. Donaher and others, and all wished to see the matter settled pleasantly, as they thought it the worst thing that could happen to the city if the strike lasted any length of time, as it created ill feeling which was never forgotten, and also hurt every business which exists in the city. It was thought best to hold another meeting Monday evening, May 5, in the same hall corner of Crescent and Willard streets at eight o'clock. Every citizen is invited, and as this is a matter of great importance to every person in the place, it ought to call out a large attendance. If the employers and employes could be brought together and talk the matter over pleasantly, it is thought that the present difference between the two could be easily be fixed.

QUINCY WATER.

Recent Analyses Makes a Much More Favorable Showing.

The president of the Quincy Water Company publishes in today's PATRIOT analyses of the water made by the State Board of Health two weeks ago. A comparison with the analyses made some months ago is gratifying to those using the water. The quantity of free and albuminoid ammonia, either in the water of the brook or reservoir, is not half as great as in the first analysis.

Analyses April 19, 1890.

(Parts per 100,000.)

BROOK.

Appearance.		Ammonia.			Nitrogenas	
Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Free.	Albuminoid.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Nitrites.
Very slight.	Very slight.	.35	.0004	.0136	.47	.0080	.0002

RESERVOIR.

Distinct.	Slight white.	.25	.0016	.0168	.49	.0150	.0002

Analyses in October, 1889.

	Brook.	Reservoir
Inorganic matter,	4.50	2.00
Organic and volatile,	4.00	3.50
Total residue, 212 deg. Fah.,	8.50	5.50
Ammonia free,	.00978	.0228
Ammonia albuminoid,	.02608	.0358
Nitrates,	None	None
Chlorine of chlorides,	Present	Present
Carbonates,	None	Traces
Sulphates,	Present	Small
Lime,	Present	Small
Quality,	Poor	Poor
Color,	Yellow	Yellowish

District Court this Morning.

John H. Veazie a druggist on Hancock street, Quincy, on complaint of Henry H. Faxon for selling liquor. James Sproul, John Gregory and John McDougal were the witnesses and each testified to buying Jamacia ginger from Veazie at different times for medicinal purposes. Mr. Faxon produced a bottle of ginger which he had sent Sproul after. Mr. Veazie said that he never sold the liquid to be used as a beverage, and anybody that called for it to be used as a medicine he would feel obliged to accommodate. After hearing the testimony of all the parties, the judge discharged the defendant.

Patrick Graney of Holbrook for being drunk, was discharged.

Matron Secured for Hospital.

Miss Blanche Thayer of Spear street has accepted the position of matron at the City Hospital. Miss Thayer is a lady eminently fitted for the position, having received a thorough traninig at the Massachusetts Hospital in Boston, and since graduating has been sought after as a nurse. Quincy people are to be congratulated on having so pleasing a lady for the first matron of the hospital.

The New District Judge.

The appointment of James H. Flint as first associate justice of the district court of East Norfolk, is commended as most admirable. Mr. Flint was born in Middleton, Mass., June 25, 1852; at fifteen entered the Danvers high school, and pursued a three years' course at Phillips Andover, graduating in 1872, being the valedictorian of the class. He graduated from Harvard in 1876, and subsequently was principal of the Marblehead high school, resigning that position to enter the agricultural department of the State. He graduated from the Boston University law school in 1881, and was admitted to practice in Boston in 1882.—*Weymouth Gazette.*

$500 FOR AN EDITOR.

Henry H. Faxon Forwards a Worcester Editor a Check to Fight his Libel Suits.

QUINCY, May 3, 1890.

To the Editor of the Worcester Times:

SIR:—I have read with much interest of the bold stand taken by *The Times* in exposing the rascalities of whiskey-venders. I have yet to find a criminal who is pleased to have his portrait inserted in the columns of a newspaper in connection with an account of his wrong-doings and a reward for his arrest. I notice that several suits for libel have been brought against you by those who traffic in human misery. Many times I have had to defend myself from such a band of unmitigated scoundrels, who have trumped up various charges against me; and I know what it means to be on the defence against them, bolstered up, as they generally are, by lawyers whose photographs should adorn the rogues' gallery. In order to stimulate you in your fearless warfare, and that you may have a reserve fund to draw upon in your legal battles I inclose check for $500.

I advise you to employ two or three honest, energetic men to act in the dual role of reporters and detectives, for the purpose of visiting the licensed and unlicensed dives and ascertaining what is going on there. Get all the facts and incidents so arranged that you can prove, if called upon to do so, just what you allege in your paper. Then if the proprietors dare to bring action for libel you can complain of them for violations of the law and expose their villainies in open court. I have had ten years of fighting, and nothing has troubled Satan and his lying followers so much as the undergound detectives whom I keep in reserve, but do not use as witnesses. If you cannot get justice in trying your cases before your local court you are privileged to take them to the Grand Jury. HENRY H. FAXON.

Sunday Services.

First Church.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, pastor. Preaching 10.30 A. M., by the pastor. Sunday school at 11.45. Guild of the Great Teacher at 6.30 P. M.. Service in the chapel at 7.30, conducted by the Rev. R. Stebbins of Milton.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Edward Norton, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 11.45. A. M. Communion service at 2.30 P. M., concert of prayer and praise for missions at 7.30 P. M. Social service in the chapel Friday evening 7.45. A hearty welcome to all.

Baptist, Quincy.

Meeting for praise, prayer and testimony in Revere hall at 7 P. M.; subject: "How shall we escape?"

Swedish St. Paul's Church.

Rev. H. Hanson pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M.; subject, "Sunday Observservance." Sabbath School at 12.15. Communion service at 7.30 P. M.

Christ's Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

Christadelphian Meeting.

Mr. Smith of Boston will lecture at Dr. French's hall Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock; subject: "Is it possible for a Soul to die?"

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Meeting of the Epworth League at 6 P. M. Service of song at 7, followed by sermon by the pastor. Mrs. A. M. Williams of Boston will sing at the evening service. Seats free. Everyone welcome.

Baptist, South Quincy.

Rev. Nathan Hunt, pastor. Sunday School at 3 P. M.; preaching service at 4 in Doble's hall. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7.30.

Universalist Church.

A. J. Torsleff acting pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. by Rev. Quincy Whitney of Cambridge, Mass. Sunday school at 11.45. Meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 5.45 P. M. Holy communion will be administered immediately following the morning service, of which, all who sincerely desire may partake. A hearty welcome to all.

Base Ballists Dance.

The St. Mary's base ball nine of West Quincy held a social dance in Washington hall, East Milton, Friday evening, which was largely attended. The floor was in charge of James F. Rooney, assisted by E. J. Gallagher, J. J. Gallagher, J. P. Dillon, Thomas McKay, W. J. Barry, J. F. Walsh, P. J. Kelley, M. F. Kiley, J. J. Reardon and J. T. Gilraine. Music was furnished by Hanson's orchestra; William Wilson, pianist. The nine have procured their new uniforms and appeared in them last night. They were made by J. P. Lovell & Co., and consist of dark red jerseys and Yale pants, dark stockings and cap and tennis shoes. The uniform is very neat, and the prettiest ever seen in West Quincy.

CITY HOSPITAL.

To the Granite Contractors, Quarrymen, Paving Cutters and others:

In order to complete the Driveways to the Hospital we will need about 130 loads of small stone, stone chips or stone dust. If you feel disposed to make a contribution to the Hospital by sending one or more loads, we will be glad to receive them on or before SATURDAY, May 10th.

J. A. GORDON,
for the Executive Committee.

Quincy, May 3. 1t

$25.00.

THE above reward will be paid to any one who will give evidence sufficient to convict any person of breaking globes or injuring the property of the Quincy Electric Light Company.

GEORGE VOORHEES,
Superintendent.

Quincy, May 2. 6t

Quincy Evening Drawing School.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION

of Students' work, at Hardwick's hall, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 2 and 3, from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M.

GEO. I. ALDRICH,
Superintendent of Schools.

20—4t

Durgin's Drug Store.

For Moths

Kamforballs.

10 CENTS PER BOX.

Napthalin and Camphor,

The New Insecticide,

25 Cents Per Box.

—MADE BY—

A. G. Durgin,

PHARMACIST,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK.

ALSO FOR SALE BY

W. H. DOBLE,	South Quincy
PRATT & CURTIS,	South Quincy
JAMES R. WILD,	Quincy
BOSTON BRANCH,	Quincy
JOHN W. NASH,	Quincy

Durgin's Drug Store.

April 8. 1—tf

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.

April 8. 1—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

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Three months,	1.50
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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Borrowing Money.

There is a point beyond which the City Council should not go in borrowing money. It is true our wants are many and there are numberless improvements and conveniences all would like to have. But common prudence and ordinary economy ought certainly to prevail as much in public business as in private. There have been three measures before the Council within two weeks which have met no obstacle, yet every one of them should have met with defeat. First, the $6000 sidewalk order which was not re-called as it should have been and retained until the "assessment act" had become a law. The mayor has however vetoed the order and there ought not to be sixteen men in the Council who will vote to pass it over the veto. Second (and the worst of the three), is the order which took its first reading last Monday, to borrow $4100 in addition to the $9400 raised by taxation, all to be expended for electric and other lights. Borrowing of money should never be resorted to except for the purchase of something approaching a permanent investment. Something which, after its expenditure, leaves the city some property for its money, but to borrow money to pay for any such transient benefit as lighting the streets, is extravagance in its highest form. What member of the Council would borrow money on his note for the purpose of lighting his house or some portions of it which are not now ighted? Not one would probably do so. No more should the city, but increase of light should be made gradually as the taxes will admit and not by borrowing and creating a debt. Third, the new engine house at Atlantic (though a far better proposition than the first two), would appear to be one that might well wait until a new central station is built. The house is a comparatively new one; large enough for all the needs of the company and as a ward room and is the newest and best built engine house in the city. True, it is not located just where the people want it and will undoubtedly be changed, but it can well wait until many more pressing needs have been attended to. Let the City Council pause on some of these projects.

The Rates for Ice.

The ice season usually opens in this city May 10, but as yet our local dealers have not made public their prices. The citizens are waiting tremulously fearing that they will be high. Worcester dealers announce the following rates:

30 to 300 pounds at one delivery 50 cents per 100 pounds.

300 to 1000 pounds at one delivery 40 cents per 1000 pounds.

1000 to 1500 pounds at one delivery 35 cents per 100 pounds.

1500 pounds and over at one delivery 30 cents per 100 pounds.

The family rates are 50 cents per 100 pounds, and five cents extra if carried up more than two flights of stairs. Chipped ice will be 25 cents per pail or 50 pounds if charged on the score.

In Waltham the prices will be:

2000	Pounds	for	$8.00
1000	"	"	4.50
500	"	"	2.50
100	"	"	.70
50	"	"	.35
25	"	"	.20

As the Brockton Gazette truly says, when nine hours are made the law, wages will soon adjust themselves as they always have done when hours have been changed. But who will devise a plan whereby the employers will be sure of getting decent returns for their capital and brain work? It is safe to say that every employer would gladly make a contract to pay every employe ten hours' wages for nine hours' work if he could thereby be insured against bad debts. Perhaps the change may tend to the advantage of employers also.

Unrivaled Financiering.

If the New York bank wreckers want to learn a thing or two about successful financiering let them take a trip to the modest agricultural state of Kansas. Here be Napoleons of finance compared to whom the Iveses and Simmonses of New York are nowhere.

At Ulysses, Kan., the honest farmer and others of a frugal mind endeavor to eke out a subsistence by obtaining the bounty of six cents each or thereabouts which the county generously pays for wolf scalps. Cash being short in the county treasury, and the list of wolf scalps being long, the county issued scrip to pay for them.

Then it was that the county clerk and commissioners and four other gentlemen formed a trust, a colossal monopoly in wolf scalps. Wolves were caught by the syndicate, caught in hundreds and finally thousands and hundreds of thousands, till finally it seemed as if every wolf in Kansas and the states adjoining galloped to Ulysses for the special privilege of being caught by the great syndicate of Mitchell county. The wolf business boomed and became the most flourishing industry of the region.

Strangely, however, scarcely anybody caught the pestiferous animals outside of the syndicate. That was curious. Still the scrip was issued, however, till it amounted to $16,000 on the wolf scalp industry. Odd, very odd, that so many wolves as that should be caught in one county, when it had not been a period of remarkably good wolf years either. Other citizens, who had bad luck in the wolf business, began to scent something. They laid their heads together and in midnight watches ferreted out a scheme both the boldness and simplicity of which must command the admiration of railroad and bank financiers throughout the Union. A brought the bag of wolf scalps to the county clerk and commissioners and obtained his bounty. The commissioners took the bag and left it in some convenient place. Then B stole it, and after a decent period had elapsed brought the same old sack to the county commissioners. They paid the bounty as before, and as before left the bag in a convenient place. Then C stole it, and in due course that same salted down old sack was again presented and again paid for. Then the county officials and A, B and C made a divvy.

Rum and Tea.

More prosperity, more drunkenness, appears to be the rule in Great Britain. On the whole, 1889 was a good year for the United Kingdom. The revenues from intoxicating liquors exceeded the amount expected to be realized by $9,000,000. The sum total amounted to $29,000,000.

The above amount of duties on intoxicating drinks represents only the amount of imported liquors. These, added to home manufactured, show 275,000,000 drams drunk in Great Britain in 1889. Another curious feature of the receipts for 1889 is the largely increased revenues from tea, which is one of the articles which England, a professedly free trade country, continues to tax, as she did in the days of the American revolution. For 1889 the increased receipts from tea were $2,000,000.

The largest increase in the kind of liquor drunk was in rum, and it was in the seaports that this increase manifested itself. It does not look encouraging to either temperance or sound nerves, this large addition to the revenues from tea and rum. The consumption of rum was 12 per cent. greater than it had been in 1888.

The horse sales in various parts of the country are becoming an important feature in our economic history. There were never so many blooded horses of all kinds, draft, trotting and running, bred as there are now, yet never before were such high prices paid for them. The horse breeding industry is very promising. The principal sales are made in Kentucky and New York, with a good number in Tennessee. The animals offered at the great sales are chiefly yearlings and 2-year-olds. Kentucky breeds upon her own soil most of the horses she disposes of. California is running Kentucky a close race in the production of fast horses, with the chances in favor of the Pacific state. Illinois is the great breeder of the magnificent draft Clydes and Percherons. The western and northwestern horses are largely shipped to New York city and disposed of at public sale there.

The new rifle with which Germany has armed her soldiers is the most formidable small gun yet invented. It is light in weight and small of caliber, being a little less than 32; but this amazing rifle will throw a ball nearly two and a half miles. The small, deadly ball will penetrate trees, brick walls and sandbag defenses. It will penetrate even earthworks less than two and a half feet thick. A smokeless powder is to be used with the rifle. With such weapons in the hands of the common soldier, Europe will be forced to disarmament in self defense.

Minister Dublan, of the Mexican cabinet, is in favor of the present generation in Mexico running into debt for internal improvements and then letting generations to come, who will enjoy their benefits, help pay for them.

William O'Brien, the Irish leader, telegraphs that he is not going to marry the rich Miss Raffalovitch, of Paris. Thus the world has missed the pleasure of reading on a wedding card the mingled monogram Raffalovitch-O'Brien.

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International Bill Rejected by the National House

BY TWENTY-EIGHT MAJORITY.

Mr. Lodge Makes a Plea in Favor of Its Passage—Measures Introduced by Mr. Frye in Behalf of Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the house, on consideration of the copyright bill was resumed. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois said that the ostensible purpose of the bill was to extend the rights of American authors to foreign authors. But the measure meant vastly more than this. The inevitable result of it would be to create a gigantic publishing monopoly, which would raise the price of every book and periodical printed in this country, and would impose a tax on every reader of books, from the boy with his primer to the college professor with his scientific work. It would affect the reader of every periodical, and even the readers of the rural newspapers would suffer.

The argument that the foreign author was robbed of something that was his just due when his works were published here, and that the American author was subject to the same species of robbery abroad, was based on the idea that the author was indebted to the state and the people for nothing, and that his works were not the creation of his surroundings and his associations. The most casual observer knew that this was not true. The state and the people had done as much for the author as he had done for them. The American author was protected in the labor of his brain for a period of forty-three years. Free schools and free libraries had given him a constituency of over 60,000,000 people, who rejoiced in his success and paid him willingly the price he put upon his works.

The bill could not be passed on the idea of justice to American authors. The rights of the American people should be considered. The benefit derived from the cheap editions of foreign books could not be too highly estimated. They had gone everywhere, and the result was that to-day America was the

Greatest Book Market in the World.

Congress could not afford to tax every American reader for the benefit of the foreign author. Foreign authors were paid enough in their own country without invading American soil and taxing the American reader. Congress should not yield to the false sentiment urged by the friends of the measure, but should look to the needs of the American people and legislate to their interest against all the world.

He denounced as damnable the third section of the bill, which he declared prohibited the importation of foreign books. The foreign authors had formed a combination with certain labor organizations for the purpose of making a trust and controlling this market. The labor organizations, when they came to understand the question, would denounce the measure. These foreign authors were using the typesetting unions as a catspaw for the purpose of securing their aid in getting a copyright law. If this bill passed, it would cause hostile legislation in foreign countries, which would result in an international conference. A treaty would be entered into and all the features which the labor organizations favored would be stricken out and the English author would have control of the American market.

Mr. Simonds of Connecticut argued in favor of the bill. The American people were beginning to understand how great a wrong was being done to authors, and they were determined that a stop should be put to this wrong doing. It was a relic of barbarism for the United States to despoil an alien author because he was an alien. It was a self-reflection that this great government, which boasted of its freedom and love of equal rights, should be substantially the only one of the great civilized nations to play the part of the robber baron. Every American who was thoroughly patriotic, thoroughly intelligent and honest, ought to long for the coming of the day when this shame should be wiped off the national honor.

Mr. Bland of Missouri charcterized the bill as a scheme for monopoly.

Mr. Culberson of Texas said that the measure was not inspired by love for the property rights of foreign authors. It was the old, old cry of

Protection Against Competition.

American authors sought by this method to destroy the competition, against which they were already reasonably protected, and to increase the receipts of their works at the expense of the people.

Mr. Mills of Texas claimed that after an author had given his idea to the public he had no right over it. It became public property. To give a copyright to foreign authors was to increase the price of the author's books, to arrest the wheels of civilization, to stop the education of the masses, and to turn back on the path of progress. In return, foreign governments would grant the same boon to American authors. The price was too heavy for us to pay.

Messrs. Peters and Anderson of Kansas, and Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi opposed the bill, and Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey warmly espoused it.

Mr. Moore of New Hampshire said that he had been a newspaper publisher from boyhood. He knew all about patent insides, and he undertook to say that this bill neither directly nor indirectly affected the patent inside in any way whatever. He was earnestly in favor of the bill. It was justice to extend to foreign authors that justice which foreign countries extended to American authors. The great typographical union of the country asked congress for this bill, because every foreign work reprinted must be reprinted by American printers.

Mr. Payson of Illinois declared that the bill was in the interest of foreign authors, and against American readers.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts said that all property was the creation of law. The good old rule, the simple plan that they shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can, had been replaced in

The Gradual Progress of Civilization

by law. The law of giving property in the ideas of the mind dated back in England to the statutes of Anne. It was recognized in the constitution of the United States. The United States recognized the rights of property of a foreigner who came to its shores; but it did not recognize his property to his book. To his thinking that was dishonest. National honor did not seem the burden of the story of the opposition. When "Rob Roy" lifted the black cattle, the cattle were cheaper than after he had been hanged, but he (Mr. Lodge) did not think it altered the ethics of the question.

The argument of the opposition was that the bill was going to make literature dearer to the American public. It would do nothing of the kind; that was the barest assumption ever made. France had had an international copyright for years, and series of books were issued there for 5 cents and even 2 cents a number, and those books the very best literature of France, not the off-scouring of the literary gutters of other countries. It was the same with Germany. The effect of this law would be to substitute for the works of France the works of American authors. He (Lodge) wanted to say a word in behalf of the writers of America, of those who wrote and made the books, of the men who wielded the pens, the journalist, the essayist, the writer of fiction, the writer of history and the printers who aided them in the construction of their books—they did not come here and ask for subsidies or protection. They asked simply for justice; that they should not be discriminated against. That was all; nothing else.

Speaking as one who had followed in a humble way the career of literature, he asked whether any one could imagine that the American author would not desire a greater circulation, and the corresponding profit of cheap literature. It was what the author would rather have, but no American publisher would attempt to print American books in any of these cheap editions, because he had to pay the American a royalty and the foreign author none. It was a direct discrimination against the American author.

And the combination and monopoly that were talked of—where were they possessed? There was one lying dormant in the cheap reprints. If this measure were defeated that trust would leap into life. There was one other appeal he wanted to make, and that was that congress should furnish to the reading public, to the girls and boys, to the young men and young women of an impressionable age, books which are American books, not foreign books, not the cheap books of France, dedicated as Matthew Arnold has said, to the Goddess of Lubricity, not the second-class of English novels about dukes and duchesses, and lords and ladies; not books which contained ideas hostile to our institutions, but American books

That Would Breathe American Ideas.

and teach them to respect and admire American government and society, and not a system of government and society wholly alien to them. In the name of these young men and women, he asked for the passage of this law. In the name of American writers, the men who used the pen, he asked for it. He asked for it in the name of the printers, 40,000 of whom stood behind the bill because they saw in it an increase of for work American workmen. He asked it in the name of national honor.

Messrs. Covert and Farquhar of New York, Buchanan of New Jersey, and Butterworth of Ohio supported the bill.

On motion of Mr. Payson, an amendment providing that whenever any foreign nation shall by its laws or by convention or treaty, grant to the citizens of the United States rights, property and privilegies equal to those granted by this bill to citizens of foreign countries, the president shall make public proclamation thereof, and from the date of proclamation the citizens of the foreign country shall be entitled to the rights, property and privileges hereby granted.

On motion of Mr. Payson an amendment was adopted striking out the clause which prohibits the importation of any foreign book printed abroad, for which a copyright has been granted by the United States.

The vote was then taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and it was defeated—yeas, 98; nays, 126.

Before the announcement of the result Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The motions to reconsider and to lay the motion on the table will be acted upon to-day.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Senator Frye's Shipping League Tonnage Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON May 3.—Senator Frye reported to-day from the committee on commerce the bill known as the shipping league tonnage bill, and also a bill to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce, which has been known as the Frye bill. This last bill authorizes the postmaster general to make contracts for a term of ten years with American citizens, for carrying the United States mails in American steamships between home and foreign ports.

The steamships so employed shall be built in the United States, owned and officered by American citizens, and shall, during the first two years of a mail contract, have a crew, at least one-fourth of whom shall be American citizens; during the next three years one-third, and during the remaining time of the continuance of the contract, not less than one-half. It divides the steamships into four classes, the first (to be employed in carrying mails between the United States and Great Britain, capable of maintaining a speed of 20 knots an hour at sea in ordinary weather, and of a gross registered tonnage of not less than 8000 tons; the second-class, iron or steel steamships, capable of maintaining a speed of 16 knots an hour, of not less than 5000 tons; the third-class, iron or steel steamships, capable of maintaining a speed of 14 knots an hour, of not less than 2500 tons; the fourth-class, iron, steel or wooden steamships, capable of maintaining a speed of 12 knots an hour, of not less than 1500 tons.

All steamships of the first three classes hereafter built shall be constructed with particular reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers, and according to plans and specifications to be agreed upon between the owners and the secretary of the navy.

The compensation provided for is $6 a mile for the first-class ships and $3 a mile for the second-class, by the shortest practicable route, for each outward voyage; for the third-class $1.50, and for the fourth-class $1 a mile for the actual number of miles required by the postoffice department to be travelled on each outward-bound voyage.

Senator Frye says he has reasons to believe that if this bill shall become a law, the finest steamships in the world will be built and put on between New York and Liverpool at the earliest day possible. Also that a line of second-class steamships will be established forthwith between New York and the Rio de la Plata; also two lines from the Pacific coast to Japan, China and Australia.

A reign of terror prevails at Lehigh, a mining town in Indian Territory, toughs and murderers being in complete control.

MAY DAY STRIKES.

Extent of Disturbances as Reported to Bradstreet's.

MOVEMENT WAS WIDESPREAD.

A Much Less Favorable Outlook in Business Circles, Owing to Damage to Wheat and Cotton and Labor Disturbances.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Bradstreet's says to-day: Special reports from 110 cities illustrate the widespread character of the industrial disturbances on May 1 as a means of securing fewer hours of work daily, or higher wages. Reports from 46 cities show a total of 51 strikes, and 12,989 employes involved on May 1. This record as to the number of strikes has never been equalled heretofore, and the present month promises a total to exceed that for April, which shows a larger number of strikes than any preceding month on record.

During the month of April there were 160 strikes reported, involving 33,080 men, against 61 strikes and 12,198 men in April last year. In the first four months this year there have been 337 strikes, involving 68,947 men, against only 221 strikes and 48,924 men in 1889. Estimating the number of April strikers still idle on May 1 at 15,000, and adding to this the total number of idle men caused by these strikes—probably 25,000—we have a total of 40,000 idle on that date. Reports to this journal show that on May 1 there were 13,000 men on strike at 46 cities and fully 6000 more were idle. This gives a grand total of 59,000 men actually idle on this date for various reasons. The estimate takes no account of any idle men except those specified. But it is not unlikely that the total number out of employment on May 1 was nearer 75,000 than anything else.

The extent and character of the disturbances with which the present month has opened are illustrated by the following list of May day strikes: Jeannette, Pa., carpenters, 110; other building hands, 253. Colorado Springs, Col., carpenters, 10. Kansas City, Mo., tailors, 27. Cincinnati, O., carpenters, 120. Cleveland, O., carpenters, 30. Detroit, Mich., carpenters, 1900. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., carpenters, 60. Lancaster, Pa., carpenters, 50. Scottdale, Pa., carpenters, 25. Grand Rapids, Mich., wood carvers, 79. Knoxville, Tenn., carpenters, 500. Buffalo, N. Y., bakers, 20. New Haven, Conn., coopers, 17; other trades, 27. Memphis, Tenn., bakers, 35. Columbus, O., other trades, 76. Salt Lake City, carpenters, 100. Fort Wayne, Ind., carpenters, 150. Duluth, Minn., carpenters, 750; dock laborers, 200. Philadelphia, metal roofers, for advance, 350. New York city, framers, 200. Minneapolis, Minn., plumbers, 125. Toledo, O., bakers, 8. Johnstown, Pa., building hands, 409. Greensburg, Pa., carpenters, none. Braddock, Pa., carpenters, 150. Philadelphia, Pa., carpenters, wages only, 2300. Boston, carpenters, 1800. Brooklyn, N. Y., lumber shovers, for advance, 100; granite cutters, for advance, 100. Bayonne, N. J., carpenters, for advance, 125. Fishkill Landing, N. Y., carpenters, 20. Matteawan, N. Y., carpenters, 10. Rochester, N. Y., lastmakers, 200. New London, Ct., stonecutters, 250. Norwich, Ct., stonecutters, sympathy, 200. Quincy, granite cutters, 320. Montpelier, Vt., stonecutters, other causes, none. Barre, Vt., stonecutters, other causes, none. Brockton, building hands, 93. Westerly, R. I., granite cutters, 900. Cincinnati, O., iron moulders, advance, 300. Worcester granite cutters, 40. Hallowell, Me., granite cutters, 200. Brook's line, carpenters, 80. Newton, carpenters, 2. Providence, R. I., plasterers, 100. Yonkers, N. Y., carpenters, 50. Dayton, O., wood carvers, unionism, 60.

Total number May day strikes reported, 511. Total number May day strikers reported, 12,987.

Many Thousands Idle in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The strike for an eight-hour day, and advanced wages in some cases, continued throughout yesterday and now many manufacturing concerns are closed indefinitely and thousands of employes are out of work. Trouble is brewing in the lumber yards and several thousand men may strike there. The city is well guarded by police and there have been no serious disturbances.

The strikers allege that every planing mill employe in the city will strike. They number all the way from 22,000 to 30,000 men.

Hot Time in France.

PARIS, May 3.—A dispatch from Turcoing, dated 10 o'clock last evening, says that 20,000 strikers are parading the streets and committing every species of excess. The cavalry has charged upon and dispersed a number of groups and made twenty arrests. The factories are guarded by troops.

EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

General Average of Prices Nearly One Per Cent. Lower Than a Week Ago.

NEW YORK, May 3.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade says that the outlook for industries and legitimate trade is distinctly less favorable, owing to damage to wheat and cotton and labor disturbances.

The general average of prices is nearly 1 per cent. lower than a week ago, notwithstanding a rise of 3 1-2 cents in wheat. Cotton rose 3-16; receipts and exports again falling below those of last year. Coffee was unchanged, but dealers are wanting for consumers.

Raw sugar did not change. Iron was lower at Pittsburg. Steel rails are quoted at $33, buyers claiming further concessions. The market for bar iron is languid, for plates only fair, and for structural not up to expectations.

A sale of 8,000,000 pounds of lake copper to consumers has stiffened the price to 14 5-8, and tin is stronger on foreign speculation, and lead on the prospect of legislation.

The Week's Failures.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 133 in the United States this week, against 174 last week, and 151 this week last year. Canada had 23 this week, against 38 last week. The total number of failures in the United States Jan. 1 to date is 4138, against 4396 in a like period of 1889.

Arbor Day in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, May 3.—Arbor Day was celebrated as a holiday throughout this state, the especial observance being by children of the public schools. In this city the graduating classes of the Normal, high and grammar schools united in exercises at Roger Williams park, where addresses were made and trees planted.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Warmer; fair weather; southerly winds.

For the rest of New England: Warmer; southerly winds; fair weather, followed by rain in northern portion.

RECEPTION TO STANLEY.

London Notables Turn Out to Honor the Intrepid Explorer.

LONDON, May 3.—The Emin relief committee gave a reception in honor of Henry M. Stanley last evening. The Prince of Wales presided. Among the guests were the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, Prince Christian, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, the Duke of Fife, the Lord Mayor of London and a large number of distinguished persons. The Prince of Wales, in the name of the English people, welcomed the illustrious traveler, and said he was glad to accord him a happy greeting after all he had gone through. Mr. Stanley, who was received with prolonged cheers, said his position was a difficult one in addressing them, the committee hampering his freedom in regard to what he should say. He defended the route across Africa which he had selected. He paid a high tribute to the devotion and courage of his associates. He said he could have dispensed with the services of none of them. When Emin was relieved for the second time, said Mr. Stanley, his so-called subjects had revolted four times. Relief reached him at a critical period. The Prince of Wales proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley, which was adopted with acclamation.

SAXTON BALLOT REFORM BILL.

Governor Hill Signs It as Amended, and Gives His Reason Therefor.

ALBANY, May 3.—In approving the amended Saxton ballot reform bill, Governor Hill congratulates the people "on having at last secured the enactment of a reasonable and constitutional electoral reform law." He says that, while it is not a perfect measure, it is capable of effecting some substantial and practical reform, but needs the support and encouragement of both the political parties to make it a success. While it has been his earnest endeavor during the past three years to secure the enactment of a proper ballot reform law, he says he has opposed every effort to impose unnecessary restrictions and impracticable regulations upon the election system. He regrets that his endeavors have not been wholly successful, but, in the interests of an honorable compromise of diverse opinions, he signs the present bill.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The senate in secret session has confirmed the following nominations: D. Dustin, assistant treasurer at Chicago; F. D. Currier, naval officer for Boston and Charlestown; Rev. D. R. Powell of Vermont, post chaplain; J. D. Hopkins, collector of customs, Frenchman's Bay, Me.; G. H. Warren, collector of customs, Castine, Me., and the following postmasters: I. P. Carpenter, Foxboro, Mass.; L. M. Keith, Bridgewater, Mass.; L. B. Nutting, Wilton, N. H.

Closed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3.—The Merchants' bank of this city suspended payment because of a run caused by published report that their branches located at Elmer, Pleasantville, Egg Harbor City and Mullica Hill had closed up on account of the suspension of the Bank of America in Philadelphia. The depositors are principally small business men. The capital of the bank full paid is $50,000; deposits estimated at $50,000.

In the National Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A bill was introduced placing express companies under the provisions of the interstate commerce act. The concurrent resolution regarding Chinese laborers was agreed to. Mr. Gray's and Mr. Evarts' amendments to the customs administrative bill were rejected, and the bill passed practically as it came from the finance committee.

Another Gloucester Fisherman Seized.

HALIFAX, May 3.—The schooner Howard Holbrook of Gloucester, Mass., has been seized for violation of the local bait act, and her master arrested. The Holbrook is owned by Oakes & Foster of Gloucester. A license in Newfoundland to purchase bait would cost the schooner, which is ninety tons, $90.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Kansas farmers demand lower freight rates.

Hon. George W. Nesmith of New Hampshire is dead.

A Wells-Fargo express messenger was robbed of $45,000.

There was serious rioting by strikers at Tourcoing, France.

It is again asserted that Gen. Boulanger will return to France soon.

The British steamer Mount Olivet was sunk by collision at Gibraltar.

A Chinaman has started a Chinese Sunday school paper in New York.

Gen. Boulanger declares that he will return to France Sunday, and demand a new trial.

Frank D. Currier of New Hampshire has been nominated to be naval officer at Boston.

The silver bill will not be called up in the house until the tariff bill has been disposed of.

Reciprocity treaties with several countries are under consideration by the state department.

Portugal is understood to be in favor of referring the Delagoa Bay railway dispute to arbitration.

The new high sheriff of Montreal favors the separation of the province of Quebec from the Dominion.

A fire at West Boylston, Mass., destroyed the Baptist and Catholic churches and the Catholic parsonage.

There is no prospect of an early settlement of the railway strike in Ireland, both sides being equally stubborn.

Attorney General Waterman holds that cities and towns are not authorized to make and sell gas and electricity.

Chinamen who failed to smuggle themselves into the United States from Lower California got lost on the desert, and had a terrible experience.

Officers of New York electric companies deny all connection with the attempt to save Kemmler's life or the movement in the legislature to abolish capital punishment.

It is understood that the senate has given up all idea of coming to an agreement on a silver bill in caucus, and will pass its own measure, leaving a final agreement to a conference committee.

The Rhode Island assembly has adjourned sine die. Several important matters, including the application of the ballot reform law to municipal elections, were continued to the May session.

J. F. Goddard, third vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, has resigned. It is understood that Mr. Goddard's relations with the new freight traffic manager were not pleasant, the latter refusing to recoguize his authority in the absence of the president.

Girls' Tiers,

Sizes from 1 to 6 Years,

25c. Each.

Boys' Outing Flannel Blouses,

25 Cents Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy. - - Mass.

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9—20t

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black.

We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.

We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

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Wadsworth & Co.,

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 3.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1814—Committee reported on annexing part of Dorchester to Quincy.

1814—Quincy voted the soldiers $12 per month.

1841—Quincy voted that town paupers be allowed a temperate use of ardent spirits when at work on the road.

World Wide.

328—The cross on which the Redeemer suffered said to have been found at Jerusalem and carried away by the king of Persia. Recovered in 629.

1741—The colonists on Manhattan Island terrified by incendiarism. Many negroes, implicated in the plot to burn the town, burned at the stake; others hanged.

1808—Duel in balloons near Paris; one combatant killed.

1814—Louis XVIII re-enters Paris; new restoration.

1831—2,500 houses burned in San Francisco; many lives destroyed.

1861—President calls for 500,000 men; 657,838 volunteer for three years. Union troops take possession of Arlington Heights. First advance in Virginia.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—May 4,

1803—Quincy voted to build wall front of Hancock street cemetery.

1880—Trustees of Thomas Crane public library organized an incorporated body.

World Wide.

1626—Peter Minuit, director general of New Netherlands, now New York, purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for the Dutch West India company for the sum of sixty guilders or twenty-four dollars. The island, fifteen miles in length and from one-quarter to two miles wide, comprises about 22,000 acres.



DR. LIVINGSTONE

1743—Death of Louis XIII, king of France; born 1601.

1782—Birth of John James Audubon, famous naturalist; author "Birds of America;" died 1851.

1785—Birth of William H. Prescott, American historian; died 1859.

1814—Napoleon arrives at Elba.

1858—Minnesota admitted to the Union.

1861—Lincoln calls for 42,000 volunteers.

1864—After four days' fighting, Hooker retires across the Rappahannock.

1865—Surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor in the Mississippi department.

1872—Horace Greeley nominated for the presidency by the Liberal Republicans.

1873—Death of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, in Central Africa; born 1813.

1885—Death in San Francisco of Gen. I. McDowell, U. S. A., aged 67.

A Count's Queer Dress.

The Bavarian count who is soon to marry a young woman of Philadelphia is making quite a sensation in the Quaker city by his costumes. At an evening reception he wore knee breeches of black satin, with black satin bows at the knees. He also wore black silk stockings and patent leather shoes, so low that they were scarcely more than slippers. His vest was of black satin, so high that only about four inches of his linen was visible. His evening coat, of the ordinary cut, with some modifications, was of cloth, green in color and adorned with silver buttons.—Chicago Herald.

There was a group of well known pugilists in the Strangers' gallery of the house of commons a few nights ago to hear a debate upon a bill affecting their calling, and they were so offended when one speaker intimated that it was unnecessary to pass a law to keep these men from hurting each other, because they always took care to arrange that between themselves before they began to fight, that they all got up and marched out in a body.

It was claimed in the meetings attending the celebration of the forty-second anniversary of modern spiritualism recently that there are 80,000 spiritualists in Boston alone, many of whom are scattered among the various churches.

Gen. John C. Fremont, who has had a slight attack of influenza, is able to take short walks. This is the first illness "The Pathfinder" has experienced, although he is in his 77th year.

The Chicago Tribune affirms that this sign is displayed on State street in that city: "Columbus Laundry. Come in and get your shirt washed and ironed while you wait."

Two Russian climbers of Mount Ararat found in perfect preservation a minimum thermometer, which was left there last year. It registered 50 degs. below zero.

An Ethnological Question.

"I would like to ask a question, sir," said a student to the professor

"Well, sir."

"Are the Kaw Indians related to the Crows?"—Judge.

His Remedy.

Grandma—I can't hear you, Georgie. Speak louder.

Georgie (aged 4)—Why don't you wear specs on your ears?—Racket.

At Old Point Comfort.

Alice (aged 10)—Oh! don't drink that salt water, Jack; it will make you so thirsty.

Jack (aged 8)—Well, what if it does? There's plenty more.—Racket.

Shocked the Equine's Nerves.

"Did you see that car horse shy when I signaled to the driver?"

"Yes. You said 'Hay!' and it scared the horse."—Harper's Bazar.

For Revenue Only.

"And do you indeed love Miss Golddust, Charley?"

"Indeed—and title, Edith."—Dry Goods Chronicle.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN

ONCE THEY NEVER WORE ANYTHING OF DARK COLOR.

Now the Elaborately Stitched and Hemmed and Hand Embroidered White Garments of the Past Are Almost Entirely Abandoned.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 1.—It is not so very many years ago that children wore no dark colors at all. No color or tint was too delicate for them, and the mother who put a dark frock or cloak upon her child was considered far more hard hearted than Pharaoh and more economical than loving, but she was bound down to backache and sideache from the extra labor entailed on keeping her little girls always sweet and clean in the delicate dresses. It was not uncommon to see a little child dressed for ordinary occasions in a white cashmere which had been laboriously embroidered by hand, and if it was hard on the mother it was no less hard on the child, for no freedom could be allowed a child for natural, healthy play.



IRIS DRESS AND HUBBARD CLOAK.

But now all that is changed, and there is no color that mothers wear that is not fit for the little girls, and fashionable, too.

The benefit of this system is that there is not so much work to keep the children clean, and the children are happier and healthier, because they can play without restraint, and it is far more economical in several ways.

Of course there will always be occasions for a white dress made as daintily as mother love can devise and mother's tireless patience can accomplish. Such an one is the pretty little Iris dress made of soft white mull, embroidered deeply around the bottom and worn over a pink wash silk slip, with a tiny plaiting around the bottom, just showing under the edge of the mull. A sash of the same silk crosses the waist and is tied in an enormous bow at the back. The sleeves are puffed over silk and with deep cuffs and bretelles of embroidery. Blue corn color, old gold or Eiffel red can all be used for the slip if preferred.

And the dear little coaxing sister! She is going out with grandma in a little Hubbard cloak of brown and fawn striped cheviot and a big poke bonnet all of seal brown straw and plumes. The little coat has for its only trimming a row of tucks surmounted by a herring bone in saddler's silk. Not at all gay or elaborate, but oh, how quaint and sweet the little maiden looks in it!

"A quiver full" of dear little children is to be desired, but it has its drawbacks, particularly when Bobby is always needing shoes and Minnie and Nellie stockings, hats, etc. The best way to dress them is to give Bobby a pretty little kilt suit of serge or cheviot or heavy blue flannel, made with a blouse, and socks and stout boots. A toreador hat is just now the style for him, with a triple cockade at the left side.

Get Minnie a Tartan plaid and make it on the bias, and trim it with a row of open castle or Hercules braid, with a sash of the same, and dress her doll with the scraps left over. Give studious Nellie a quiet little gown of dark blue flannel, neatly made with the front of surah, which was all the best part of big sister Mabel's last year's dress, and you will find your little ones well dressed and very economically dressed, too.

Ginghams are as strong as iron and fadeless as the sky; therefore ginghams are good for boys and girls to wear for spring and summer, where laundry work does not count. Where it does, light woolens are better and quite as cool, though not quite so summery looking. But nothing suits a boy so well as a sailor suit, with gilt braid, an embroidered anchor and "real sailor buttons" with a foul anchor on them. I am sorry to relate that while mothers would like to keep the pretty and picturesque Fauntleroy suits on their boys, these latter turn up their noses and mutter "chestnuts" scornfully.



A QUIVER FULL OF THEM.

Little girls, of course, wouldn't do such a thing, but they are all in favor of the shorter skirts, as they, too, are a little tired of the Empire and Sara Crewe style. The waists to the summer ginghams, chambreys and lawns, as well as muslins, are all made very tastefully and with much ornamentation, while the skirts are very plain. Sashes are fastened with heavy and enormous buckles in shell, steel or oxidized silver.

Hats are in all sorts, kinds and colors of straw, and trimmed as you please. Shirred hats of gingham for quite little ones are as pretty as a picture over the sweet little faces. The strings are of the same material.

OLIVE HARPER.

AN OLD MAN'S REVERIE.

The lights are dim and the fire burns low,
The flickering shadows come and go;
My furrow'd cheek is bedew'd with tears,
As mem'ry travels back through the years.

Scenes that are past come gliding along,
Bringing with them sweet snatches of song;
Tender low tones of voice now still,
Pierce through my soul with a joyous thrill.

Flashes of firelight, gleaming red,
Tint a fair tress on a graceful head;
Beautiful eyes, so fond and so true,
Look into mine as they used to do.

Kisses so lightly yet fervently given
Reveal unto me a glimpse of heav'n;
Dear little hands I was wont to bless
Gently fondle and sweetly caress.

Hover about me, touching my brow,
Filling my breast with the old time glow,
Causing my pulses to leap again
With feelings of mingl'd joy and pain.

Tho' bow'd my form and hair snow white,
Memories stir me deeply to-night,
While lights are dim and the fire burns low,
And flickering shadows come and go.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE TRAIN DISPATCHER.

The office clock ticked with a steady swing, the long pendulum oscillated between the ends of the arc with a monotonous regularity that made one sleepy. The air was damp and chilly outside, only to make the grate a dispenser of warmth and comfort. The constant clicking at my desk relieved the lonesomeness, as I sat with my thumb and two fingers on the key and my eyes on the clock dial sending the trains in security along the various lines of the road.

The comfort and happiness of men, women and children were intrusted to my vigilant care. The responsibility of the position can only be appreciated by one who is, or has been, placed in a similar position. I sat all alone with invisible glances fixed on the network of iron bands, where trains were sweeping over miles of space with lightning speed, while the far reaching throb of electric power came to me from distant stations to locate every movement that guided my unerring judgment.

Every delayed train became an object of concern as it sidetracked for the regular or made up the time between long runs, thus keeping my nerves up to the tension which made life a constant round of duty.

I looked drowsily at the clock, my eyes were heavy with sleep. Oh! for something to rouse me. I walked the narrow space in front of the railing. I opened the door; the cool air blew on my face to bring new life to the sluggish blood that was stealing all my senses. I involuntarily shivered, as the cool breath of night swept through me to make me draw nearer to the fire.

I peered into the glowing bank of coals only to relapse into deeper unconsciousness, when a rap at the door startled me. Glad to escape from the incubus that made me dull, I welcomed the intruder with a bluff:

"Come in."

A rough looking figure stood by my side. The broad brimmed slouch hat half concealed the fierce look that made me feel uncomfortable as his wild looking eyes stared steadily into mine. Was the man a lunatic just escaped from the asylum? Insanity was evidently stamped upon the neglected face.

"Are you the operator?"

"Yes; what do you want?"

"Here is a note for you. You dare not refuse the request contained in the letter. You recognize the handwriting?"

I hurriedly glanced along the lines to catch the import. My heart stood still.

"Go! I will be at the appointed place."

"I was instructed to see that you did come. I will show you the way."

I glanced at the face, upon which a frigid, determined look had settled with a savageness that made me tremble. The letter was before me. Without noticing the remark, I read every line that burned into my brain.

"Wait. I will come."

I arose from my seat, glanced sharply at the clock, noted the time, which was propitious, for I could spare an hour without danger; drew on my overcoat and followed the strange man, who seemed entirely oblivious to surroundings as he strode forward with an energy that made walking anything but a pleasure.

I halted and dropped behind a corner; in a moment his clammy, bony fingers were around my throat. I was powerless to resist. A choking sensation made me weak and timid. With a movement that he seemed to understand the strong grip on my neck was relaxed. Again we strode forward to turn into byways which were unknown to me.

I was betrayed; what was the terrible danger that made my duty a culpable neglect? Already the moments were flying, a chilly sensation swept through every nerve as I thought of the helpless lives intrusted to my keeping; but onward he strode. I could feel the basilisk charm of the bloodshot eyes that resembled coals of fire as they cast watchful glances behind. We halted at a remote house on the suburbs; with a heavy rap he stood waiting for an entrance, while his inhuman expression was intensified by the sickly glare of a single tallow dip, whose dull rays struggled through the dingy panes.

A shuffling gait from within and a cautious turn of the key opened the door to reveal the outlines of a bent figure that shaded the candle with one hand, while a suspicious, cunning stare was fixed upon the newcomers.

Without a remonstrance I followed my guide through the rickety passage that ended at a low, wide portal, which was securely closed. Quietly the limping figure drew from the faded cloak a bunch of keys and with extreme deliberation pushed open the door.

The subdued hum of voices reached us faintly as we passed along a narrow, dark way to stand at the further end until a flood of light almost blinded our eyes. We entered, the door was closed. The low ceiled room was filled with rough looking men. Winchesters and pistols were the principal ornaments, as they hung from painted pegs or lay carelessly around within easy reach.

A look of astonishment that I could not conceal caused a roar of laughter as they handed my evil genius a flask of brandy and shoved him into one corner, where he was soon lost to the present, as he reclined in a drunken stupor.

"Come, young chap, you see we decoyed you; take a hand just for luck."

"I have no money."

"Here is a pile of chips, blue, red and white. You see we sorter thought as how you was lonesum up thare and sent Dick to find you. We will treat you right if you behave yourself. Come make your ante, you keep the game waiting."

I was fond of poker, but the game was as far from my thoughts as the stars from my present position. I played mechanically; luck smiled in every jack pot. I could not lose. I grew immensely in the estimation of my captors. Every moment was an agony, for I could see what the result of neglected duty would be. I continued to play, the stakes were in my hands.

Rough applause followed every lucky turn of the game. I called for four cards, my opponent did likewise; their hot whisky breaths were on my face. I threw down my hand, four aces, and ended the game.

"Young chap, the money is yours by right, you cleaned us all out; but we will make a haul to-night that will be worth something."

I sat upright, the whole truth flashed upon me—a train robbery. I located the very spot; what a fearful sacrifice of life; oh, what horror numbed me!

"Young chap, you can find your way back the best you can; for the damage has been done by this time." As he spoke he drew a watch from his pocket and stared fixedly at the face. I stole a glance, his time was fast. I scarcely breathed; it might not be too late.

I stood alone in the deserted street, a hack moved slowly by, I sprang to the seat and thrust a five dollar bill into the driver's hand. "Drive for your life to the depot." He cast one glance at the money, the horses were in a mad gallop as we whirled by corners with a recklessness that was dangerous. The hack drew up at the entrance. I sprang from the seat and flew to my room.

The fire had gone down; the room was chilly; I awoke with a start, and with a horror stricken face I noted the time, twenty minutes to 12; cold beads of perspiration stood upon my forehead. Just twenty minutes to avert a disastrous accident.

I staggered to the instrument; but one station between mangled limbs and safety. If I can hold No. 4—if I can hold No. 4. I sounded the call with an eagerness that was startling; with my eyes on the clock I pressed the button down with a hopeless despair, and yet no answer. The time was almost up—five minutes more and it would be too late.

I closed my eyes to see visions of two trains that were masses of torn and shattered splinters. I could even hear the groans of the wounded and dying. My heart gave a fierce beat of joy—"Hello, what is the matter?" "Side track No. 4 quick, for God's sake," and none too soon, as the lightning express swept by like a whirlwind.

I looked into the glass, my hair was as white as a snow bank.

I never touched the key again.—Junius L. Hempstead in New Orleans Picayune.

Was It Murder?

Precedent in China is followed so strictly that a provincial governor was put in a desperate quandary recently because he could find no previous authority for judging a case which came before him. A young man who had been brutally treated by his uncle and aunt determined to kill the latter, as the more cruel of the two. However, in shooting at the wife he killed the husband by accident. The governor studied all the law books within reach, and he then informed the Pekin government that he could find no account of the proper way to deal with a case of murdering one's elder relative by mistake for another. While awaiting further instructions, accordingly, he sentenced the criminal to undergo the penalty for murdering an uncle—death by slow degrees.—London Graphic.

He Was Very Tender.

At a gathering of ministers in London one speaker told an anecdote which admits of large and varied application. It was the story of a minister who said some strong things about horse racing. He was told after the sermon that he had touched one of their best members at a tender point.

"Well," said the preacher, "I cannot change my sermon for him."

In the evening the man was introduced to the minister, who said:

"I understand that what I said touched one of your weaknesses. I assure you that I was altogether unconscious of the weakness when I said it."

"Oh, do not trouble yourself," said the man. "It is a very poor sermon that does not hit me somewhere."—London Tit Bits.

Fancy the Reflections of the Watch Maker.

"It is not generally known, even among shoe dealers," said a shoe manufacturer, "that the hooks which serve in place of eyes for the laces of men's shoes were invented by a little old watch maker in Aurora Springs, Mo. His name is Klinger, and he still lives there, working at his trade. He sold his patent for the hooks to a Boston man who was out there looking for health, the price paid being $500. Last year the royalties on these hooks yielded the present owner of the patent the neat income of $300,000."—New York Sun.

A Job for Solomon.

A question such as might have been brought before Solomon recently came up in Waterville. A party bought from another that portion of a building which lay above the level of the lower side of the sills. The granite doorstep proved to be half above and half below the dividing line. The seller of the property claimed the stone, the purchaser resisted the claim, and the matter finally had to be left to the decision of a lawyer.—Lewiston Journal.

THE RULER'S DAUGHTER.

LESSON V, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 4.

Text of the Lesson, Luke viii, 41, 42, 49-56—Commit Verses 54-56—Golden Text, Luke viii, 50—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

After the parables spoken by the seashore and the further parables spoken in the house, He entered into a boat with His disciples to cross the sea, and as they sailed He fell asleep. But a great storm arising, they awoke Him; He arose and rebuked the wind and the sea, and there was a great calm, so that the disciples marveled, saying: "What manner of man is this?" Having crossed the sea, He healed the man of Gadara, who was possessed with a legion of evil spirits, and sent him home to his friends a well man, to tell the great things the Lord had done for him. Jesus then returned to His own city, Capernaum (Matt. ix, 1), and the people gladly received Him, for they were all waiting for Him. Contrast verses 37 and 40 of this chapter, and see the Gadarenes driving Him out and the people of Capernaum receiving Him. What has your heart for him? Rejection, or a hearty welcome?

41. "And, behold, there came a man named Jairus, and he was a ruler of the synagogue." Matthew says that Jesus was sitting at meat in the house, in the midst of His disciples and many publicans and sinners, and to the fault finding Pharisees He said that He came to call sinners and not righteous ones such as they considered themselves to be. The disciples of John also come with a question concerning fasting, and Jesus in reply speaks of Himself as the Bridegroom, and of the impossibility of combining the old and the new.

"And he fell down at Jesus' feet, and besought Him that He would come into his house." He cares not what any one may think or say; one great need fills his soul, and here is one who can satisfy it; so he stops not to think of his dignity as a ruler, nor of the criticisms that may be passed upon him, but only of this Great Physician whom he seeks. In this gospel we find four different people at Jesus' feet (vii, 38; viii, 35, 41; x, 39), and they are four very different kinds of people, but the same Jesus meets the need of each.

42. "For he had one only daughter, about twelve years of age, and she lay a dying." Here is the cause of his eagerness, anxiety and self forgetfulness; another fills his heart, and she is very dear to him, for she is his daughter, his only daughter, and she is sick, very sick, dying, perhaps dead by this time.

49. "While He yet spake, there cometh one from the ruler of the synagogue's house." On the way not only do the crowd press and throng Him, but there mingles with them another whole hearted seeker; only a poor woman, a sufferer for twelve years, who has spent all her living upon physicians but without avail. Quite a contrast in social position to the ruler, but they are both alike in this, that each is a whole hearted seeker because of a keenly realized need and sense of utter helplessness, and each has faith in Him.

50. "Fear not: believe only, and she shall be made whole." Mark says that Jesus said this word just as soon as the messenger from the ruler's house had spoken; as if to quiet the ruler's mind and keep him in peace, for it is Jesus' way to speak peace to His people and keep the mind stayed on Him in perfect peace. Here is a word for every child of God which will carry them in triumph through every trial. Take it as you find it in Mark v, 36: "Be not afraid, only believe," and let your heart reply, "I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii, 2). So shall you have peace and victory, while you wait for the morning.

51. "He suffered no man to go in, save Peter, and James, and John, and the father and the mother of the maiden." All is now quiet, the thronging crowd shut out, no more hindrances can delay; the father and mother have Jesus all to themselves, only the favored three of the disciples being allowed to enter.

52. "He said, Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth." This is as He sees it, and He knows, for He sees all things in their true light. The little tired body sleeps, the spirit has fled, but He knows how to awake it. He said concerning Lazarus, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth;" but later He said plainly, "Lazarus is dead" (John xi, 11-14). So here is our proof that Jesus calls death a sleep.

53. "And they laughed Him to scorn, knowing that she was dead." What their eyes saw you couldn't make them disbelieve; and like many today, what their eyes couldn't see or their blinded reasons understand you couldn't make them believe. Seeing is believing was their motto. The follower of Jesus says, "Believing is seeing." We take to our hearts His words to Thomas.

54. "He took her by the hand, and called, saying, Maid, arise." Mark gives the two words which He actually uttered, "Talitha cumi." Only two words, but the power that created the world is in them. Where the word of a king is there is power (Eccl. viii, 4), and here is a word from the King of Kings in the power of the omnipotent Spirit of God. "Young man, arise;" "Maid, arise;" "Lazarus, come forth." Let any ordinary mortal stand by these dead people and shout such words till he falls down from exhaustion and there will be no response; but here is one in the form of man, a real man but more than man, quietly He utters the word, but mark the result.

55. "And her spirit came again, and she arose straightway." Instantly, from the spirit world comes back the one just set free, the little tabernacle is again tenanted, the heart and lungs resume their functions, the eyes open and look around, she arises to her feet, and quicker far than I have told it she is in her mother's arms alive and well. Not weak and sickly looking as one arising from a sick bed, but perfectly whole as one in good health; and with an appetite for food, for He commanded to give her something to eat. At the same word shall all who are in their graves come forth, either among the Blessed and Holy who take part in the First Resurrection, or among the rest of the dead who live not again till the thousand years are finished (Rev. xx, 5, 6). What reunions never to be broken, what joy, what blessing unalloyed when we shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of God, to eat and drink with Him, at His table, in His Kingdom (Matt. viii, 11; Luke xxii, 30).

56. "And her parents were astonished: but He charged them that they should tell no man what was done." Yet Matthew says that "the fame hereof went abroad into all that land." He did nothing secretly; there were always witnesses enough to all He said and did, but for wise reasons He often told these witnesses to say nothing about this or that particular event. He came as Israel's Christ, and when the rulers of the nation refused to receive Him, it was only meet that many of His mighty acts should be hidden from these rulers who only sought to slay Him.

His command now is to all who believe in Him, that in the power of the Holy Spirit they should preach the glad tidings to every creature, that whosoever will may be saved and become part of His elect church. Disobedience is guilt. Are you obedient?

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
		Term exp.
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL, WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. David J. Barry.
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH,	Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,	" " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS,	" " " 1890

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.36 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 3.

High water at 10.15 A. M. and 10.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.37 A. M.; Sets at 6.46 P. M.
Moon sets at 4.15 A. M.
Full Moon tonight.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Many May baskets were hung last evening.

Harry, son of Mr. James Flynn, South Quincy, is sick with a fever.

Mr. E. Emery Fellows has started in to take the school census.

Mr. D. B. Stetson, the veteran shoe dealer, is having his house and store painted red.

No meeting of the School Committee was held this week, no quorum being present.

Bradstreet puts it rather low when he makes the statement that only 320 granite cutters are on a strike in Quincy.

Mr. John Ross of South Quincy will start for the West and take up a claim in a mine, in the course of a week or so.

See Monday's DAILY LEDGER for best report of the game at West Quincy this afternoon. A large attendane is anticipated.

The Sunbeam society will meet with Miss Katie McPherson on Summer street this afternoon. Miss Fuller from West Quincy meets with them to superintend their work.

Mr. Albert Spencer, of Providence, R. I., has been engaged as Superintendent of Streets, and will assume the position on Monday.

The following is a list of advertised letters in the Wollaston post office, May 1: Mr. David Roach, Mr. Benjamin Gessvier, Mr. Lewis Fraser, N. Hultman, E. H. E. Reynolds, Mrs. Cora Gallot, Mrs. E. O. Haynes, Miss Robin Robinson, Miss Katie Doyle, Miss Hana Darum.

The personel of the Wright & Ditson nine, who are playing the West Quincy brotherhood club this afternoon, is as follows: Kelly, catcher; P. Sullivan, pitcher; P. Slattery, first base; Slyne, second base; J. Sullivan, third base; Eagan, short-stop; Hopkins, left field; Doolin, centre field, and Grose, right field.

Good Advice.

A prominent ex-city official stated in conversation with a LEDGER representative a few days ago, that unless the City Council turned over a new leaf and hedged in on their reckless way of appropriating money, the Republican party in this city would be swamped at the next city election.

TODAY'S FIRE.

The alarm from Box 46 at 12.10 was for a fire in the hardware store of George A. Mayo, Copeland street West Quincy, caused by an oil stove. The fire department responded but its services were not needed. Loss about $25. Insured.

MILTON.

Sunday services at East Milton Baptist chapel tomorrow: Preaching by Rev. Nathan Hunt, at 10.30 A.M.; Sunday school at 11.45 A. M.; prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Preaching services on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7.30 by Mr. S. K. Mitchell of Boston.

WEYMOUTH.

Druggists licenses were granted as follows: J. R. Orcutt, Geo. M. Hoyt, Eliphalet G. Cutter, Clifton D. Harlow, A. M. Bachelder & Co., Richards & Co., A. S. Knight & Co., Elbridge Nash, L. T. Brown. Harvey S. Page has made application for one.

The Selectmen have appointed the following engineers; Messrs. W. O. Collyer, F. D. Thayer, C. E. Bicknell, M. P. Sprague and Otis Cushing. Mr. Sprague is the only new member.

An inspection of James L. Bates Camp 36, Sons of Veterans, was made by Lieut.-Col. Stevens of the Massachusetts division, at G. A. R. hall, East Weymouth, last evening. The camp made an excellent appearance.

MONEY WELL SPENT.

Creditable Exhibition of the Work of the Free Evening Drawing School.

The evening drawing school work was on exhibition in Franklin hall, South Quincy, last evening. There will also be an exhibition tonight.

The people of Quincy who saw the work and realized what had been done in a year could but feel that the money so spent is well spent. The instructors tell us that every man has been thoroughly in earnest about his work, and eager to learn all he could in the sixty school sessions. If a man was absent for two successive nights he lost his membership.

The school has been divided into two departments, free-hand and mechanical. The mechanical department started with thirty pupils and at the close of the school there were eighteen. In this department a certain number of lecture sheets on brown paper were done, then three certificate sheets in geometry, and four certificate sheets in orthographical projection. The sheets on projection simply show views of solids, the section developments of the solids, and intersection of solids. The class is then divided into two parts, mechanical and machine drawing. The monumental part study the principles of isometrical projections, and after the lecture sheets are completed they do four certificate sheets. The machine draughtsmen study the principles of machine drawing, and do four certificate sheets.

The free-hand department first study outline model drawing, then models are taken, groupes made of them and shaded. Casts are then placed before them for light and shade drawing; they then study drapery in light and shade. Next an idea of design is obtained from lectures on historic ornamentation in the Egyptian, Grecian and Roman style. Then lettering and monograms are taught.

There was an exceptionally fine sheet of original lettering on exhibition done by Andrew M. Deane, Quincy street. A second original design by Alexander McGregor deserves mention. A Greek ornament showing the acanthus by Andrew M. Deane. Drapery thrown over Byzantine ornament, a treatment of the same subject, and a Gothic ornament by Alexander McCabe, and a plantain leaf done by John Wadderburn, were among the best.

There was some work done by Joseph Durant, an eleven-year-old boy, which showed great promise.

ADAMS DEFEATS THAYER.

Base Hits and Errors Balance but the Quincy School Wins.

On the Greenleaf street grounds yesterday, there was an interesting game between nines from the Adams Academy, Quincy, and the Thayer Academy, Braintree. The latter scored five runs before the Adams boys found the ball, but nevertheless lost by a score 16 to 9. The summary:

Adams Academy.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Howard, 3b.,	6	2	1	1	3	1	1
Kane, c.f.	6	2	0	0	2	1	1
Porter, s.s.,	5	1	0	0	1	0	3
Kittredge, 1b.,	5	2	0	0	18	0	1
Mitchell, 2b.,	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bailey, r.f.,	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, p.,	4	3	1	1	0	11	1
McAuliffe, c.,	2	3	0	0	2	9	2
Bates, l.f.,	5	0	3	4	0	1	0
Total,	40	16	6	8	27	29	11

Thayer Academy.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ewell l.f.,	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Patten, r.f.,	5	2	1	1	0	0	0
Sumner, 2b.,	5	2	2	6	2	6	2
Cools, s.s.,	5	1	1	1	3	2	2
Holbrook, 3b.,	5	0	2	2	1	0	1
Harrison, 1b.,	5	1	2	2	13	0	4
Keith, c.f.,	4	0	3	6	1	0	2
Claflin, c.,	4	1	0	0	1	2	3
Fenton, p.,	3	1	0	0	1	8	0
Totals,	40	8	11	18	24	18	14

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Adams	0	0	0	6	2	1	5	2		—16
Thayer "	6	0	2	3	1	2	1	0	0—	9

Three base hits—Sumner, 2; Keith, 1. Two base hits—Mitchell, 1; Keith, 1. Base on balls—by Hall, 3, by Fenton, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McAuliffe, 3; Mitchell, 2; Kittredge, 1. Umpires—Sawyer and Allen. Scorer H. B. Faxon.

The second nine of the Coddington school this morning, defeated the Greenleaf street school 18 to 16.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. Joseph Hayden presented his father with a fine new extra finished express wagon for his own personal comfort. Such acts of kindness are never forgotten. Mr. Hayden, senior, at present has charge of the B. N. Adams farm on the Quincy Point road and the new wagon will greatly facilitate him in his arduous duties.

Along the route of the procession it is desirable that all houses standing in need of paint will be painted before the great day. And this leads us to say that the almshouse needs painting as much as any building in Braintree. It is sure to be pointed out to strangers in the procession, which is sure to pass that way, and, therefore, if the thing is to be done at all, there is not a day to lose before it is done.—*Observer.*

The South Congregational Sabbath school held its annual meeting last Monday evening.

Reports were received from officers and committees.

The secretary's very interesting report we would gladly publish did space permit.

The school numbers 212 and had an average attendance for the past year of 106.

The following were elected as its officers for the ensuring year:

Superintendent,—Rev. E. O. Dyer.

Assistant Superintendent,—Mr. A. Gibson.

Secretary and Treasurer,—Mrs. S. E. Fitch.

Librarian,—Mr. Harry Whitman.

PRIZES AWARDED

To the Ledger Newsboys for Sales During April.

WALTER SAMPSON SELLS 1000

First Prize of $5 in Gold to Walter Sampson—Second of $2.50 to Ernest Saunders—Third of $1 to Richard Clark.

The success of the DAILY LEDGER has exceeded the expectation of the publishers. The average daily circulation for the first month was over 1000 copies. Much of this success is due to the work of the newsboys who have worked hard to win the three gold prizes offered. Walter Sampson in particular has been untiring in his efforts, selling exactly 1000 copies in the twenty days. He not only wins the first prize of $5 in gold, but his commission was also $5, making very good wages for a few hours work. The competition between Ernest Saunders and Richard Clark for the second prize was very close, the former winning by 28, and the latter taking the third prize. The boys will please call at the LEDGER office Monday for the prizes. Below is the final summary:

	Copies Sold
Walter Sampson,	1000
Ernest Saunders,	546
Richard Clark,	518
Preston Davis,	433
Alfred Pinel	370
Frank Walsh,	359
Joseph Nagle,	168
Walter Burke,	146
Robert Craig,	129
John Weir,	112
James Crowley,	97
Alexander Marnock,	94
William Wales,	88
Andrew Carlson,	78
Alexander McIntosh,	61
Edward Donnelly	57
Willie Callahan,	54
Leo Savoy,	52
Bert Emery,	49
Peter Starr,	48
James Clare,	44
Earle Johnson,	42
Charles Clare,	40
Joseph Merritt,	35
John Dacey,	33
Thomas Bisson,	32
Parfait Nillemette,	28
Thomas Clark,	20
Willie Spargo,	18
Charles Walsh,	17
James Gagin,	16
Wesley Jackman,	12
Willie Clare,	12
Thomas Gagin,	10
George Hardwick,	7
Arthur Cate,	7
Walter McDonnell,	6

And a number of transient boys that only sold for a day.

Peter Jackson Missing.

The following letter which has a local importance attached to it was addressed to President Fuller of the California Athletic Club, was published among a batch of others in the San Francisco Sunday Chronicle, April 10th, with the object of illustrating the "humors of the boxing room." This is the letter:

QUINCY, (Mass.,) March 15, 1890.

To the California Club President—Dear Sir: I am looking for some information about my son Peter Jackson, who left Quincy three years ago and went west. Ezra Watts, the druggist of our town, who spent last winter in California, brought back news that there is a Peter Jackson in San Francisco who is spoken about as a great prize fighter. I feel certain it might be my boy Peter, as he was very big and strong for his age (19 last January), and he had a very quick temper and was always getting into fights with the boys at home. Mrs. Murphy, the Alderman's wife, who knows all about sporting matters, told me that Peter Jackson is a colored man, but my boy Peter once belonged to a nigger minstrel company, and he may black his face when he goes fighting, so that his folks would not know of it, for I was always opposed to his quarrelling. I expect to visit your city next winter, and I would feel obliged if you would send me a ticket for one of your exhibitions at which Peter Jackson appears, for, black or white, I would know my boy Peter in a thousand.

Yours truly,
JANE PATIENCE JACKSON.

Christian Endeavor Society.

The completed list of the officers of Wollaston Christian Endeavor society for the ensuing year is as follows:—

President,—David G. Hale.

Vice-President,—Miss M. A. Lincoln.

Secretary and Treasurer,—Miss E. E. Jones.

Prayer Meeting Committee,—Mrs. W. M. Wight, Miss E. A. Dickey, Miss M. M. Thompson.

Missionary Committee,—Rev. E. A. Robinson, Miss E. E. Jones, Miss Maude Perry, Mrs. George R. Badger, Mr. Arthur Brazee.

Lookout Committee,—Mr. N. G. Nickerson, Miss E. L. Osgood, Miss H. W. Lincoln, Miss M. M. Thompson, Miss A. B. Robbin.

Social Committee,—Miss M. P. Prescott, Miss R. L. Pinkham, Miss M. A. Lincoln, Miss F. G. Roberts.

Quincy Post Office.

Letters advertised today:

M. T. Bergguist,	Mrs. Ada Holland,
Wm. M. Clark,	P. M. Lamont,
W. H. Crowell,	Mr. McLaughlin,
James Curri an,	Murdock Martin,
Alex. Campbell,	Carrie A. Read,
Miss Celia Colburn,	Thos. Roach,
Arthur G. Connors,	Alice A. Stuart,
Mr. C. W. Eaton,	Hattie A. Thompson,
Mr. Wm. Flanighan,	Mary A. Turney.

Good News for the Soldiers.

The National House of Representatives had under consideration on Wednesday the Soldiers' Dependent Pension bill. It passed the House by a large majority and will soon become a law. It gives a pension to every soldier's widow; it gives a pension to every disabled soldier of any age, whether he can prove his disability was contracted in the army or not, and it gives $8 a month to every soldier over sixty years of age.

Congressman Morse of Massachusetts defended the measure and spoke as follows, as reported in the Congressional Record:

Mr. SPEAKER—At the beginning of the present session of the Fifty-first Congress, under the call of States, I introduced a pension bill very similar in its provisions to the bill now under consideration.

I think the country owes a debt of gratitude to the Committee on Invalid Pensions for the exhaustive consideration which they have given this subject. They have given days, weeks, and months of time to listening to the testimony and to the consideration of petitions from soldiers and soldiers' organizations from every section of our great country, and as the result of this exhaustive and patient labor the Committee on Invalid Pensions have reported this bill. While it does not go as far as some desire, and while it goes much further than others desire, on the whole it is a conservative, just, and liberal pension bill, and will receive my most hearty and cordial support.

This bill redeems the promises made to the defenders of the flag in the hour of the nation's deadly peril, and will undoubtedly meet the approval and receive the indorsement of General Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States. It will bring immediate relief to 149,000 soldiers who are over sixty years of age, many of whom, not already pensioned, are suffering from their army service and increasing disability of years. This bill will bring immediate relief to a large number, thousands of soldiers' widows, who, under the provisions of this bill, will be entitled to a pension without being required to prove, and without being required to furnish, impossible evidence, twenty-five years old, that their husbands died from disability contracted in the army. It will bring joy and gladness to thousands of the classes I have mentioned. It will help to brighten the declining years of many a war-worn veteran who laid his all upon the altar of his country when traitors sought the life of the nation.

It is estimated by the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions that it will require an expenditure of $40,000,000 per annum to meet the provisions of this bill. This money is by no means wasted. It is taken from the rich in the shape of duties and taxation and given to the poor and needy. The money goes immediately into circulation, promotes trade, and enhances the prosperity of the whole country.

There are two objections to this bill: First, the charge that the bill is extravagant, and makes too large a demand upon the revenues of the country. To such I say that we live under the best government on the face of God's green earth; we live in the most favored land that the sun shines upon. Other forms of government expend millions annually to maintain a standing army, to support men in idleness, to support men who produce nothing, except to live on the substance of the people. Shall this great nation begrudge a much smaller sum to pension her citizen-soldiery, who with their sons would spring to arms at a moment's notice were the country or the government in danger from foes without or foes within? No, Mr. Speaker, the money is large, but it is not extravagant, and it discharges an honest debt and obligation of the government to the men who preserved it. The second objection comes from some of my comrades who favor a universal service-pension bill. A universal service-pension bill may come a few years later. This bill is a service-pension bill for men over sixty years of age, and I believe is all that the revenues of the country can stand at present; and I submit that we do not desire to go so far with pension legislation as to endanger the whole pension system of the country.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions produced this bill, as I have said, after the most exhaustive consideration, and I repeat that it is a just, wise, and conservative compromise of the conflicting views upon this subject.

In answer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Spinola], and in answer to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer], who are demanding the most extreme legislation in the interest of the soldiers, I ask those gentlemen who profess such great love for the soldiers now, why they did not propose a service-pension bill when they had control of this House for years? And why did Grover Cleveland veto the soldiers' dependent pension bill of the last session? Thank God, we have a President now that does not go fishing on Decoration Day, and will sign this bill. No, Mr. Speaker, our Democratic brethren, who have suddenly become the champions of extreme pension legislation, will not deceive the soldiers or the country. Their object in desiring to load this bill with extreme amendments, such as service pensions and reducing the age limit, is transparent. They desire to imperil the entire pension system of the country by these amendments. They desire to make the bill so obnoxious that the country will not sustain us on this side of the House in voting for it, or the President in signing it. But they will fail of their purpose.

The soldiers of the country, and the loyal and patriotic men of the country, understand this question and will be satisfied with this measure. It will meet a large number of cases in my district of soldiers' widows, of disabled soldiers of all ages, and it will add cheer and comfort and sunlight to many of my comrades in the Second district of Massachusetts who have reached the age of sixty. In their name I desire to thank the Committee on Invalid Pensions who have given us this just bill, and I say the Republican party of the nation will score a great victory today, because it here and now redeems its promise made to the boys when the life of the nation hung trembling in the balance.

DEDHAM.

The engineers have organized, with George A. Guild as chief, Francis Soule as first assistant, Seth W. Clark second assistant and clerk. The companies will organize the coming week.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—On Wilson street, off Station street, West Quincy, house of four rooms. Apply to M. W. FROLUND, Carpenter. 20—4t w1w

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

CLERK.—A young lady, seventeen or eighteen years old preferred. Apply by letter to the LEDGER OFFICE, Quincy. 17—tf

WANTED.—Good Letter Cutter, one who can mark out his own letters preferred. Steady work guaranteed. ADAMS GRANITE WORKS, G. McFarlane, Prop. 17—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

LAWN MOWER FOR SALE.

IT is nearly as good as new and will be sold at half price. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE. Quincy, April 26. tf

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.
Box No. 1302.
April 8—1—26t p—4w

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

To be

Continued

In

Wednesday's

Ledger.

BORN.

KENNEDY—April 26, a son to Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Kennedy.

DIED.

THAYER—In South Braintree, May 2d, Miss Emma Louisa Thayer, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Thayer, aged 27 years, 1 month and 2 days. Deeply regretted. Funeral tomorrow afternoon.

GAY—In Stoughton, May 2, Mrs. Rebecca, widow of Edwin Gay, aged 66 years, 10 months and 7 days.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Brooklynites Witness Some Heavy Slugging by Boston Nationals.

PHILLIES START OUT WELL,

But are Downed by Scientific Playing on the Part of Kelly's Men—How the Other Games Panned Out—The Week's Record.

The feature of the week's play in the National league has been the jumps made by Chicago and Brooklyn from sixth place to third and from seventh to fifth rank respectively. The clubs whose misfortunes have assisted in this metamorphosis of the table are Boston and Pittsburg. The Bostons, with three of their strongest men on the sick list, are for the time being in very poor championship form. Capt. Anson's incomparable skill in "bringing out" men is being shown as usual; good judges say he has a better team now than he had at any time last season. Cleveland and New York bring up the rear. The standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	8	5	3	.625
Boston	10	6	4	.600
Chicago	10	6	4	.600
Cincinnati	8	6	4	.600
Brooklyn	8	4	4	.500
Pittsburg	10	5	5	.500
Cleveland	10	3	7	.300
New York	10	3	7	.300

Players' League.

The Boston nine of the Player's league is having something of a walkover. During the week it has passed Buffalo and taken the lead. Chicago is third, as in the National league, and again we find Cleveland and New York down at the end. Brooklyn has jumped from sixth to fourth, and Pittsburg from seventh to fifth, while New York's tumble has been from No. 4 to No. 8. Following is the record.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	10	8	2	.800
Buffalo	7	5	2	.714
Chicago	9	6	3	.666
Brooklyn	10	5	5	.500
Pittsburg	9	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	8	3	5	.375
Cleveland	10	3	7	.300
New York	9	2	7	.222

Atlantic Association.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Washington	7	5	2	71.4
Baltimore	8	5	3	62.5
Hartford	8	5	3	62.5
Newark	8	5	3	62.5
New Haven	9	5	4	55.6
Worcester	7	3	4	42.9
Jersey City	8	3	5	37.5
Wilmington	9	1	8	11.1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Philadelphia Win Victories.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Boston league team took sweet revenge out of the Brooklyns, pounding out an easy victory. The Brooklyns were not in it at any stage of the game. Such an exhibition of slugging as the Bostons did, astonished the home players as well as the spectators. Hughes was knocked out of the box, and Lovett came near it. Nichols pitched a superb game and Burns was the only Brooklyn man who batted him with any effect. Attendance 1160.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	6	1	3	4	0	1	4	0
McGa r, rf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Sullivan, lf	6	3	3	4	2	0	0	0
Lowe, 3b	4	1	3	5	0	1	1	0
Hardie, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bennett, c	3	2	1	3	0	6	0	0
Tucker, 1b	4	2	2	4	1	10	0	0
Brodie, cf	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	3	5	0	0	2	0
Nichols, p	5	1	1	1	0	1	4	6
Totals	42	11	18	28	1	27	11	6

BROOKLYN	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
O'Brien, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	1	2	3	0	4	3	0
Burns, 3b	5	0	3	3	1	3	3	0
Foutz, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	9	0	0
Terry, rf	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Corkhill, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, ss	3	1	0	0	1	3	4	0
Daly, c	4	0	2	3	1	6	2	0
Lovett, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	8
Huzhes, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	36	2	9	11	5	27	18	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—	2

Earned runs—Boston 7, Brooklyn 1. Two base hits—Collins, Daly, Long, Sullivan, Lowe. Three-base hits—Bennett, Tucker, Smith. Stolen bases—Boston 4, Brooklyn 3. Base on balls—Boston 3, Brooklyn 3. Base on errors—Boston 1. Struck out—Boston 3, Brooklyn 3. Double plays—Burns, Smith and Collins; Smith and Foutz. Umpires—Powers and McDermott.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The Philadelphia-New York National league game was hotly contested, and was won by the home club by better fielding. Rusie, who pitched for the visitors, was rather wild, and his wildness proved costly, four of the Philadelphia's seven runs being scored from base on balls. The fielding of Mayer was superb, and with McAuley's batting was the feature of the game. Attendance, 2389.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	—7
New York	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—6

Earned runs—New York 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 7, New York 7. Errors—Philadelphia 1, New York 5. Batteries—Vickery and Decker, Rusie and Buckley.

Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 7.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Pittsburg's game was noted for numerous errors and heavy hitting, with honors about even. Pittsburg made five runs in the second inning, principally by Wilmot's errors; but Anson retired Eiteljorg, putting Conghlin in the box, who pitched a nice game. Pittsburg as usual played a very loose fielding game, and can give Chicago's errors the credit for their winning the last and only game of the series.

Pittsburg	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	0—9
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg 4, Chicago 3. Base hits—Pittsburg 12, Chicago 11. Errors—Pittsburg 6, Chicago 5. Batteries—Jones and Wilson, Coughlin and Kittredge.

Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 1.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—The National league players could not hit Rhines effectively. This, combined with Lincoln's wildness and the bunching of hits by Cincinnati, when there were men on bases, gave the red stockings another victory. There were many brilliant plays in the field.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 6, Cleveland 5. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Cleveland 1. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Lincoln and Zimmer.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Games Won by Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The Philadelphia Brotherhood club started out well in to-day's game with Kelley's Boston team, earning two runs in the first two innings on hits by Griffin, Wood and Farrar, and sacrifice hits by Shindle and Fogarty, but not another man could be got across the plate during the balance of the game. Boston made five runs in the second inning on four bases on balls. Richardson's double and Stovey's triple, and that settled the game. Attendance, 4162.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
Richardson lf	4	2	2	5	1	0	1	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	1	3	1	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	6	0
Brouthers, 1b	1	1	0	0	0	15	0	1
Quinn, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	2	4	0
Irwin, ss	3	1	2	3	0	1	7	1
Kelly, c	4	0	1	1	1	2	1	0
Radbourn, p	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	29	6	8	12	4	27	19	1

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Griffin, rf	4	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
Shindle, ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	0
Fogarty, cf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Pickett, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Wood, lf	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Milligan, c	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Mulvey, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Farrar, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	8	0	0
Husted, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Cunningham, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	2	4	5	3	27	8	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6	
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	

Earned runs—Boston 1, Philadelphia 2. Two-base hits—Griffin, Richardson, Irwin. Three-base hit—Stovey. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. Base on balls—Boston 6, Philadelphia 2. Struck out—Boston 4, Philadelphia 1. Double plays—Nash, Quinn, Brouthers; Griffin, Milligan, Shindle and Pickett. Umpires—Ferguson and Halbert. Attendance, 4162.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 3.

BROOKLYN, May 2.—John M. Ward and his ball players won a second victory from the Giants to-day. Connie Murphy proved a Chinese puzzle for the New Yorkers from the beginning to the end of the game, and had it not been for his wildness in one inning, he would have shut his opponents out. Keefe was hit at critical stages, Hatfield's work was weak and costly. Attendance 1203.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	1—	6
New York	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, New York 5. Errors—Brooklyn 3, New York 5. Batteries—Kinslow and Murphy, Ewing and Keefe.

Buffalo, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—Good fielding was the feature of the game at Exposition park. The batting was rather light on both sides, but the visitors got in their hits at the proper time and won the game.

Buffalo	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1

Earned runs—Buffalo 3. Base hits—Buffalo 8, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Buffalo 1, Pittsburg 1. Batteries—Keefe and Mack, Morris and Carroll.

Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 4.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Hemming's wildness and the heavy batting of the Chicagos was the cause of Cleveland's defeat.

Chicago	0	4	1	3	1	2	0	0	—11	
Cleveland	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—	4

Earned runs—Chicago 5, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Chicago 13, Cleveland 6. Errors—Chicago 4, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell, Hemmings and Brennan.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

Jersey City, 4; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—The Baltimore and Jersey City clubs played a close and interesting game, in which the visitors were the victors. Henry made a home hit in the second inning, but it did not count. He failed to touch third base. Fitzgerald pitched an excellent game, only four hits being made off him. His fielding support was admirable. Power played a great game at third. Mack, at second, dropped two easy flies, giving Jersey City the lead. Attendance 1000.

Jersey City	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—	4

triple, and that settled the
ndance, 4162.

	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
....	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
.....	4	2	2	5	1	0	1	0
.....	4	0	1	3	1	1	0	0
.....	4	0	1	1	0	1	6	0
.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	15	0
.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
.....	3	1	2	3	0	1	4	0
.....	4	0	1	1	1	2	1	0
.....	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
	29	6	8	12	4	27	19	1

HIA	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
.....	4	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
.....	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	0
.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
.....	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
.....	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
.....	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
.....	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
.....	3	0	1	1	0	8	0	0
.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	30	2	4	5	3	27	8	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
.....	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	...	6
.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

—Boston 1, Philadelphia 2. Two-
iffin, Richardson, Irwin. Three-
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se on balls—Boston 6, Philadelphia
—Boston 4, Philadelphia 1. Double
Quinn, Broutliers; Griffin, Milligan,
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puzzle for the New Yorkers
ginning to the end of the game,
not been for his wildness in one
would have shut his opponents
was hit at critical stages.
ork was weak and costly. At-
38.

.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	—6
.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

s—Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Brooklyn
5. Errors—Brooklyn 3, New York
— Kinslow and Murphy, Ewing and

ffalo, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

G, May 2.—Good fielding was
of the game at Exposition
batting was rather light on
but the visitors got in their
proper time and won the game.

.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—	4
.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

s—Buffalo 3. Base hits—Buffalo 8,
Errors—Buffalo 1, Pittsburg 1. Bat-
and Mack, Morris and Carroll.

cago, 11; Cleveland, 4.

ND, May 2.—Hemming's wild-
e heavy batting of the Chicagos
ase of Cleveland's defeat.

.....	0	4	1	3	1	2	0	0	—11	
.....	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	—4	

s—Chicago 5, Cleveland 1. Base hits
, Cleveland 6. Errors—Chicago 4,
Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell,
ad Brennan.

ANTIC ASSOCIATION.

y City, 4; Baltimore, 3.

TE, May 2.—The Baltimore and
clubs played a close and in-
ame, in which the visitors were
Henry made a home hit in
inning, but it did not count.
o touch third base. Fitzgerald
excellent game, only four hits
e off him. His fielding support
rable. Power played a great
ird. Mack, at second, dropped
ies, giving Jersey City the lead.
e 1000.

.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4
.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

ns—Jersey City 1, Baltimore 1. Base
City 9, Baltimore 4. Errors—Jersey
more 2. Batteries—Fitzgerald and
and Townsend.

lington, 10, Worcester, 5.

GTON, May 2.—The Washingtons
and out-fielded the Worcesters,
comparatively easy victory. It
inary contest throughout, the
ning features being good run-
s by Kennedy and Cudworth,
ler's heavy batting.

.....	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	—10
.....	2	9	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5

n—Washington 6, Worcester 5. Base
ington 13. Worcester 12. Errors—
illips and Riddle, Stafford and Wil-

ew'ark, 8; Hartford 5.

, May 2.—The Hartford team
me through their inability to
n. The game was not close, but
sting.

.....	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	—8
.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	—5

ns—Newark 8, Hartford 1. Base hits
13. Hartford 6. Errors—Newark 4,
Batteries — Sullivan and Duffy,
nd Moore.

Haven, 13; Wilmington, 2.

GTON, May 2.—The home team
y defeated, not being able to do
with Horner's pitching.

.....	0	1	0	0	6	5	0	1	—13	
.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	

ns— New Haven 6. Base hits—New
Wilmington 4. Errors—New Haven 3,
4. Batteries—Horner and Terrien,
ack.

Flight of Jail-Birds.

, Vt., May 3.—Eckstrom and
victed at the June term of the
unty court on a charge of break-
d held for trial for burglary, es-
Sheriff Collins while on their
Windsor state prison, where
been for safe-keeping, to this
ttend the May term of the su-
t. When about two miles below
they jumped from the stage and
woods. They have not yet been

ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**otations of the New York and
on Stock Markets—May 3.**

markets were active, with Walt
inclined to ease off, and Atchison
Wares prominent in Boston.

he New York Market.

....	41⅝	Nor. Pac. pref....	81¼
ific....	35	Oregon Navi.....	105⅞
West..	114	Oregon Trans.....	40⅝
n.....	164⅝	Pacific Mail.....	44⅞
ral....	116⅝	Reading	42
.....	111⅝	Texas Pacific....	21⅝
ific...	74⅛	Union Pacific....	66⅝
ntral 123		Wabash St. L. & P.	15⅜
ntral 106⅜		do pref	35¾
acific.. 34		Wheel & Lake Erie	36⅞
		Western Union....	84⅝

The Boston Market.

and...	7⅛	Fitchburg pref....	91
Land		Flint & Pere Mar..	38½
ific....	8⅝	Maine Central....	159
nd....	25⅞	Mexican Central..	23⅝
.....	41⅝	N Y & N England.	48⅝
acific.		do pref	....
well..		Old Colony.....	178
line....		Union Pacific.....	66½
ov....		Wisconsin Central.	31½
Q....108⅜		American Bell Tel.	222
.....	17½	New England Tel.	
	95	Erie Tel	41⅝
.....	156½	Mexican Tel.....	95

The Produce Market.

k, May 2.—FLOUR—Strong; city
$4 25 to 4 50, city mills
$5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low
4 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to
3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents,
; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do
3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 85 to

Dull; No 2 red 99½ to 100½ elevator;
to 95½c.
Dull; No 2 48¾c elevator; steamer
to 48¾c.
rn: No 2, 34c, mixed western 33 to 35c.
-Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.
raw steady; granulated 6 d8-16c.cubes

rm: mess, old $12 25 to 12 75; do
o 14 25, extra prime $11 00.
rm: beef hams strong; cut meats
d bellies 5½ to 5⅝c.
eak; western ..... $6 70.

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL,

SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

West Quincy

NEWSBOYS WANTED

TO SELL THE LEDGER.

— APPLY TO —

H. CORAM.

☞Boys will be allowed half a cent on each paper Sold.

DOG COLLARS

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

4 CHESTNUT STREET.

20—6t

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Just received from the Factory 10 Cases of

BEALS'

Patent Cong. Calf Shoes.

The Best

$2.00 SHOE

in the City.

JOHN PAGE,

104 HANCOCK STREET.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

20—6t

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—26t

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1—26t

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 24. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

What the Atlantic Village Improvement Society has Accomplished.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—The Prospects of a New Depot—The Ward Six Councilmen Complimented—The New Hall.

The Atlantic Village Improvement Society met at the house of the Secretary, Miss Isabel F. P. Emery, Friday evening, May 2d. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President,—Mr. Stephen O. Moxon.
Vice Presidents,—Mr. Thomas Gurney, Mr. Charles W. Reed.
Secretary,—Miss Isabel F. P. Emery.
Treasurer,—Mr. William B. Glover.
Executive Committee,—Mr. George W. Hinckley, Mr. Joshua E. Drew, Mr. Elijah Hall, Mr. Roger H. Wilde, Mr. Fred C. Pope, Mr. Henry Hallett, Mr. John A. Duggan, Mr. Cephas Drew, Mrs. E. R. Wade, Mrs. Cephas Drew, Miss Lizzie Glover, Miss Mary Hinckley, Miss Mary H. Emery, Mrs. C. L. Coe, Mrs. James Burr.

Article V of the Constitution was amended so that the annual meeting will occur the first Friday in December, and the regular meetings on the first Friday of the months of March, June and September.

The petition for a new depot, containing many signers, was presented to be forwarded to the Old Colony.

Mr. William B. Glover reported securing an alarm signal for the branch track at Atlantic, so that now there is less inconvenience and less danger to passengers who may take the branch trains. He had also seen that the culvert under the railroad was cleared out, and interviewed Mr. Kendrick respecting a new station for Atlantic.

The Annual Report was taken from the table, read, and accepted.

Annual Report.

Already this society has reached its fourth birthday, and the review of the past year's work is in order.

The annual meeting was held March 6, and the regular meetings in June and September.

Owing to the illness of several of the officers as well as members of the society, the grippe having been prevalent here in common with most places, the January meeting was omitted.

The actual work done by the society has been less than in former years, but by the treasurer's report we find $17.85 in the treasury.

No effort has been made the past year to secure a large membership, the society depending for members entirely upon those who voluntarily became such, and came forward without any solicitation to pay their subscriptions.

The past year, too, there have been so many things to draw upon the pocket-books of the people that the society has held its need in abeyance, and will probably wait until some special object for its work is presented before pressing forward particularly its claim.

The subject of a new depot has been continually before us, and the society has been influential in securing names for the petition to the Old Colony.

The officers of the Old Colony have been interviewed by us also, and the outlook is encouraging, and probably within a year the structure we desire will be begun.

The trees planted by this society have been looked after by Mr. William B. Glover, and show well for the care.

We hope some more tree planting will be done in the fall on the streets which have been recently opened in Atlantic. When these streets are properly graded this society will then find work to do in influencing the owners of estates to plant shade trees, and where they fail to do it, doing the work ourselves.

Since our Councilmen have represented us in Quincy, our sidewalks on Squantum, Atlantic and Billings streets and Newbury avenue, have been built, two culverts placed for draining Teal pond, lights located in the newly occupied territory, and our interests generally looked after.

We have cause to congratulate ourselves on the vim with which they plead our cause when Atlantic is liable to be neglected.

Now that we are a city it may be thought best to amend Article V of the constitution, as that article was arranged with special reference to the time of town meeting. The municipal administration now begins in January so that a change may be desirable.

A favorite idea of this society in respect to a hall has been consummated in the Atlantic Social Club, who have combined to erect such a building at the corner of Botolph street and Newbury avenue.

Many families have joined our village since a year ago, and if they are made to feel at home, no doubt, will be great additions and the means of attracting other good people, so that we must endeavor to throw out our social Village Improvements as well as material.

Trusting that the coming year's work will be a substantial one, we can go on with real heart to the performance of any Village Improvement work it may be in our power to accomplish. With whatever means we have we will work and as emergencies occur, will be ready.

Respectfully submitted,
I. F. P. EMERY, secretary.

The society adjourned to meet again in September.

HOUSE STRUCK.

A Severe Thunder Shower Passes over the City.

People in the vicinity of Greenleaf street felt the effects of last night's storm. The house of Mr. H. B. Brown on Putnam street was struck, but the damage was only slight. The house occupied by Mrs. S. Kincaide, had a narrow escape as this morning's investigations showed.

The house was so shaken through the night, that the inmates were up and dressed and ready for the worst. The flash passed over the stable into the yard about three feet from the house, making a hole in the ground and burning the grass.

FREE DELIVERY FIGURES.

A Steady Gain in the Number of Letters Delivered.

The figures for the postal service in this city for the month of April show a gain of nearly 1000 in the number of letters delivered. Below is a comparison for the four months:

DELIVERED.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.
Registered letters,	21	24	26	29
Letters,	17,188	16,296	18,810	19,670
Postal cards,	2,418	2,320	2,798	3,317
2d, 3d and 4th class,	5,743	9,137	12,988	12,031

COLLECTED.

Local letters,	602	617	616	728
Mail letters,	6,373	6,658	7,788	7,646
Local postal cards,	652	191	348	449
Mail postal cards,	842	784	1,076	971
2d, 3d and 4th class,	298	554	502	540
Pieces handled,	34,137	36,581	45,132	45,381
Local postage,	$94.15	$75.53	$78.55	$90.11

Superior Civil Court.

The May sitting for Norfolk county convenes tomorrow before Justice James M. Baker. The following gentlemen have been drawn as jurors for the term:

Avon, William T. Colleran.
Bellingham, George Nelson.
Braintree, William A. Kane.
Brookline, Lewis Wight, Noah S. Jenny.
Canton, John E. Stanton.
Cohasset, John Bryant.
Dedham, Lewis D. Smith, Geo. Hewins.
Dover, James B. Coughlin.
Foxboro, D. Brainard Robinson.
Franklin, Albert F. Staples.
Holbrook, Martin Rogers.
Hyde Park, George M. Harding, Edward E. Piper.
Medfield, Julius A. Fitts.
Medway, William H. Cary.
Millis, Albert R. Daniels.
Milton, Albert S. Ferry.
Needham, James Dring.
Norfolk, Henry B. Foster.
Norwood, Elias E. Pratt, Jr.
Quincy, Charles F. Pettingill, James M. Harris, William H. Sampson, Jr.
Randolph, John Moore.
Sharon, John H. Brooks.
Stoughton, Edwin A. Jones.
Walpole, Harry B. Lane.
Wellesley, James Moulton.
Weymouth, Stephen Tirrell, James O. Bates.
Wrentham, Joseph Patten.

Yachting Squibs.

The yachting season will be fairly under way in these waters by next Sunday. A large number of flyers have already been floated and others are receiving their last touches.

Mr. John W. Sanborn took a trial spin down the bay in his new cutter yesterday.

McFarland's Pet and Estes new cat stretched their sails before Sunday's puffy sou'wester.

Wilson Marsh of the Boston Record has purchased the sloop yacht Trackless and will soon have her in commission.

William Gavin's yard is nearly cleaned out. There are only two boats left to put in.

J. S. Whiting's Varuna will have her sail on this week, and will go into commission Saturday.

The Germantown skippers have begun to pick up their moorings.

George Saville's large catboat has had her mast stepped and is now lying off Gavin's yard.

Benjamin Johnson has sold his sloop to Atlantic parties, and she was sailed around to that place yesterday.

An Odd Fellow Dead.

Mr. William Roberts died at his home on Garfield street at twelve o'clock last evening. His sickness was a long one, and he suffered a great deal, but he had the sympathy of his friends and the fellowship of his lodge to assist in lightening the burden as much as could be. Mr. Roberts was a man of whom nothing but kindly words can be spoken. He leaves a widow and one son.

Work for Postmasters.

In obedience to an order from Washington the postmasters of this city are required this week to weigh and count the pieces of mail arriving and departing; they are also to take account of the amount of the postage stamps on the packages. This is to be continued for a week and daily reports sent to Washington. This will make a large amount of extra labor.

Resumes Travel.

The steamer Puritan of the Old Colony line, plying between Fall River and New York, which was badly wrecked by running on a rock a few weeks ago, having been put in good running order by being thoroughly repaired, will resume her place on the line tonight.

WEST QUINCY WINS.

The Day Unfavorable for Good Ball Playing.

BUT TEN HITS WERE MADE.

McCormick and Burrill the Local Battery and Sullivan and Kelley for the Visitors —A Large Crowd at the Game.

The West Quincys opened the season on their grounds Saturday, with the Wright & Ditson nine. A very large crowd watched the game. McCormick, pitcher for the Rockports last year, was in the box, and held the visitors down to two hits. Burrill of last year's Medfords caught. The day was not very good for base ball owing to the high wind, but the boys made a very creditable showing.

West Quincy's.

	A.B.	R.	BH.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Dowd, 2b.,	5	1	1	2	2	2
Barry, s.s.,	5	1	0	1	2	0
Downey, 3b.,	5	2	1	4	1	2
Lynch, l.f.,	5	3	1	0	0	0
Burrill, c.,	5	3	2	11	3	1
Ford, c.f.,	4	2	2	0	0	0
McMahon, r.f.,	4	0	1	1	1	1
McConnick, p.,	4	0	0	1	12	1
Farrell, 1b.,	4	1	0	8	0	0
	41	13	8	28	21	7

Wright & Ditson.

	A.B.	R.	BH.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Sullivan, 3b.,	5	0	0	0	1	3
Slyne, 2b.,	5	3	0	3	2	2
Hopkins, l.f.,	5	2	1	2	0	0
Slattery, 1b.,	5	0	0	6	2	1
Kelley, c.,	4	2	1	10	0	0
Doolin, c.f.,	4	1	0	0	0	0
Egan, s.s.,	4	0	0	2	1	3
P. Sullivan, p.,	3	0	0	1	9	0
Kells, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	38	8	2	24	15	9

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
W. Quincy,	0	5	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	—13
W. & D.	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	— 8

Other Games.

Umpires—Mr. P. J. Cray and Mr. Murray.

The Wollastons played in Melrose, Saturday, and were defeated by the Melrose nine, after an exciting game, 2 to 0. The Wollastons did some excellent work. The score by innings:

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Melrose,	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2
Wollastons,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

The Atlantic Jrs. were booked to play with the Wollaston Jrs. on the Merry Mount Park Grounds Saturday afternoon, but did not put in appearance.

At Weymouth—Crescents 17; Braintree Reserves, 8.

At Mattapan Hyde Park High School, 24; Milton High School 22.

At South End—New England Piano Recruits 12; New England Piano Co.'s nine, 11.

The New Postal Car.

The Old Colony Memorial of Saturday last, speaks in the following terms of the new postal car running between Boston and Plymouth:

"It is sixty feet long, twenty feet of it being partitioned off for the post office, the rest being for baggage and express matter. The office is fitted in ash, with benches, and boxes, and drawers, and a capacious iron mail rack allows the suspension of thirty or more pouches, the number named being that required at present. There are receiving boxes where letters can be dropped in just as the car is starting, if one is too late for the regular mail, and a catching arrangement for taking mail bags without stopping is also provided, although not apparently necessary on this route. Plenty of window light is afforded, and a large double chandelier furnishes illumination at night. It is a convenient, attractive interior, as planned by Mr. Jewett, who is a veteran in the service and the car, which was built by the company at their South Boston shops is a credit to the corporation."

McKinley Tariff Bill.

The Natick Citizen says: "Every publisher in the Union will be affected if the McKinley tariff bill goes through Congress in its present form. The duty is to be doubled on wood pulp, from which nearly all the white print paper in this country is manufactured. There is a gigantic trust in the State of New York to monopolize the manufacture of paper. Heretofore they have been obstructed by the immense importation of wood pulp from Norway. Of course, if the duty can be made virtually prohibitory on this the trust can charge any price it pleases for the paper it manufactures. As a result, every purchaser of a newspaper, a Bible, or a school book will find the cost of these enhanced. Taxing white paper or the material of which it is made, is levying a duty upon intelligence.

Handy for Reference.

An ordinance was passed at the last meeting of the council of Woburn, providing for the publication of 2500 copies of the mayor's manuscript of deaths in Woburn, copied from the old records, from 1640 to 1873. The last city report had as an appendix a copy of the births for the above dates, making 295 pages.

It is the purpose of the city government to publish the marriages within those periods. The ordinance provides that the volumes shall be in the custody of the city treasurer and sold for twenty-five cents a copy.

The site of Andersonville prison is now part of a large farm belonging to a negro, and the plantation of Jefferson Davis is now owned by one of his former slaves.

LAW OF EVOLUTION.

Not Simply for Fewer Hours and Higher Wages,

SAYS THE REV. W. S. KEY.

An Abstract of a Sermon Delivered at Wollaston Sunday—The Reverend Gentleman Believes there is Work for the Churches.

The Rev. W. S. Key, in his discourse last evening, the subject of which was "Man's double nature, the physical and spiritual," spoke some special words on the present unsettled condition of things in the commercial centres of civilization. Men had not learned to understand either themselves or their fellow men; human rights were not respected; capitalists and laborers were in unceasing conflict, for the reason that there was a gross misunderstanding all around. Capital has not yet learned to respect the rights of labor; labor is ignorant of the rights of capital, so the conflict continues, and a variety of new organizations have started up having in view the bettering of society and the general uplifting of man.

It was not simply for fewer hours of labor and a higher rate of wages that the present industrial war is being waged throughout Europe and America. Rather was it a new phase of the law of evolution as applied to the affairs of humanity, and as such it can neither be permanently impeded or utterly obliterated. It was all in the line of Divine Providence, say what men might to the contrary.

This great labor movement was a social uprising which will and must ultimate in radical changes throughout the whole fabric of modern society, and as such cannot be ignored. Especially ought the churches and their ministers to feel a deep interest in these movements. If Christianity has a message to deliver to the world now is the time for its deliverance. The true prophets today are outside all churches, inspiring men to nobility of character and life, and unless the churches catch on to modern ideas and enlighten men's minds on the fundamental truths of the fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man, so much worse for the churches; society will not tolerate much longer their existence; they will be swept away to make room for other institutions more in harmony and in touch with the great longing, waiting, throbbing heart of humanity which, in no merely sentimental manner, is yearning after and crying out for the living God.

In no half-hearted manner Mr. Key denounced trusts and monopolies among capitalists, irresponsible and overpaid demagogues among laborers as the great cause of this conflict, presenting as they did a right understanding of the fundamental principles of justice and equity on which all commercial life and activity should be based, and keeping employers and employed apart in deadly and inhuman antagonism, instead of there prevailing among them full community of feeling and identity of interests which alone could be conducive to prosperity, happiness and true national righteousness. In cooperation largely lies the secret of a better order of things and the drift of the highest thought of the age is in that direction rather than in any other.

ABOUT THE SAME.

Work Resumed in Some of the Yards—Each Side Firm.

The strike remains about the same. All those who have signed in favor of the men, started to work today. Each side is very firm. The manufacturers think they have done the best they could for the men, and say that they will will not concede to the demands of the men. It is thought that if the matter can be put into the hands of a board of Arbitration, the difficulty will be adjusted.

Barre Blacksmiths Accept.

BARRE, Vt., May 4.—At a meeting of the blacksmiths yesterday afternoon, it was voted to accept 29 1-2 cents an hour, nine hours to constitute a day's work, with eight hours on Saturday; that 13 men should constitute a gang, with 22 1-2 cents for extra men.—*Globe.*

Self Sacrifice.

The Rev. Mr. Stebbins, of Milton, preached at the Unitarian church last evening. In his sermon he showed the people the difference between resignation and self sacrifice, bringing to mind the spirit a man should meet the reverses of fortune with, and how the spirit of self sacrifice brightened not only the lives of those for whom the sacrifice was made, but also the life of him who made it. Tennyson told the whole story in these lines:

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, passed in music out of sight.

Public Meeting Called.

A meeting of the citizens in Ward Four will be held in Donaher's hall, corner Crescent and Willard street, tonight at 8 o'clock. The present difficulty between the strikers and manufacturers will be talked over. As this is a matter of importance to everybody all are invited.

The Fragment Society

Of First Church, will hold in the Chapel, its

Annual May Fair,

Tuesday and Wednesday,

MAY 6 and 7.

Doors will be opened at four o'clock for the Sale of

Fancy and Useful Articles, Aprons, Works of Art, &c., &c.

AFTERNOON TEA

TUESDAY FROM 5 to 8 O'CLOCK,

To be followed by

Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works

— ON —

Wednesday Afternoon at 4.45.

There is to be given an

Entertainment by Children.

SUPPER FROM 6 TO 7.

The Children's Entertainment will be repeated in the Evening at 7.45. Ice Cream, Lemonade, etc., etc.
Music, Grab Bag and other Attractions.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

The ladies of the Society are requested to send refreshments for the "Afternoon Tea" at 2 o'clock Tuesday; and for the "Supper at 2 o'clock Wednesday.
May 3—1w May 5 and 6.

$25.00.

THE above reward will be paid to any one who will give evidence sufficient to convict any person of breaking globes or injuring the property of the Quincy Electric Light Company.

GEORGE VOORHEES,
Superintendent.

Quincy, May 2. 6t

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.

April 8—1—26t p—4w

LAWN MOWER FOR SALE.

IT is nearly as good as new and will be sold at half price. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, April 26. tf

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.
April 8. 1—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

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TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

They Should Arbitrate.

It is several days since May 1, and yet little or nothing has been done looking to a settlement of the differences between the granite manufacturers and cutters. This should not be so. If the manufacturers expect that the "fever," as they term it, will abate, they will make a mistake, for hard feelings will be engendered every day the strike continues. The men are said to have made a proposition to settle, by referring the whole matter to the State Board of Arbitration. The manufacturers deny having received any proposition; but why do they wait for one? Have they no proposition to make themselves?

The men, on the other hand, make a mistake if they expect to force the manufacturers to accede to their demands. Few have conceded, but the rank and file cannot be forced into line, and it should not be expected. There should be union among the manufacturers as well as among the workmen. If the manufacturers who are willing to grant the demands would meet with the others, instead of trying to cut their throats, they would have more influence, and perhaps bring the majority to their way of thinking, and effect a more speedy settlement.

As the Gloucester Times says: "There can be no shirking it, labor and capital in this country must not be antagonistic, they must blend together, as each is dependent upon the other and cannot be available unless there is union. The men of capital have their positions in the world and so have the men who labor. Each have their duties and their responsibilities; each also have their cares and trials, and it is no bed of roses for either, as business life is not a holiday, by any manner of means.

This is a work-a-day world, either with brain or muscle, and but very few escape it. To make a harmonious union, to give every man and woman their just rights, to encourage honest labor and recognize it as honorable, is the hope of this Republic today.

The laborers are in the majority. Degrade them by keeping them in ignorance, deny them their just rights, and a night of darkness will settle down upon us, and there will come a reaction which will be terrible to contemplate. This is one side of the picture.

Here is the other. Exalt labor by giving every toiler their rights, paying them good wages, endeavoring by every means to awaken ambition and self-respect, and you build up a mighty army which will carry the country safely through any trouble and make for this Republic a name which shall live for centuries."

People who use ice this summer can afford to put on airs, though it is somewhat doubtful if they can afford to do anything else and pay their bills. A cent a pound for isinglass cakes that melt while they are going into the ice chest is calculated to knock the spots out of summer vacations for a good many families.—*Fall River Globe.*

Three years ago camphor could be bought for twenty-three cents a pound. It is now selling for seventy cents, and is on the rise. Its use in the manufacture of celluloid and smokeless powder is understood to be the cause of the rapid advance, and the result may be looked for principally in moth holes.

Lawn mowers and hose have been brought out of their winter retirement. The former have been cleaned and sharpened and the latter patched up, and the work of beautifying the grounds about the residences has commenced. What a boon the city water supply has been in this direction.

The senate bill providing a severe penalty for the importation of adulterated meats does not go far enough. It ought to provide additional penalties for those who manufacture adulterated food at home.

Judge E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, said not long since in the house of representatives that "to put a good woman into the United States senate might help it some." That may be true, but would it not be rather hard on the woman?

The Farmers' Alliance appears to be moving on and learning the benefit of hanging together. Four-fifths of the country population of Illinois belong to it. In the Fifth congressional district of Kansas the alliance will nominate a candidate of its own for congress.

Carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plasterers, gas fitters, expressmen, miners, harness makers, sewing women, tailors, stockyard and packing house employes, iron molders, shoemakers, metal workers and railroad men are some of those now on strike or agitating for higher wages in different parts of the Union.

International irrigation has been proposed in the Rio Grande valley, between Mexico and the United States. The concurrent resolution authorizes President Harrison to communicate with Mexico on the subject. A successful method of irrigation here would open to cultivation some millions of acres of land in both republics.

The wife of Justice Field is at the head of a movement to prepare and present to the French republic a statue of Washington. The statue is expected to cost $25,000, the money to be raised chiefly by the women of the United States. The act will be a graceful courtesy, too long delayed. France has shown her good will to the United States on many occasions, both by word and deed. The statue of Liberty in New York harbor is a perpetual reminder that the courtesy has not been repaid. Let us give France a statue of Washington, one, by the way, that will not be a laughing stock.

The Pope on Disarmament.

In his audience to an American newspaper correspondent Pope Leo uttered expressions full of gracefulness and warmth of feeling towards the United States. One part of the interview shows that his holiness is in full sympathy with the aims of the American Universal Peace society. No one sees with clearer vision or describes more eloquently the ultimate effects on civilization of the great standing armies of Europe. Pope Leo says:

> The existence of these vast armies is a source of displeasure and sorrow to the Holy See. The military life is injuring hundreds of thousands of young men. It surrounds them with violent and immoral influences. It crushes all their higher spiritual life and tends to harden and degrade them. These armies are not merely full of spiritual perils, but they drain the countries of wealth. So long as Europe is filled with soldiery so long will all this labor be withdrawn from the soil, and the poor will be overburdened with taxes to support the system. These armies of Europe are impoverishing the population. These great military establishments have also her deplorable effect—they set one people against another and intensify national jealousies. The result is the growth of a spirit of anger and vengefulness. I long to see a return of peace and charity. Huge armies confronting each other in such times as these cannot leave a good spirit behind them. They are anti Christian.

The Silver Question.

Silver is already on the rise, in view of the proposed law authorizing its additional coinage. In a recent newspaper letter Matthew Marshall, the able financial writer of The New York Sun, presents some of his conclusions on the effect of such a law.

If the law passes, government may, perhaps, purchase silver at the rate of 4,500,000 ounces a month. This will equal 54,000,000 ounces a year. In return for the silver the government will issue its own notes, which shall be lawful money of the country everywhere.

In 1888 the total consumption of silver by the whole world was 112,000,000 ounces, being 2,000,000 more than the total production of the silver mines of the world. When the United States enters the market as a purchaser of 54,000,000 ounces a year, therefore, it alone will consume within 1,000,000 ounces of half the world's silver product. Silver will then rise in the market and become scarce until it approximates the situation in which gold now is. Under the proposed law this buying of silver will continue until the price of that metal will reach its old standard of sixteen ounces of silver equal in value to one of gold. Then the government may cease to purchase the bullion, and let the silver question thereafter take care of itself.

Mr. Marshall calls the process of thus bringing up silver to the level of gold by law "pegging" the price of silver, as Commodore Vanderbilt used to peg the stock of the New York Central railroad. As bullion thus goes into the United States treasury and notes are issued to represent it, not less than $25,000,000 a year will be added to the national currency. This, with the constantly increasing price of silver, will start a "boom" in all commodities. Prices will go up rapidly.

The reason that prices are so low at present is that the world's money market rests on a gold basis. While the supply of everything else has increased, that of gold has been slightly diminished. Gold being scarce, a little of it must go a long ways in the matter of money, and purchase a great deal. But Mr. Marshall believes that when the government ceases to "peg" silver prices will go down again.

BULLET IN HIS NECK.

A Tough Character's Career Ended by Police.

A FIGHT BETWEEN BROTHERS

Result in One Having His Skull Split With a Whiffletree on a Massachusetts Farm.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 5.—The quiet town of Medford was considerably excited Sunday evening. William Phelan and his wife and another woman were tipsy during the afternoon. About 5:30 o'clock Phelan saw Cornelius Manning in the yard, and having previously had trouble with Manning, he ordered him off the premises. Phelan drew his revolver and fired two shots at Manning, then followed him out to the corner of Swan and Union streets and struck him several blows.

Chief of Police Holmes and Officer Ewell started to investigate the matter. They found Phelan at the head of a flight of stairs in the tenement house, 6 Union street. Phelan, who is a powerful man, upon seeing the officers, seized a carving knife, and as Chief Holmes ascended the stairs toward him he made a pass at the officer, cutting through both his over and under coat. Phelan then drew his revolver and, pointing at the chief, said he would kill him.

Chief Holmes drew his revolver and fired. Officer Elwell also fired at the same time. Phelan fell, and physicians were at once summoned, but he expired soon after their arrival. Medical Examiner Stevens was summoned, and made an examination. State Officer Whitney, by request of Chief Holmes, took charge of the case, and Chief Holmes and Officer Elwell were temporarily relieved from duty, pending an investigation.

The fatal shot entered Phelan's neck one-half inch below the left ear, coming out at the back of the head, at the base of the brain. The other shot entered the left groin, coming out at the right spine.

Phelan has had trouble with the police before. July 1, 1888, Chief Holmes while, attempting to arrest Phelan, was assaulted by Phelan, who was armed with a cleaver, and his wife, armed with a club.

THEY HAD HOT TEMPERS.

Fight Between Brothers Results in the Death of One.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 5.—Frederick A. Hale, aged 28 years, living at Hinsdale, was lodged in the Pittsfield jail Sunday afternoon, charged with murdering his brother, W. Henry Hale, aged 42 years, in a family quarrel Saturday.

The Hale family, which consisted of the father, William D., aged 70 years, the mother, Frances, aged 70 years, the brothers and their sister Alice, aged 33 years, lived on what is known as the Sprague farm, two miles southeast of Hinsdale.

The men were all powerful and six-footers and of violent tempers, though not drinking men. A quarrel arose over an accident to a horse, in which Henry made an assault upon his father. Fred interfered, and a struggle resulted between the two brothers, in which the elder had his skull fractured with a whiffletree.

Fred will probably be bound over to the grand jury. His plea will be self-defense. The funeral of the murdered man will occur Tuesday afternoon.

WHOLE TOWN SHAKEN UP.

Many Buildings Destroyed and Two Persons Killed by a Cyclone in Texas.

WILSPOINT, Tex., May 5.—A hurricane struck here, and every house in town is more or less damaged. Two persons were killed outright and several injured. The Methodist church and public school building were completely demolished, while other churches were blown off their foundations. A number of stores and residences were blown down, and nearly all business houses were unroofed and all goods badly damaged. The hurricane also visited Mescuite, Thornton, Terrell and other points in its track, doing great damage.

NOT A STORE LEFT.

A New York Town Almost Swept Out of Existence by Fire.

GILBOA, N. Y., May 5.—Fire broke out in the Arcade, a large wooden building, and quickly spread to adjoining buildings. There being no means of extinguishing fire, the entire business portion of the town was destroyed, twenty-two buildings in all. Not a store is left, and most of the stocks were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $175,000, and the insurance is about $50,000.

Costly Fooling.

PROVIDENCE, May 5.—Three boys were fooling with a jacknife, when William Tracy made a lunge in imitation of an actor, exclaiming "I am the Count of Monte Cristo." The lad miscalculated the distance and the blade entered the breast of his companion, Charles Farrell, just over the heart. Farrell was taken to the Rhode Island hospital in a critical condition. There had been no ill feeling between the boys, and the serious affair was the result of gross carelessness. Tracy was locked up.

Slavery Abolished.

MOMBASSA, May 5.—Agent McKenzie of the British East African company, has issued a proclamation, which is endorsed by the native governor and elders, declaring that henceforth no natives or tribes connected by treaty with the British company will be recognized as slaves, and further, that such natives will obtain their freedom without the payment of compensation.

Doctors' Exonerated.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 5.—Coroner Mitchell on Saturday night held an inquest in the case of Mrs. William A. Harper, daughter of Col. H. H. Beecher, who died suddenly on Friday from the effects of chloroform taken for the purpose of having an operation performed on her tooth. The jury rendered a verdict of death from paralysis of the heart and exonerated the doctors from all blame.

Time for Action.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 5.—Mayor Beck, having received telegrams from many points in the delta applying for aid, wired Secretary Proctor last night that the time for rendering assistance from the government had come.

Whew!

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 5.—In a card to the public published in Sunday's papers about the Harper-Davis challenge to a duel which the former refused to accept, Phil W. Davis denounces Harper as an unmitigated scoundrel and an infamous coward.

BURIAL OF DR. CRONIN.

Two Wagon-Loads of Flowers Placed Upon the Grave of the Murdered Man.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The body of Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin, who a year ago Saturday night was lured to the Carlson cottage and murdered, was buried Sunday afternoon in Calvary cemetery. Over a thousand men and women who had known him in life braved the bleak wind and pelting rain to witness the final obsequies. The Sheridan guards acted as guard of honor, and the Illinois drum corps, with muffled drums, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in their green regalia, and the Catholic Foresters turned out to a large number.

When the casket had been placed on the edge of the grave, the brief offices for the interment of the dead were read by Fr. Muldoon, chancellor of the diocese, and after it had been sprinkled with holy water, it was lowered into the tomb. Then the members of the ladies' committee began to strew flowers upon the coffin lid and before the two wagonloads which they had brought with them had been exhausted, the grave was filled to the brim. The drum corps beat a tattoo as the heavy stone was rolled over the tomb, sealed and cemented; the office for committal was read by the priest and the ceremony was at an end. It is intended to erect a monument over the grave at a cost of not less than $5000 and to beautify the surroundings.

THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

Forest Fires Creating Great Uneasiness Among People in the Northwest.

HUDSON, Wis., May 5.—Reports to this point from New Richmond, Wis., are of the most alarming character. Forest fires are burning on three sides of the village, and the last dispatch stated that the depot of the Omaha company was on fire and asked that the Hudson fire department be rushed there at once.

In the St. Croix Valley.

STILLWATER, Mich., May 5.—Millions of feet of pine are being consumed in the St. Croix valley by forest fires. For miles the air is so filled with smoke that breathing is almost impossible. Hundreds of men are at work plowing about their meadows to prevent the spread of the forest fires. The woodlands cannot be saved, and the fire will cease only after exhausting its supply of combustibles. Many woodmen have deserted their homes and gone southward.

Small Towns in Danger.

MOREHEAD, Minn., May 5.—The prairies are ablaze in Clay county, and several small towns are in danger of destruction by fire.

Four Children Fatally Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—A special to The Record from West Chester says: Mrs. John Fitzpatrick is insane, driven so by a fatal accident to her two children. Mr. Fitzpatrick had placed the two little ones and his two nieces in a carriage, when Willie, his 8-year old son, struck the horse with the whip, and it ran away. All the children were thrown out at a bend of the road upon a pile of stones. Willie was instantly killed. Clara, aged 6, had her skull so badly fractured that she will die, and the other two children are fatally injured.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Irish railway strike is ended.

Andrew Carnegie's new hotel for workingmen at Pittsburg will cost $300,000.

A letter from Dom Pedro's physicians says the ex-emperor is in excellent health.

The big warehouse of the Mattoon Furniture company in Chicago was burned. Loss $75,000.

The South Boston branch postoffice was broken into and robbed by a former porter of the office.

Governor Campbell of Ohio disclaims all knowledge of the Cleveland and Campbell boom for 1892.

Governor Goodell of New Hampshire is reported to be greatly improved in health and able to walk down stairs and out in the yard.

Frederick T. Ayer of New York has given to the town of Ayer, Mass., $5000 to be expended in purchasing books for the town library.

The Spanish minister of the interior has informed the cortes that he will, as soon as possible, introduce bills for improving the condition of workingmen.

A secret meeting of painters held in Wilmington, Del., decided to demand $2.25 per day of nine hours, instead of $2.25 per day of ten hours, the present rate.

William W. Bradstreet of Gardiner, Me., has given the public library there $1000, the income of which is to be used in buying books and magazines for the library.

A schoolhouse at Baltic, Conn., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, $6000. Partly insured. Hoseman Frank Stone had his collar bone broken by falling timber.

Lord Spencer, the former viceroy of Ireland, is mentioned as a probable successor of Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party whenever age or death retires the present leader.

The stable attached to George W. Childs' country seat, Wootten, was burned. It cost $35,000. The coachman and groom were slightly burned while trying to save the contents of the stable.

The steamer La Bretagne, at New York from Havre, brought the remains of the late banker, Junius S. Morgan, who was recently killed through his horse becoming frightened at Monte Carlo.

A. G. McCampbell & Co., bucket shop proprietors, Louisville, Ky., have closed their doors and announced that they would be forced to suspend business on account of heavy losses on the bull market.

James Dunn of New Haven hired a room at the Hotel Bristol, Newark, N. J. He locked himself in the room, plugged all the crevices with newspapers and unscrewed the gas burner. He was found dead from suffocation.

The French government has accepted the scheme for the conversion of the Egyptian debt, but demand control in the disposal of the savings thus effected. Telegrams from Cairo indicate a probable settlement of the matter.

The new residence of George W. Bramhall, at South Orange, N. J., was damaged $5000 by fire. The greatest loss, however, was in etchings, of which Mr. Bramhall had one of the finest collections in the country, his pictures being valued at $50,000.

A telegram from St. Johns, N. F., reports that the captain of the American fishing schooner Howard Holbrook, which was seized at Harbor Breton, N. F., has been fined $500, and that he has appealed the case to the circuit court, which sits in September.

Miss Ward, stepdaughter of Alexander Cameron, a wealthy New York lawyer, is engaged to be wedded in June to Prince de Benyon Caraman of France. Miss Ward is but 17 years old, and will bring to her princely husband an income of nearly $150,000 a year.

A LOSS TO KENTUCKY.

Sudden Death of Senator James Burnie Beck,

A LEADER AMONG DEMOCRATS.

His Death a Matter of Great Importance in Congress—Brief Review of the Statesman's Career—Funeral Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky dropped dead in the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station Saturday evening. He had just arrived on the limited express from New York, and was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Goodloe. He got off the train with the rest of the passengers and walked with his daughter the entire length of the platform and through the gate leading to the station proper. He seemed to walk with an effort and breathe with labor, but these symptoms were the usual accompaniments of exertion with him for some months past.

After passing into the station the senator and his daughter stopped and were joined by his private secretary, who had brought a carriage to take them home. A few words were exchanged with regard to the care of baggage, when the senator suddenly turned pale, and, with the remark, "I feel dizzy," fell into the arms of his companions. They could not support his weight, and he dropped to the floor, where he swooned away. His daughter was naturally alarmed and screamed for help. Willing hands were numerous, as the station was crowded at the time, and the limp and helpless body was borne into the office of the station master, about twenty feet away.

Great excitement ensued, and although it was apparent that the senator was dead half a dozen messengers were immediately dispatched for physicians, and all the remedies at hand were applied, but all to no effect. Dr. Chamberlain was the first physician to arrive, and he was soon followed by Dr. Wells and others, but there was nothing for them to do except to examine the body to determine the cause of death. A superficial examination only was possible at the time, but this was sufficient to satisfy the physicians that death resulted from paralysis of the heart, and immediately followed the attack.

The news was telegraphed to the Capitol, and suddenly spread like wildfire to all sections of the city. Representative Breckenridge, Caruth, Stone and others of the Kentucky congressional delegation repaired to the station at once, and arranged for the removal of the remains to a more suitable place. Senator Blackburn, Senator Beck's colleague, was not in the Capitol when the news of the latter's death reached there.

The sudden death of Senator Beck was not a great surprise to those who understood how ill he has been. The affection of his heart developed two years ago, and since that time he has been but little in the senate chamber. His death is

An Event of Great Importance,

because it is likely to lead to the removal of Hon. J. G. Carlisle from the house of representatives to the senate chamber. This will be a serious loss to the Democratic party, if it shall occur, and yet Mr. Carlisle will probably prefer the six years' term in the upper chamber to the continuance of his service in the house, even though he might be again its speaker.

The remains of Senator Beck have been placed in a casket and lie in the parlor of the home of Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, on Capitol hill. A large number of persons, including most of his senatorial colleagues, called during the day to view the body and tender their condolences to Mrs. Goodloe, the daughter of the late senator. Many telegrams of condolence were also received.

The Funeral Arrangements

have not been definitly made. The Kentucky congressional delegation have assumed charge of the remains and will complete the details to-day.

The delegation met in the Democratic caucus rooms of the senate Sunday, Senator Blackburn presiding. Most of the time was occupied recalling recollections of the dead man. It was agreed that Senator Blackburn should formulate resolutions to be offered in the senate, and that the senate should be asked to adjourn over until Wednesday, the funeral to take place in the senate chamber at 1 o'clock on Tuesday. Representative Breckenridge was requested to confer with the speaker, and if possible secure an adjournment of the house from about 2 o'clock to-day until Wednesday.

The body will remain at Mr. Breckenridge's until just before the funeral services. It will then be taken to Lexington, Ky., in a special train over the Chesapeake and Ohio road. At Lexington the remains will be turned over to Governor Buckner and the state officials. Doctor W. A. Bartlett of the Presbyterian church will conduct the services at the grave. They will be very brief and will take place not later than noon Thursday. Senator Beck's son, who is in Wyoming, will meet the funeral party at Lexington.

The honorary ball-bearers so far selected are ex-Attorney General A. H. Garland; Judge L. S. Trimble, formerly representative in congress from the Paducah district; O. O. Stealey, correspondent of The Louisville Courier-Journal; Col. L. O. Washington; ex-Congressman Phillip B. Thompson, Jr.; W. R. Smith, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, and a long time friend of the dead senator; Col. J. Fletcher Johnson of Kentucky and Blair Lee of this city. The active pall-bearers will be Capitol policemen.

The announcement of the death of Hon. James Burnie Beck will be received with deep regret throughout the country. Senator Beck was one of the most prominent members of the Democratic party and a firm advocate of its principles. He was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1822. He received an academic education in his native country, and coming to the United States with his parents settled in Lexington, Ky., and was graduated as a lawyer at Transylvania university of that city in March, 1846, where he commenced the practice of his profession. For nearly a quarter of a century he devoted himself to a growing professional business before he appeared in the arena of national politics. He was elected a representative by his district to congress in 1866, serving four successive terms, from 1867 till 1875. In May, 1876, he was appointed a member of the commission to define the Virginia and Maryland boundary, and in the same year was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat, to succeed John W. Stevenson, after declining a renomination as representative. He took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected for the two following terms. Senator Beck was remarkable for his readiness to shed light on almost any question before the senate, and, when needed, by timely words to clear the way in the progress of a discussion. He was the most rapid talker in either house of congress, and had served on important committees; his counsel was often sought on important political issues. He was especially interested in questions relating to the tariff and the currency. As a worker he was untiring; no amount of labor was too heavy for him, while his good nature was inexhaustible.

THE NEWS IN KENTUCKY.

The Dead Statesman Mourned as a Faithful Servant and Cherished Leader.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—The news of Senator Beck's death has been received with universal regret. The Courier-Journal says:

Mr. Beck was a man of wonderful physical powers, and his capacity for hard, exacting labor seemed unlimited. He had a sturdy mental force, which we look for in a body such as his. For years all his powers were given with a noble generosity to an oppressed and unrepresented people. During all the years of darkness and of gloom which followed the war, Mr. Beck had eleven southern states for his consituents. Combative by nature, drawing in with every breath a Scotch love of freedom, a man of marvelous resources, of fine courage, strong in debate and of unbounded value in committee, Mr. Beck's public services have rarely been equalled in the house or in the senate. His mind was stored with information, which was at all times at his command. Every incident in the political history of his times was familiar to him, and he saw at once the tendency and the results of legislative experiments. He was not a man of much imaginative power, and his addresses were singularly free from rhetorical figures, yet he spoke with such earnestness, he had so plainly the powers of a full man, that he was even in popular assemblages listened to with profound attention. The state loses in the death of Senator Beck an adopted son more loyal to her traditions, more faithful to her destinies than many to the manor born. Kentucky has always delighted to honor this man, and to-day she mourns him as a most faithful servant, a most cherished leader.

The Vacant Seat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—Senator Beck's successor will be elected by the legislature May 20. The probable candidates are Congressman Carlisle, ex-Governor Proctor Knott, State Senator William Lindsay and probably Congressman McCrary and Lieutenant Governor Bryan. It is a common belief that Mr. Carlisle will be chosen.

BOSTON NATIONALS WHITEWASHED.

Hub Brotherhood Men Play a Twelve-Inning Game—Other Games on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The Boston League club began its first series here, and was buried beneath good ball playing by the home team. Both pitchers were in prime condition, but Getzein weakened somewhat in the seventh and eighth, when the Phillies batted out three earned runs.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Philadelphia 8, Boston 8. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Boston 6. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Getzein and Bennett.

Cleveland, 3; Pittsburg, 3.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—The National league game between the Clevelands and Pittsburgs was the finest of the season in this city. Both teams fielded magnificently, and pulled down base hits from start to finish.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Base hits—Cleveland 6, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Cleveland 2, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Bowders and Wilson.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 3.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Manager Mutrie took his colts to Brooklyn and Byrnes' men gave them a sound thrashing.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—	7
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Base hits—Brooklyn 11, New York 8. Errors—Brooklyn 4, New York 6. Batteries—Caruthers and Clark, Welch and Murphy.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—It took twelve innings to decide the game between the Philadelphia and Boston Brotherhood clubs, and the 8152 spectators howled themselves hoarse when the home team won. Hits by Griffin and Shindle, and errors by Brown and Irwin won the game for the Philadelphias in the twelfth inning. Griffin's splendid catch in the eleventh inning saved the day for the Philadelphias.

Philadelphia	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Philadelphia 11, Boston 10. Errors—Philadelphia 5, Boston 8. Batteries—Knell and Hallman, Kilroy, Kelly and Swett.

Pittsburg, 6; Buffalo, 2.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—In the final Pittsburg-Buffalo Players' league game Galvin and Haddock were the opposing pitchers. The home team won by bunching their hits in the first inning.

Pittsburg	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg 9, Buffalo 6. Errors—Pittsburg 7, Buffalo 15. Batteries—Galvin and Carroll, Haddock and Mack.

New York, 13; Brooklyn, 4.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The New York Players' League team scored a victory over Ward's men at Eastern park, Brooklyn, by clean, hard hitting and faultless fielding. The score:

New York	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	—	13
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—New York 17, Brooklyn 9. Errors—New York 5, Brooklyn 11. Batteries—O'Day and Ewing, Weyhing and Daily.

Other Games.

Atlantic League—New Haven 7, Hartford 5; Newark 10, Baltimore 6; Jersey City 10, Worcester 6; Washington 11, Wilmington 2.

Royal Matrimonial Negotiations.

LONDON, May 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News says that cordial correspondence has passed between Emperor William and the czar respecting the betrothal of the czarewitch to Princess Margaret, the sister of Emperor William. The German emperor declines to allow his sister to join the Greek church before marriage.

Bosses and Workmen Agree.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The threatened general strike of the housesmiths of New York and Brooklyn has been averted, the bosses having agreed to the proposed new scale, as follows: For finishers, class 1, $2.50 a day: class A, $3 a day; derrickmen, $2.75; helpers, $2.50. The result was announced at a mass meeting over which Mr. Powderly presided.

Big Money Behind Corbett.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Phil Dwyer, the well-known sporting man, has expressed a willingness to back Jim Corbett of San Francisco to fight any of the heavy weight pugilists, including John L. Sullivan, for any amount up to $50,000. Mr. Dwyer says he will back Sullivan against Kilrain, but he thinks Corbett can defeat Sullivan.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Forecast for New England: Slightly cooler; southeasterly winds, becoming variable; rain.

Girls' Tiers,

Sizes from 1 to 6 Years,

25c. Each.

Boys' Outing Flannel Blouses,

25 Cents Each,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy. - - Mass.

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9-20t

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black. We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.

We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

ls' Tiers,

Sizes from 1 to 6 Years,

5c. Each.

Cuting Flannel Blouses,

5 Cents Each,

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C. S. Hubbard's,

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 5.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1836—First lots in Mt. Wollaston cemetery sold at auction.

1876—Rev. John D. Wells resigned as pastor of First church, Quincy.

World Wide.

482—Birth of Emperor Justinian, famous Roman law giver.

1646—Charles I of England surrenders to the Scots.

1813—Battle of Fort Meigs between Indians and British under Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh, and Americans under General, afterwards President Harrison; the Americans victorious, but sustained a great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

1821—Death of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena.

1833—Prince Menschikoff presents the Russian ultimatum to the porte and leaves Constantinople May 21.

1862—Battle at Williamsburg, Va. Union loss, 2,228; Confederate loss, 1,000.

1864—Gen. B. F. Butler lands on the south side of the James.

1864—Sherman advancing on Johnston. Engages the Confederates at Rocky Face ridge, Ga. Heavy fighting for five days. Union loss, 837; Confederate, 600.

1864—Battles of the Wilderness, Va. Union loss, 18,387; Confederate, 11,440.

1864—Ram Albemarle attacked by Federal gunboats.

1879—Death of Isaac Butt, M. P., Dublin, Ireland, aged 64.

A Point of View.

Papa—Mamma, baby's awfully cunning. Just watch him trying to put my eyes out. (Pause, during which papa's sufferings are indescribable.)

Mamma—Bless his little soul!—Puck.

Johnnie's Fun.

Mrs. Brown—What made you call your grandmother down all those steps?

Little Johnnie—Because since she's the rheumatism, she looks so funny coming down stairs.—Epoch.

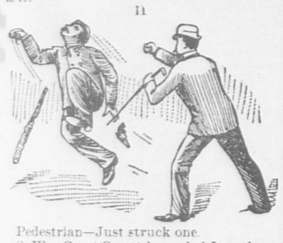
On the Highway.

I.



Shady Wayfarer—Say, mister, what time is it?

II



Pedestrian—Just struck one.

S. W.—Great Scott! how glad I ought to be it wasn't an hour earlier.—Philadelphia Times.

The Imitation Perfect.

Attorney (to witness)—If I mistake not, sir, you are an Englishman?

Witness—I am—aw—usually so considered.

Attorney (surprised)—So considered? Are you not in reality?

Witness (reluctantly)—No, sir; I am a native of N' Yawk.—Chicago Times.

All Kinds in Stock.

"Those gaiters are made from the skin of a monkey," observed the man to the bootblack engaged in brushing them.

And the little fellow, looking up from his work, quizzically asked.

"Patent leather or monkey shine?"—Chicago Times.

Entertaining Journals.

Blinks—What sort of comic papers do they have over in Europe?

Jinks—Excellent.

Blinks—Are the jokes like ours?

Jinks—Exactly. Same jokes, in fact, only a month older.—New York Weekly.

No Wonder.

Travers (to office boy)—Robert, did you take that check down to my tailor?

Robert—Yes, sir.

Travers—What did he do when you gave it to him?

Robert—He fainted.—Racket.

The Modern Way.

Gushley—A man who is disappointed nowadays cannot throw away his life in battle as jilted heroes did in the past.

Rushby—That is true, but what is the matter with getting a position as a baseball umpire?—Chatter.

Of Course Not.

"Is it you who's been eatin' these ere dates?" asked a groceryman of a new clerk; "I see the pits on the floor."

"No, boss," was the ingenious reply, "'cos I allus swaller mine."—Judge.

Explained.

"I wonder why they call a pretty girl a belle?"

"Doubtless because she's maid to ring."

"Ah! a tinkling symbol."—Puck.

The Great Fair.

School Teacher (in 1920)—When was the great World's fair of 1892 held?

Pupil—In 1893, ma'am.—Harper's Bazar.

No Free Advice from Him.

"Doctor, what will remove superfluous hair?"

(Gruffly)—"A razor, sir."—Yankee Blade.

DOES RACE MAKE CLIMATE?

Does the Anglo-Saxon Change the Climate Where He Locates?

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 1.—Twenty-three years ago I visited Fort Riley, Kan., when the military reports referred to it as on the western border of the thickly habitable region, and talked with officers and traders of Ellsworth, a little beyond, as "on the edge of the Great American Desert." In the valleys there was soft grass and a sort of sod. Northward and northeastward—and I especially recall Pawnee county, Neb.—the country was covered by the "hard grass of the plains;" that is, a sort of bunched and seeded grass which formed no sod. Going westward on the Platte I found very little sod beyond Loup Fork. The wonderful change in all that meridian I know, for I have seen it.

I have heard more curious things, for which I cannot personally vouch. Many witnesses say that for many years the border between the soft grass of the Missouri valley and the regular plains grass traveled regularly westward at the rate of two or three miles per year. During all those years and many more all western New Mexico and northern Arizona were certainly growing dryer, for I found many recently extinct lakes and abandoned fields in which the Navajoes had raised good crops of corn thirty years before. At the same time the valleys about Beaver, Utah, were gaining moisture so rapidly that broad stretches remained green nearly all summer and at Salt Lake City there was at least one heavy rain each month in the summer of 1874. Now what could have caused this change except the presence and work of the Caucasian? I can imagine no other reason which fits all the facts.

In Australia the changes have been stupendous. Vast tracts on which the summer heat was almost intolerable have become comparatively temperate. The air is still hot, but there is a softness in it which makes it far more agreeable; the nights are more refreshing, the breezes more cooling, and in the vicinity of cultivated tracts even the desert air is less prostrating. Old settlers in California insist—I know not how truly—that thunder is now often heard in localities where it was unknown at the time of the "diggings," and a few pioneers testify to personally noting the fright of Indians there when they first heard thunder. The oldest reports of explorers speak of the Cherry creek country as rainless in summer; but I have seen rain storms in Denver which would be rated as "violent and protracted" even in the Ohio valley.

A recent writer on Egypt asserts that rain has fallen oftener since the English took possession. On the other hand, the ruins of Roman aqueducts and fountains and evidences of cultivated fields have been discovered so far down in the Sahara as to prove that the limit of cultivation was once far south of the present limit, and we know in reason that when Northern Africa had eighty Christian bishoprics it must have held at least ten times as many people as now. The Aryan or Caucasian race ruled it then. There are many reasons for believing that the habits of this race and their methods of culture improve the climate.

On the other hand it is to be noted that seasons of the old fashioned kind come at intervals to western Kansas and Nebraska and to Utah and Colorado; and it is important to know whether this is always to be so, or whether long continued cultivation will not finally make the increased rainfall permanent. Nebraska presents this curious anomaly: considerably more than half the grain produced in the state is from the section west of what was only twenty-five years ago marked as the limit of possible farming without irrigation. It is also a question if irrigating all the valleys lying in proper locations therefor will not make all the adjacent uplands cultivable by increasing the rainfall. J. H. BEADLE.

Cost of Modern Journalism.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 1.—Conjecture and gossip in newspaper circles have lately been exerted as to why Mr. Ballard Smith happened to be on board of the City of Paris at the time of the accident to that steamer. Mr. Smith left New York mysteriously for no ostensible purpose, and, with the exception of his dispatch in regard to the City of Paris, he returned as quietly as he went. The fact that he was there has been regarded as a piece of luck, but it has been pretty generally felt that there was a story back of it. Now it comes out. When the Fassett committee began to turn Tammany upside down The World dispatched Mr. Smith to Europe for the purpose of interviewing Grand Sachem Richard Croker, who is luxuriating in a course of mud baths at Wiesbaden. Mr. Smith no sooner got well out on the billowy Atlantic than The Herald got wind of the object of his mission and cabled the facts to Paris. The cable message arrived there sooner than the big ship did. A Herald man was at once dispatched to Wiesbaden from the Paris office, and an interview was obtained from the great Tammanyite in the mud in Germany in regard to his fellows in the soup in New York. This interview was as promptly cabled back, so that when Mr. Smith arrived in Europe he found himself beaten by The Herald's superior foreign service.

The City of Paris episode made up for that, however, for The World scored a clean beat over all of its esteemed contemporaries in that matter. This affair, trifling in itself, only goes to show to what expense newspapers go to obtain news in these days. To send a man to Europe for the purpose of obtaining a single interview means an expense of at least $3,000 for not over three columns of matter. A thousand dollars a column is a pretty good price to pay for news, especially when there is the chance of not getting it after all.

ALLAN FORMAN.

If the material is washable at all, black dye can practically be rendered a fast color by the help of the salt water bath before the general washing is commenced upon. After such a treatment faded black caused by washing will not occur.

A LESSER ISRAFEL.

I sometimes think myself another Israfel,
For one there is who plays upon my heart
As on a lute with golden strings. She plays full well,
With wondrous skill and woman's cunning art,
Until I seem uplifted and apart,
Beyond the world and in a witch's potent spell.

When man seems clay and friendship but an empty jest,
When leaden skies enshroud me in their gloom,
When fierce revenge and hatred fill my heaving breast,
Or thoughts unworthy full control assume,
This angel comes in all her youth and bloom
And wakes some soothing chord within that gives me rest.

Sometimes it is a melancholy strain she plays
With magic touch in trembling minors sweet;
Perhaps a soft nocturne, while dreaming in the haze
Of nights by love's perfection made complete,
Till, quickened by my heart's more rapid beat,
The soft, pathetic strain to gayer measures strays.

Play on, play on, dear hand, and school the eager lute
Thy love hath made to nobler melodies,
Lest in thine absence its poor trembling soul grow mute;
For while thy touch can wake its harmonies,
They sleep when thou art gone in reveries,
And heart and soul, once blended, clash in harsh dispute.

—Franklyn W. Lee in Chicago Herald.

THE OVERLAND TRAIL.

In the summer of 1873 I was 30 years of age—in perfect health and of steady nerve. I was no believer in the uncanny—hardly in the supernatural—and had always poohpoohed at tales of ghosts, phantoms and visions of all sorts.

It is unnecessary to explain how I came to be traveling in the far west without companions, except for horse and dog and gun. Following the general route of the old overland trail, I camped one night in the edge of a considerable forest, and at a point from which I could look forth over a broad, open plain.

It was already after sundown. The good horse was picketed, and having provided a supper for myself and dog from a rabbit which my gun had brought down an hour or two earlier, I disposed things for the night, and as the stars came out, lay down to sleep, comfortably rolled in a blanket.

It was probably in the small hours of the night that I awoke and arose to a sitting posture. The moon was climbing the eastern sky, with not a feather of cloud in her course, and every object stood forth as clearly as in the day.

But it was not for me to contemplate in quietude the rare beauty of the night. In almost the first moment of consciousness my eyes fell upon a slowly moving object in the distance. It was one of those canvas covered wagons, the "prairie schooners" so familiar in the early days of overland travel to California.

It was approaching almost directly toward me, and my curiosity was at once aroused. Why any one should be traveling thus, and so late at night, I could not imagine. The movement was heavy, as if the horses were jaded, and the man who walked by their side had a weary step.

Twenty minutes passed, the vehicle approaching nearer and nearer. Still on it came, until when about thirty yards from me it suddenly stopped, and the man, looking about, seemed to be considering the wisdom of making camp.

At this point I suddenly realized that the approach of the wagon had been utterly noiseless. What could this mean? Was I dreaming? No, I was never more awake. Was this hallucination? No; for the dog, who had been aroused by my movement in awakening, now turned his head in the direction of the new arrival and uttered a low growl. I laid my hand on him to keep him quiet.

The man now stood by the forward wheel, looking in at the opening of the canvas top, and, though I heard no voice, I imagined that he was speaking to some one within. A woman's head appeared, and, after a glance around, gave a nod of assent, and the man proceeded to unharness the horses and turn them loose to graze. Then after a moment, in which he seemed to be anxiously surveying the trail over which they had come, he helped the woman to alight.

And now their movements greatly puzzled me. Walking to and fro, they seemed to be searching for some particular spot of ground. Finally the woman pointed to a space between two young trees, and the man, after looking at it for a moment, went to the rear end of the wagon and brought forth a spade. With the edge of this implement he marked off a rectangular space about five feet by two, and began to dig. All this, let it be remembered, was in absolute silence.

By this time my curiosity had turned to marvel. Here was a contradiction of common sense! I could not believe that what I saw was real; these beings must be apparitions. And yet here by my side was the dog, as alert as I, and trembling with an impulse to investigate, while obedient to my hand of restraint.

The digging proceeded, and, the soil being soft, some five feet of depth was soon reached, and then the man threw out the spade upon the ground. The woman, meanwhile, had been plucking branches of evergreen, bringing them in armfuls and throwing them beside—"the grave," I thought. And now, with the utmost care and patience, the whole cavity was lined with these sprigs of evergreen held in place by twigs thrust into the backs on either side.

This done, the man sprang out. The two surveyed their work for a moment, and then, after gazing once more, as if in anxiety, over the route by which they had come, they approached the wagon. Having rolled up the canvas on one side, they lifted out a small mattress, depositing it upon a blanket which they had spread upon the ground.

This mattress was not without its burden. The beams of the full moon enabled me to see there a slight form—that of a little girl who had scarcely lived out three years. The pretty white hands were folded over the breast. Long golden curls fell on either side upon the pillow.

The face, which I could see with astonishing clearness, was wonderfully beautiful in its aspect of innocence and bore a lifelike smile, as if in answer to the radiant queen of the sky, who seemed to be smiling, too, as she looked steadfastly down upon the living and the dead.

The mother forthwith proceeded to arrange the spreads upon the child, tucking them and smoothing them down as if she were only putting her little one to bed, although, while I heard no sob nor any expression of grief, I could see that her breast was heaving with sorrow and her face was visited by tears.

The two now knelt on either side, kissing their darling many times, and weeping over her, though trying apparently to comfort one another in their wretchedness, if perchance there might come in their hearts a calm like that with which the moon was still sending down her beams to illumine the tearful scene.

Then, laying hold of the blanket, they carried their darling to the grave, and by the aid of the bridle reins let the precious burden down into the place which they had so carefully prepared. Green boughs were scattered over her until they covered the beautiful form many inches deep, and then the clods were gently replaced, and a little mound was heaped, and the child, transferred from her mother's bosom, was sleeping at last in the bosom of that greater mother—Earth. The two sad mourners knelt again beside the grave and seemed to be engaged in prayer, lifting their faces now and then to the sky, as if in its infinite clear depths they saw the future hopes.

All this—though I still thought it unreal—had awakened in me the keenest interest and sympathy. But my attention was now suddenly diverted to a line of figures in the distance, somewhat beyond the spot where I had seen the wagon when I first awoke. These were horsemen, who came sweeping on at a rapid pace, as if engaged in eager pursuit. From the manner in which they rode I knew they were Indians.

Ah! I saw it all now, and understood why these spectral visitors had so often looked back so apprehensively in the direction from which they had approached. These pilgrims across the plains had seen signs of savages, and had used the night to push on beyond their reach, if haply they might bury their dead in peace and find safety for themselves. But the foe had discovered their trail and followed them, bent on massacre.

I laid my hand instinctively on my rifle under the edge of my blanket, that I might join in the defense, and was about to cry out in warning of the danger I saw approaching, but instantly bethought myself that this was unreality, a mere vision, calling for no practical action, and I might better let these shadows work out their tragedy to the end. I again restrained the dog, who seemed agitated, whether because he saw what I was seeing or out of sympathy with my emotion—I know not which.

The two at the grave seemed unconscious of the threatened danger until their enemies were within a hundred yards, when the man sprang up and lifted the woman also to her feet. They turned toward the wagon, as if to gain its shelter and secure weapons for defence. It was too late. I saw flashes of fire and also a flight of arrows, still without a sound, however, to break the calm of the night.

Both the man and woman staggered as if wounded. They stopped and turned face to face, throwing their arms about each other, as if realizing that this was their last embrace. Another volley, and still clinging to each other in the agony of death, they fell together upon the grave of their child.

The Indians were not long in completing their work. Then catching the horses and harnessing them into the wagon they hastened away, as though themselves in fear of pursuit. I watched them until they disappeared, and then was alone with my thoughts and the brilliant night.

I realized that I had seen a vision, and, although I turned myself resolutely to rest, my sleep for the remainder of the night was fitful and disturbed. When finally I awakened again the sun had risen, and under the influence of that great dispeller of illusions, and in spite of the vividness of the night's experience, I began to think that, after all, I might have been only dreaming; especially when I saw that the space where I had seen the burial and the tragedy that followed was not open and clear, but overgrown with brush and young trees.

Nevertheless, yielding to a curiosity of which I was meanwhile almost ashamed, I soon made my way into the bushes. Parting these with my hands as I went forward, and scanning the ground closely, I shortly experienced a new shock of surprise; for there, in the exact spot marked by the night scene, was a little mound, and over it were the remains of two skeletons.

And now for a retrospective fact which gave to this weird experience of the night a personal significance. While I was yet a lad in my teens my brother, twenty years older, had taken his young wife and only child and set out to cross the plains in pursuit of fortune. The mails had brought home tidings of their journey up to a certain point. Beyond this all trace was lost, and we never heard of them again.

I have not been able to account satisfactorily for what I have related. Was this an indubitable intimation vouchsafed to me from another world as to the fate of my relatives? Was it impossible that I should have this vision elsewhere? And if this is the case, then why? Had nature photographed these tragic scenes and preserved their reflection, to reproduce them for an eye that was fitted by some occult law of sympathy to behold? Let the savants answer if they can—I cannot.—Edward B. Payne in True Flag.

Riddle's Rebuke to a Girl.

A gushing young girl in Chicago, a stranger to Mr. Riddle, kept writing to him, begging an interview. Mr. Riddle paid no attention to her notes, till finally she called on him and sent up her autograph album with the request that he would at least give her his autograph with a favorite sentiment. Mr. Riddle therefore gave her this, from "Romeo and Juliet":

"Your love says, like an honest gentleman, Where is your mother?"—Donahue's.

Death of an Old Elephant.

The quarters of the great Forepaugh show at Lehigh avenue and Edgmont street are in mourning over the death of one of the famous herd of trained elephants that have so often delighted the crowds at the show performances. Tippecanoe, who will be remembered as one of the most intelligent of the pachyderms composing the herd, dropped dead at the advanced age of 114 years.

The news was telegraphed to James E. Cooper, the present owner of the show, who presented the remains of the brute to the Medico-Chirurgical hospital through Dr. D. P. Keyser. As Mr. Cooper was anxious to know the cause of the mysterious death of Tippecanoe, Professor E. Laplace, accompanied by several medical students, visited the winter quarters of the show and made a post-mortem examination of the body. A surprising discovery was the result.

Upon attempting to open the abdominal cavity a slight incision was followed by the sudden bursting of the thick hide, causing the doctor to start back in affright. With much difficulty the heart was taken out and was found to be highly inflamed.

It was of such an immense size that it could not be forced into an ordinary washtub, such as is generally used by housewives. There was much speculation among the students as to the weight of this organ. When it was placed in one of the hay scales it tipped the beam at exactly 102 pounds.

The examination showed that the other organs of the animal were in a perfectly normal state, but the inflammation of heart, together with the evidence of pronounced pericarditis, and a great amount of effusion, showed plainly that the cause of death was dropsy of the heart. The skeleton of Tippecanoe will be articulated, and the hide stuffed and presented to the college.—Philadelphia Times.

Wants $5,000 for His Scalp.

Senator Plumb has introduced a bill to pay $5,000 to a man who was scalped. Accompanying the affidavits and other papers in the case is a realistic piece of evidence in the form of a recent photograph. This picture shows the head as it looks now, twenty-six years after the knife was applied.

The claimant is Robert McGee. His home is at Easton, in Leavenworth county, Kan. In 1864 McGee was only 14 years old, but he was rather large of his age and thought he could induce the officers to accept him as a recruit. He went to Fort Leavenworth and enlisted. When the mustering came on McGee was rejected, but was given a place as teamster by a contractor, who was about to take a wagon train of government supplies from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Union, in New Mexico. McGee was an orphan. He had no home to which he could return, and no friends with whom he could advise.

He took the position of teamster under the impression that he was still in the government service, although he had been rejected as a soldier. Near what is now the flourishing city of Larned the wagon train was wiped out by Little Turtle's band of Indians. McGee was the only survivor. He was scalped and left on the ground for dead. This happened on the 11th of July, 1864. The terrible ordeal left the boy shattered in health. For many years he made a living by exhibiting his scarred crown, and now he appeals to the government, not for a pension, but for the lump sum of $5,000. The claim comes under the classification of Indian depredations, although there is nothing just like it on the records.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Spider in His Ear.

Daniel Cadden, a clerk in the comptroller's office, has been suffering the most intense pain in his head for nearly a week. It struck him on Wednesday night, and at intervals he jumped about his room like a crazy man. At night he suffered terribly, and a physician who was called, after a thorough examination, thought he detected an unusual noise near the drum of the ear. He inserted an instrument, and after about three minutes' work brought to light a great, ugly looking spider. The insect had crawled into the man's ear while in the market house on Tuesday. Cadden is all right now.—Baltimore Sun.

A Child Born with Wings.

A gentleman from Jonesboro was at the Capitol and told Mr. Briscoe, of the railroad commission, a queer story. He claims that in Jonesboro a baby was born last week which has four legs and feet, four arms with hands and a pair of wings on its shoulders. The gentleman vouched for the truth of the story, and said that it is still alive, and when he saw it was yelling as lustily as any ordinary two legged, two armed and wingless infant.—Atlanta Constitution.

Two Givers.

Bridget—Please, mum, I'd like twenty-foive cents to take to church, mum.

Mrs. De Fashion—Certainly. But—let me see—the smallest I have is fifty cents. Can you get change?

"Yis, mum."

"Well, bring me back two tens and a five. I'm going to church myself this evening."—New York Weekly.

That Was It.

The signal service did predict cyclonish weather for the vicinity of Louisville, just as it claimed on the start, but as only two or three of its predictions for the entire winter had come within forty rods of the mark the people were not to blame for giving no heed to this one.—Detroit Free Press.

Feeling-Somewhat-Better and Slow-Boat, two long haired braves from a Mojave agency in Arizona, are in Washington on a tour of observation. Slow-Boat is a chief 70 years of age. Feeling-Somewhat-Better is his interpreter. Neither Indian has been out of the territory of Arizona before.

Never touch a vine that has three fingered leaves -that is, leaves divided into three parts. Vines that show five fingered leaves may be handled with safety. Poison ivy has three fingers.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
	Term exp.	
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL, WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. David J. Barry.
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH, Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 5.

High water at 11.30 A. M. and 11.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.34 A. M.; Sets at 6.48 P. M.
Moon rises at 7.55 P. M.
Last Quarter, May 11.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Nature was on a strike last night.

The City Council meeting this evening.

Last night's heavy shower caused a washout at the culvert near the Wollaston depot.

Sunday promised to be a delightful day, but the rain in the afternoon upset many plans.

Miss Ethel G. Hill of Atlantic celebrated her fourth birthday Saturday by a small lawn party.

Samuel Curtis who was kicked by a horse in Hall's stable last week, has resumed his work.

It rained "right down smart" last night. The lightning was as sharp and the thunder as heavy as any we can recall.

Tuesday evening Francis L. Souther Camp, Sons of Veterans, will be inspected, and expects to muster in five recruits.

An interesting letter from our townsman, Mr. H. P. Kittredge, on the "Mississippi Valley Flood" will appear in Tuesday's LEDGER.

Judge E. C. Bumpus of this city was a guest and speaker at the dinner of Papyrus Club at the Revere House, Boston, on Saturday.

One needs but to see the large loads of empty show boxes frequently shipped to Boston, to judge of the large business done by Saville & Jones.

It is rumored that the base ball field in West Quincy is to be cut up into house lots and sold. The manager of the nine is trying to obtain another field.

Mr. R. D. Wentworth has written a reply to R. T. J. on "That horse bet," but the LEDGER does not wish to continue the controversy further.

Three poles on the line of the fire alarm in Squantum were struck by lightning and knocked down last night, breaking the wire. Everything repaired this morning.

Four orders come up in the calendar at the City Council meeting tonight for a second reading. Two may cause some debate, the new engine house for Atlantic, and the increased appropriation for light.

Any person who has been suffering from an attack of the "blues" is cordially invited to attend the May Festival to be given in the Unitarian chapel Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings. Cure guaranteed inside of five minutes.

Sunday morning Mr. Harry Prout's horse was shot by an officer of the the humane society. The horse had broken his ankle some time previous, and through the night got down and could not get up. He continued to thrash about until nearly worn out, and at last was put out of misery.

Telephones Burned Out.

The telephone operators are working under a great disadvantage this morning. About 140 wires were burned out during the night.

Accident to Bicyclist.

On Saturday evening while Mr. Elmer Munroe, who by the way is an expert bicyclist, was crossing Neponset bridge, the tire of his machine became loosened and threw the rider, giving him a header. He sprained his left wrist in the fall and gouged a piece out of his right wrist. Time and a little arnica will heal the wounds it is hoped.

Hull Yacht Club.

A number of silver cups have been offered by members of the Hull Yacht Club, one of them valued at $150. It has not been decided which class this will be offered for. Contractor Elijah H. Cushing of Hingham is rapidly pushing the work of the new club house. Sixteen members were admitted recently and several yachts, among them the Burgess thirty-footers Hawk and Camilla. The membership limit is nearly reached, and when the number is full there will be a waiting list established, from which the names will be voted upon strictly in order when any vacancies occur.—*Hingham Journal.*

Well Trained Lions.

Darling, a tall, handsome fellow, accompanied by a splendid mastiff, now steps in the arena. He cracks his whip, a few revolver shots are fired and in they rush straight from the stable, Leo, Tom, Pasha and Sultan, four magnificent samples of African kings of the desert. As soon as they catch sight of their master they are as quiet as lambs. One of them stands on his hind legs, places his fore paws on Darling's shoulders and licks his face. They then squat on a couple of benches, each awaiting his signal to go through his performance. After a few preliminary exercises, a number of stands or pedestals were placed close together and the five animals executed a series of tableaux vivants with striking effect. On being sent back to their places three of the lions obeyed the injunction, but the second of the group remained where he was. As neither coaxing nor entreaties availed, Darling simply threw his protege over his shoulder and carried him to his place.

A swing plank was introduced, on which the merry performers disported themselves for a while. Sitting upright on their stands they had afterward to hold out flags spread out from one to the other, over which the mastiff jumped in mighty leaps. When at last, to all appearance, tired with their labors, they all lay down together. Darling gracefully reclined on the soft couch and Nero, the dog, skipped around, barking merrily at the charming picture of still life. After a short repose Tom mounts a tricycle without assistance and sets it going with his fore paws. Leo assists his comrade by pushing behind, and off they start all round the ring. Meanwhile Darling puts the harness on the other pair, using silk ribbons for bridles. He mounts his chariot, flourishes his whip, and at a furious gallop they dash round the arena. The door is suddenly opened, and the performance is at an end.—Le Temps.

Illness Among English Judges.

The Hilary law sittings just concluded were principally remarkable for the epidemic of illness which attacked the majority of the judges. The master of the rolls (Lord Esher), Lord Justice Bowen, Mr. Baron Huddleston, Mr. Baron Pollock, and Justices Hawkins, Mathew, Stephen, Grantham, Wills, Kay and Williams were in turn incapacitated by illness from attending to their duties, whereby the lists in both the appeal court and the queen's bench division have got very much in arrear. Sir James Hannen was also obliged to relinquish his duties and go abroad some time before the sittings came to an end. Mr. Justice Kay is stated to be still very ill and not likely to be able to resume his seat for some time, but the other judges, with the exception of Mr. Baron Pollock, who has been ordered three months' rest, will probably be able to resume their duties. —London Times.

Big Bats That Bite.

The red mammoth bats that were captured near the headwaters of the Tensas river and owned by Mr. Leggett, at Cypress City Saw Mill, severely bit two of his fingers while feeding, and it is feared that he will lose his right hand.

These bats have been removed to Tensas, and travelers passing through there should not fail seeing them. They measure from tip to tip of wings twenty-two inches, and are something similar to the large vampire bats of the tropics. Mr. J. A. Massey, who has traveled and lived for some time in the Central and South American countries, claims that they are the same species and as large and poisonous as those found in those countries. These curiosities will soon be forwarded to the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia, being the only red bats of their species found in captivity north of the Rio Grande.—Natchez Democrat.

A Brave Little Girl.

There is a little girl up at North Stonington, Conn., who possesses rare presence of mind. She is Susie Bromley, aged 8 years. A few days ago, while in her father's barn, she put her hand into the hay cutter, gave the crank a turn, and out dropped three of her tiny fingers, nicely sliced off. Without stopping to cry, little Susie calmly picked up the fingers and took them to the house. Her mother immediately hitched up a team and drove her child to the family doctor, who neatly attached the severed fingers to the stumps. Though he took some chances of failure in the operation, it is now reported that the fingers are growing on again beautifully, and the doctor says they will be just as good as ever.—New York Evening Sun.

Floods in New South Wales.

Extensive floods have done great damage in New South Wales and Queensland. A large part of Brisbane was inundated, the wharves submerged, gas supply shut off and railroad traffic stopped. Hundreds of families are homeless and many fatalities were reported. Grafton, Singleton, West Maitland and other towns were flooded. Mail communication was cut off throughout many districts. Many losses of life and great destruction of property are reported from interior points. At last advices the floods were subsiding and communication was being restored.

Senator Ingalls' New Home.

The intelligence comes from Atchison, Kan., that Senator Ingalls has built a new residence upon the site of the family home which was destroyed by fire, and that it is quite as attractive and comfortable as the old place. It stands on the banks of the river, some distance from the town, and about the house is a beautiful tract of land, upon which landscape gardening and floriculture are practiced with success.—Indianapolis Journal.

An "Experiment," You Know.

Detroit street car companies insist that the electric railway is still an experiment. St. Louis will soon have ninety miles of it in operation, and the total mileage in the country is over 1,000. It is an "experiment" only when a company does not want to go down into its pocket to give the public better transportation.—Detroit Free Press.

DORCHESTER.

The furniture factory of Jacob Ripley & Son, on Sanford street at the Lower Mills, was damaged about $1,000 by fire Saturday afternoon. The contents were damaged to the extent of perhaps $2,000.

RANDOLPH.

The fish wardens and a delegation from the directory board of the Norfolk County Fish and Game Association went to Weymouth Landing Friday, and obtained a supply of smelts, which were brought to Randolph, and placed in the waters of Great pond. The fish were in excellent condition when put in the water. Previously some 15,000 fish and fry, consisting of alewives, landlocked salmon, trout and smelts have been placed in the different waters of that town and vicinity emptying into the Monatiquot river.

WEYMOUTH.

The body of Bartholomew Farrell, who disappeared from home on Tuesday of last week, was found Saturday morning in Whitman's pond, East Weymouth, near his former residence. Farrell was last seen alive at 10 o'clock on the above evening, and was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was missed the next morning, and his hat and a bottle were found near the banks of the pond, and it was supposed he had fallen in and been drowned. Medical Examiner C. C. Tower of South Weymouth viewed the body and deemed an inquest unnecessary, deciding it a case of accidental drowning. Farrell leaves a widow and several adult sons and daughters.—*Herald.*

The Old Colony have been running three gravel trains a day this week, from their pit at North Weymouth to the Point Allerton bridge, which they are filling in solid. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking can be had when a train of twenty-five dumps are filled at the pit in fourteen minutes, and with the three trains running, each with twenty-five, and making at least ten trips each way during the day. They have been at work with two trains over a month.—*Hingham Journal.*

RATHER MIXED. Some time ago a clergyman was sent by his wife to a neighboring town to purchase some articles for Christmas. Among other things required was an illuminated text for the decoration of the church. Of this, however, he forgot both the subject and the size; so he telegraphed his wife for further instructions, and to his great astonishment received this reply: "Unto us a child is born two feet wide and five feet long."

☞ According to a New York railroad man who has a fancy for statistics, the railroad managers of this country have not less than $5,000,000 of their stockholders' money invested in special cars for their own private use. This investment not only does not draw any interest, but it involves the constant sending of more good money after it.

☞ The Old Colony Memorial says a Magnolia tree has been in full bloom in that place for a week or more, but the tree presents a singular appearance not having a green leaf on it.

☞ A very handsome bed of tulips at Woods' Block, in Neponset, several hundred in number, has attracted the attention of the lovers of beautiful flowers, the past week.

A Buffalo girl showed so much taste in fitting up a shop window in that city that she has been offered a position, with a large salary, by a firm in London.

—James W. Jeffries is the ticket agent at Nantasket this season.

—A mammoth rockery has been built in Melville Gardens, Downer Landing, this spring.

DIED.

DONOVAN—In Quincy, May 4, Paul, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Donovan, aged 5 months and 20 days.
WHITE—In West Quincy, May 5, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James White, aged 4 days.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

BOARD and lodging for the summer in Wollaston wanted by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, to W. S. KEY, Wollaston. May 5—1t

WANTED.—5 operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to JOHN E. DRAKE & CO M5 t

WANTED,—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED.—Good Letter Cutter, one who can mark out his own letters preferred. Steady work guaranteed. ADAMS GRANITE WORKS, G. McFarlane, Prop. 17—tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One pure Jersey Cow, 4 years old. Enquire of JAMES F. GAY. Atlantic St., Atlantic. May 5—3t

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

Specifications For the New Willard Schoolhouse To be Continued In Wednesday's Ledger.

SCORE BLANK FOR AMATEUR BALL GAMES.

BETWEEN THE

.....of.....and.....of.....

.....May....1890, at.....

CLUBS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	B.H.	E.
.....												
.....												

BATTERIES:

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REMARKS:

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.....

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Signed.....

Address.....

For the convenience of our many juvenile base ball enthusiasts we publish the above blank, which will aid them in making proper returns. The scorer will please be careful and write plainly, so that no errors will appear when published. We should be pleased to publish any and all games. Address all such communications to the City Editor of the DAILY LEDGER.

A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Gathering of Half a Million Workmen in Hyde Park.

NO DISORDER OF ANY KIND.

A Gigantic Procession, Participated in by Over 170,000 Men—Admirable Management by Its Promoters—Socialists Herd by Themselves.

LONDON, May 5.—Sunday's labor demonstration in Hyde Park was a magnificent success, and excelled in point of numbers and orderly enthusiasm all working class gatherings since the great reform assemblage in 1866. The splendid organization of the different sections taking part in the procession, brought together in the park half a million people, who met, went through their business and dispersed without a single disorderly incident. The leading sections were the trade councils, which included eight groups, representing the leather trades, metal and cabinet workers, and the shipping, clothing, printing, paper and building trades.

These bodies, in which were numerous related trades, mustered in specified districts of the metropolis early in the forenoon and marched, headed by their leaders, and with bands and banners toward the Thames embankment, the central point where the marshalled army was ordered to start for the park. At 2 o'clock the embankment gave no promise of any demonstration beyond rapidly increasing masses of sightseers, but soon after that hour the first column of the procession was seen advancing with a brave show of banners toward the National Liberal club, and before long the embankment as far as the eye could reach was a dense mass of moving columns, all keeping admirable order. The leaders, on horseback, guided the different sections toward their proper places, and mounted policemen, by an arrangement with the trades councils, assisted in the formation of the ranks.

The Gigantic Procession

was timed to start at 3 o'clock, and punctually at that hour it moved off amid thunderous cheering and the blending music of many bands. The route toward the park was along Bridge street, St. James Park and Birdcage Walk, which were lined with spectators. Masses of artisans joined the paraders on the way until on entering the park the estimated number of men in line was 150,000.

Simultaneously with the appearance in the park of the trades columns, sections of the Social Democratic Federation began to enter. Some of them had joined the main body on the Thames embankment, while others, marshalled in distant suburbs, marched from different points, converging toward the two platforms in the park especially allotted to Socialist speakers.

The Railway Worker's union had also special processions, some of the groups of which swelled the embankment columns, while others marched alone toward the platform centres. The total number taking part in the various processions is estimated at 170,000, and these were almost lost in the vastness of the assemblage gathered around the thirteen platforms upon which the labor day advocates held forth. Among the far-stretching, dense crowd no police were visible. Orders from headquarters to refrain from interfering or co-operating with the organizers of the demonstration had caused the police to judiciously keep in the background.

The tact and prudence of the organizers of the demonstration was further seen in the brevity of the proceedings. After the paraders had formed around the platforms the speaking commenced. Shortly after 4 o'clock resolutions demanding that eight hours be recognized as a day's work were put, and carried amid the acclamations of the multitude, and by 5 o'clock, when the paraders had reformed in line, the assemblage began to disperse.

Half a million is a moderate computation of the gathering, the character of which bore everywhere the unmistakable stamp of the solid, respectable artizan classes, the tagrag and bobtail being conspicuously absent. A notable feature was that the bands of the trades councils eschewed revolutionary music, playing only popular and national airs.

The speakers included Mr. Davitt, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Graham, John Burns, Thomas Mann, Benjamin Tillett, Mrs. Aveling and Annie Besant. By 6 o'clock the park was deserted, and the thoroughfares were full of orderly crowds streaming homeward.

At the stands of the social Democrats, at which all the speakers were Socialists, there was an audience of 12,000, of whom three quarters wore red sashes. The speeches were moderate in tone. The speakers claimed that the Socialists initiated the eight-hour movement, and urged their hearers to regard it as the first step toward securing complete freedom for workmen. Hyman, who was one of the speakers, apologized for the failure of their brethren on the continent to gather in greater force on May day. The Socialist's orators denounced Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Morley.

In the Spanish Domain.

MADRID, May 5.—At Barcelona the troops were engaged until early Sunday morning in dispersing the strikers. It is feared severer measures will be necessary to restore order.

A large Socialist meeting was held in this city, and was addressed by a number of energetic speakers. After adopting appropriate resolutions, a procession was formed and all marched in an orderly manner along the Prado to the residence of Premier Sagasta. The premier received a deputation, who presented a petition asking the government to adopt the eight-hour working day and other resolutions adopted by the Paris workmen's congress.

Orderly labor meetings were held Sunday at Barcelona and all the large towns in Spain. Petitions were sent to the governors of provinces asking their support in favor of eight-hour legislation. Many of the men offer to resume work if they are protected from their fellow strikers.

Strikers Camping Out.

PESTH, May 5.—Fifteen hundred bakers have struck work and camped on an island in the Danube, with tents, cattle, stores of lard and bread and other provisions. They have been joined by 700 girls employed in jute works. Five hundred military bakers have been sent to Pesth from all parts of the kingdom.

All Out at Once.

VIENNA, May 5.—A simultaneous strike has occurred in the state railway factories in Vienna, Prague, Pesth and Temesvar. Director Reschitz of the Vienna factory threatens to dismiss all hands who do not return to work to-day.

PLANS DISARRANGED

In the Senate and House by the Death of Senator Beck.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The death of Senator Beck will postpone for one day the proceedings in the senate this week. The bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming are the unfinished business until Wednesday, when the Jones silver bill, as reported from the committee on finance, will be the special order. It is not believed that the admission bills can be disposed of in two days and, if action on the silver bill should be demanded, they will probably go over until a more convenient time.

Two things may occur to prevent consideration of the silver bill—the action of the Republican caucus, when another effort will be made to agree upon a silver measure, and the reporting of the army and pension appropriation bills, both of which Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, says will be ready, and which, under the rules, may be called up for consideration at any time.

Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the Dingley bill, declaring worsted and worsted cloths to be woolen for all purposes of assessing duty thereon, says he will make an effort to have it considered by the senate, probably on Tuesday.

In the House.

The death of Senator Beck will also disarrange the program of the proceeding in the house. To-day is "suspension day," and an effort was to have been made by the managers of the river and harbor appropriation bill to secure recognition and pass the measure under a suspension of the rules. The adjournment upon the receipt of information of adjournment by the senate carries the matter over. The tariff bill, according to the program, will be taken up Tuesday. The general debate will begin at once, and is expected to consume at least one week, after which the bill will be discussed by sections and subjected to amendment in detail.

YELLOW JACK'S RIVAL.

Terrible Results of Spotted Fever in Ohio—Places to Be Abandoned.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Reports of the ravages of spotted fever near Franklin, Tenn., have been received. The disease is unusually fatal, nine out of every ten persons attacked dying. The fever had a brief run in Sumner and Webster counties about two months ago, but disappeared. Last week it reappeared, and within forty-eight hours had taken five lives. Since then a dozen more have died, and the people of the stricken district have concluded to abandon it forever, as this is the fifth visitation of the fever. Farms and all kinds of stock can be bought for a song. The origin of the disease is not known. It comes without warning and goes as suddenly.

TEXAS FARMERS CHEATED.

They are Anxious as to the Whereabouts of About $250,000.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The Picayune's Austin, Tex., special says: The Farmers' Alliance of Texas is in trouble and sensational developments are rumored. In 1887 the leaders organized at Dallas an exchange with a capital of half a million, the stock being taken by subordinate lodges. The exchange lasted about two years, during which time, it is alleged, nearly $250,000 was squandered, and there is nothing to show for it but about $40,000 worth of property. Farmers who contributed the money are anxious to have an investigation and will bring suit to recover certain property in Dallas now occupied as an alliance and commercial agency.

ENGINE AND CARS BURNED.

Wonderful Escape of Train Hands From Death by Fire.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 5.—Timber fires along the Hinckley branch of the Great Northern railway set fire to the bridge across the ravine between Holly and St. Francis stations. When the west bound regular train approached the burned structure, Engineer Ryan noticed the bent rails and apprehending danger reversed the lever, and with the fireman jumped from the engine. A moment later the engine, tender and cars plunged through the burned bridge a distance of twelve feet and were entirely consumed. No one was injured, although the escape of the engineer and fireman was miraculous.

Crusaders Must Appear in Court.

LATHROP, Mo., May 5.—Prosecuting Attorney Crisp of this city has issued warrants against all the women who took part in the recent crusade in this town. A warrant was sent to Clay county for the arrest of Mrs. Anna Carmichael, the wife of the Baptist minister, and the leader of the crusade. They were all arrested and gave bond. The charge is malicious destruction of property. The arrests have caused great excitement and the women threaten to wipe out every saloon in the county. Twenty-one women and one man were arrested.

Emperor William's Opinion.

BERLIN, May 5.—The Vossische Zeitung says that at the shaatrath banquet Emperor William asked one of the guests his opinion of the Socialist bill. The person thus questioned roundly denounced the bill, saying it was calculated to embitter the workmen and stimulate socialism, and that it had ought to be summarily dropped. To this Emperor William replied: "That is queit my opinion."

Had Their Knives Handy.

PROVIDENCE, May 5.—John Murray, while intoxicated, picked a quarrel with two Italians, and after he had struck one of them they turned on him and stabbed him twice in the back and thigh. The companions of Murray deserted him when the row began, and the wounded man crawled some distance along the street before he was discovered.

Assault with an Axe.

NEW HAVEN, May 5.—George Clough and Joseph Hall, two men about 50 years each of age, got into a quarrel, when the former struck Hall a terrible blow in the side of the head with an axe, cutting a gash about four inches long and half an inch deep. Hall is in a dangerous condition. Clough was arrested, and is dazed at the result of his act.

Was Anxious to Die.

NEW HAVEN, May 5.—Charles Godt, aged 20, was arrested for drunkenness and was put into a cell at the police precinct. Later it was found that Godt had hanged himself with his suspenders from a beam. He was cut down in a state of partial insensibility, but was soon restored.

Ten Houses Destroyed.

HAZLEHURST, Wis., May 5.—This village had a narrow escape from total destruction. Fire started in some lumber piles, and driven by a terrific wind bore down on the village, carrying everything before it. Ten dwellings were burned before it was got under control.

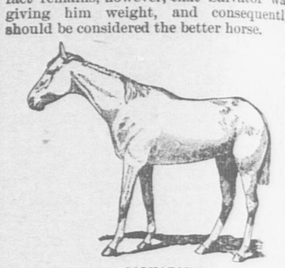
THE COMING RACES

Tenny and Salvator, Two of the Season's Favorite Runners.

THEIR CHANCES FOR BIG PURSES.

They Are Both in Fine Form and Great Things Are Expected of Them—Magnificent Money Awaits the Winners of the Great Events.

Salvator and Tenny are two horses that the public is expecting great things of in the Suburban handicap. As to the merits of these thoroughbreds it is hard to discriminate. True it is that Salvator gave Tenny thirteen pounds and beat him in the Realization stakes in 1889, but it is also true that the race was a very close one, and many thought that Tenny had won. The fact remains, however, that Salvator was giving him weight, and consequently should be considered the better horse.



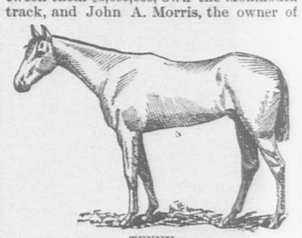
SALVATOR.

Tenny never looked better in his life than he does this year. He has had excellent care during the winter, and plainly shows its benefit. His owner, Mr. David T. Pulsifer, knows that his horse is today in better shape than ever before, and has consequently backed him heavily, with the result of making him a favorite, with odds of 8 to 1 against him. Some of the veteran turfites like him better for the Toboggan handicap than for the Suburban, however. Tenny had a hard season of it during 1889, and the desperate effort he made in that great race for the first special at Gravesend last autumn would have ended the turf career of many another horse.

Salvator did not run many races during 1889, probably because he was a difficult colt to train. As a 2-year-old he won $17,590, of which $2,725 was won by being second in the Futurity. If he had won that great prize, for which he was beaten only a neck, his victories for '88 would have yielded his owner $38,000 more, or over $55,000 for the year. As a 2-year-old Salvator was undoubtedly the best out.

There are more race horses in training now than there ever were before at this time of the year. There is more money offered for them to win this season than there ever has been in a single season in the United States. The Elizabeth association gives away say $75,000; the Linden, $50,000; the Brooklyn Jockey club at its first meet, $90,000; the Coney Island Jockey club, $95,000; the New York Jockey club at its first meet, $104,000, and the Monmouth Park, $225,000. Later on the same clubs offer: The Coney Island Jockey club, $90,000; the Brooklyn, $85,000; the New York, $95,000; the Elizabeth, $65,000, and the Linden, $65,000! The aggregate of these sums is over a million and a quarter of money.

Many of the richest men in the United States make money out of racehorses and race tracks. Among them are W. K. Vanderbilt, owner of the Coney Island Jockey club; William Scott and the Dwyers, who control the Brooklyn Jockey club. A. J. Cassatt and Mr. Withers, who have between them $6,000,000, own the Monmouth track, and John A. Morris, the owner of



TENNY.

the New York club course, is rated at $20,000,000. Senator Hearst, one of the richest men in the country, is an owner of blooded horses.

"Rad," the Pet of the Bean Eaters.

Charles Radbourn has been a professional ball tosser for nine seasons. He is now playing with the Boston Brotherhood team, and is twisting the ball out of shape to the enjoyment of the bean eaters. "Rad" has always been their pet and favorite pitcher, probably because he can always be relied upon to pitch a steady and creditable game. When anything goes wrong in the pitcher's box the cry instantly goes up:



CHARLES RADBOURN.

"Bring on 'Rad;' we can't lose with him in the game." "Rad" is a peculiar fellow personally. He is called a crank by many, but at the same time these very ones admit that he is a thorough good fellow. This statement, though apparently paradoxical, is quite true. With managers and umpires he is seldom able to get along. Possibly this is due to the fact that his own estimation of his value and importance is not always shared by them, for it must be admitted that Charles Radbourn sometimes is afflicted with what is known in common language as the swelled head. However, all this does not detract from his ability as a pitcher, for when he does "let himself out" there is some excuse for his vanity.

Nelly Farren, the bright particular star of the London Gaiety company, is turned 50 years old, and she doesn't mind saying so.

Scott Thornton, a young actor whose home is in Atlanta, Ga., bears a striking resemblance to Edwin Booth.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1 NO. 25. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

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Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

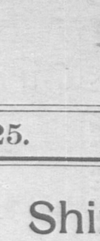
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75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.



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THE LEDGER RATES

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SCORE BLANK FOR AMATEUR BALL GAMES.

BETWEEN THE

.....of.....and.....of.....

.....May....1890, at.....

CLUBS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	B.H.	E.

BATTERIES:

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REMARKS:

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Signed.....

Address.....

For the convenience of our many juvenile base ball enthusiasts we publish the above blank, which will aid them in making proper returns. The scorer will please be careful and write plainly, so that no errors will appear when published. We should be pleased to publish any and all games. Address all such communications to the City Editor of the DAILY LEDGER.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Hancock Street Loan Passed Over the Mayor's Veto.

COMMON STREET DEFEATED.

The $6,000 Loan for Sidewalks Vetoed and Laid on the Table—Order for Atlantic's New Engine House Sent to the Mayor—Street Light Order Passes Another Stage.

Twenty-one members were present at the Council meeting Monday evening; the absentees were Messrs. Shea and Slade.

Veto of the Sidewalk Loan.

Mayor Porter returned the order to borrow $6,000 for sidewalks without his approval. (The full text of the veto will appear in Wednesday's DAILY LEDGER.) The order was reconsidered, and the question came on passing it notwithstanding the Mayor's disapproval.

Councilman Sherman moved to lay on the table, desiring a full Council when action was taken.

Councilman Thompson opposed waiting.

By a vote of 14 to 5 the order was laid on the table.

Betterment Act Not Reported.

A communication from the Mayor said the City Solicitor had been absent from the city and consequently unable to draft a petition to the Legislature relative to an act for our city in regard to laying out, accepting streets, etc.

New Registrar of Voters.

The appointment of Thomas Curtis as Registrar of Voters was confirmed, the following Democrats voting in opposition: Burke Duffield, Green and Hall.

Hancock, Common and West Streets.

The Mayor also vetoed order 53, relative to the appropriations and loans for Hancock, Common and West streets, the full text of the veto will appear in the DAILY LEDGER of Wednesday.

Councilman Newcomb called for a division of the order, and the loan of $40,000 for Hancock street was passed over the veto by a vote of 19 to 1 as follows:

YEAS—Bass, Burke, Duffield, Ewell, Fallon, Faunce, Graham, Green, Hall, Jones, Kapples, Lovett, Morton, Newcomb, Read, Sherman, Souther, Warner and Wilde—19.

NAYS—Thompson—1.

Absent or not voting—Shea, Slade and President Fairbanks.

The vote on passing the Common street loan over the veto, was 14 yeas to 6 nays, which was not the necessary two-thirds. It was as follows:

YEAS—Bass, Burke, Duffield, Fallon Green, Hall, Kapples, Lovett, Morton, Read, Sherman, Souther, Warner and Wilde—14.

NAYS—Ewell, Faunce, Graham, Jones, Newcomb, Thompson—6.

Absent or not voting—Shea, Slade and President Fairbanks.

Councilman Burke moved a reconsideration, but it was ruled out of order.

The West street loan of $5,000 was next in order. Councilman Burke had the rule suspended that debate might be in order, and then spoke in favor of the appropriation. Was surprised to see the action taken on Common street.

Councilman Fallon said Common and West streets were about 250 years old and should receive attention. He was born and brought up on Common street, but was actually ashamed to live on it. Work can be done much cheaper now than years hence.

Councilman Jones said the county had paid the land damages, and he thought $5000 a larger appropriation than was needed.

Councilman Sherman and Faunce favored $5000.

Councilman Thompson believed more prominent thoroughfares needed attention first.

Commissioner Alexander was called upon. Thought more than $5,000 would be necessary to Macadam, put in paved gutters, etc., as was contemplated.

Councilman Jones did not think it necessary to Macadamize.

Upon motion of Councilman Burke, the order was, by a vote of 14 to 6, laid on the table.

Monthly Financial Reports.

The monthly statements of the Treasurer and Auditor were made and without being read, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Claim Allowed.

The Committee on Claims favored, granting Mrs. Mary Joyce $50 for land damages on Bates avenue. The order under a suspension of the rules was passed to be ordained.

State Aid.

The application of Sarah A. Lovell for State Aid was referred to the Committee on State Aid.

The committee report recommending $15 a month State Aid to Albert A. Hayden, was adopted.

The Automatic Whistle.

The Committee on Fire Department in view of the recent decision of the City Solicitor, reported reference to the Chief Engineer of the petition to relocate the automatic fire alarm whistle.

The Johnson Bequest.

The Committee on Poor reported an order authorizing the City Treasurer to receive the bequest of the late C. C. Johnson, which together with resolutions was adopted.

Dumping Places.

The Committee on Health reported an order establishing dumping places as follows:

Ward One,—Bigelow street, or on the grounds of the city poor farm.

Ward Two,—On the land adjacent to South street near Sumner street.

Ward Three,—On land adjacent to Liberty and Penn streets.

Ward Four,—Bates avenue swamp.

Ward Five,—On land adjacent to Newport avenue, near the machine shop.

Ward Six,—Teel pond.

The Committee recommend that the Committee on Ordinances be instructed to frame an ordinance regulating the same.

Ordered to second reading.

Amount to be Assessed.

Councilman Thompson offered an order, that the sum of $125,842, together with $2 for each poll, be assessed and raised upon the polls and estates of the city. Also that the City Treasurer be authorized to borrow $148,000 in anticipation of taxes.

Order passed to be ordained.

Atlantic's New Engine House.

The first item in the calendar was the order to borrow $1700 for a new engine house in Ward Six, which took its second reading.

Councilman Thompson desired to hear from the Committee on Public Buildings.

Chairman Hall said the action was taken in answer to a large petition from citizens of Ward Six. It proposed to take it out of the woods, so to speak. It should be more centrally located to give good fire protection. A chemical had got to be on hand immediately to do service. As a voting place it was out of the way. There was a pretty unanimous feeling for a change.

Councilman Faunce believed those who located the present house should have had a chromo.

Councilman Fallon queried how much it would cost to move the present house.

Councilman Hall did not think it practical, as streets were too narrow.

Councilman Wilde wished all councilmen had viewed the location. All would then concede the desirability of moving. Out of 300 buildings in the ward not over 15 were farther west. On the west of Hancock street the valuation was but $190,000 against $820,000 on the east. The churches, schoolhouses, depot and stores were all on the east. The progress of the building was eastward, some 30 being built in that direction last year. They should have better fire protection. The amount called for was a reasonable one. The voters were also entitled to a more convenient ward room. It should not be the policy to wait. The city can never purchase a central location as cheap as it can today.

Councilman Sherman thought the city should be ashamed of the present house.

Councilman Read believed it was not so much a question of looks as convenience. The principal want was a better voting place, and he thought Ward Six should have it.

Councilman Burke favored a new house. Ward Six was now the least protected from fire of any ward in the city.

Councilman Thompson should, on the information gleaned, favor the appropriation.

The order was passed to be engrossed, and under suspension of the rules unanimously passed to be ordained.

Betterment Assessments.

The sections of Chap. 50 of the Public Statutes, whose adoption the Committee on Ordinances had favored, was read twice.

Councilman Sherman was opposed to their engrossment. He said it would not be a square deal, and would not accomplish what was expected. Assessments could not exceed one per cent. of the valuation, and in many cases where sidewalks were most needed the revenue would be insufficient. The city should build the sidewalks.

Councilman Hall moved to lay order on table, which was seconded by Councilman Jones, and prevailed.

Opposition to Planking.

The order granting permission to build tramway at Quincy Neck was read twice.

Councilman Green opposed granting permission to plank, and moved an amendment. It was inconsistent of the Committee on Streets which had vetoed plank sidewalks.

Councilmen Duffield, Jones, Fallon, and Newcomb opposed any amendment, and it was defeated.

Order engrossed, and under suspension of rules passed to be ordained.

Street Light Loan.

The order to borrow $4,100 for additional light was read twice.

Councilman Newcomb opposed engrossment. Thought the Council would not be justified in borrowing for running expenses. The increase in light should be gradual.

Councilman Burke did not consider lights a luxury but a necessity, owing to the poor condition of the streets.

Councilman Fallon advocated lighting the city better.

Councilman Green opposed borrowing for what would be burned up this year.

Councilman Sherman said that the city as now lighted, benefitted the few at the expense of the many. Would either abolish the present lights and go in darkness, or attempt to light the city. He and Councilman Jones arraigned the Mayor for not making the sum larger in the budget.

Councilman Thompson favored better lighting. Present arc lights were not well placed and were not put up high enough.

Councilman Faunce believed incandescent lights to be the best a city could use.

Councilman Hall thought the greatest objection was to borrowing the money, but in this instance he would favor doing so.

Councilman Green spoke a good word for the Mayor. With the amount that could be raised limited it would have been difficult to have squeezed out $4,000.

The order was passed to be engrossed. Councilman Sherman wanted the rule suspended that it might take the final reading, but two-thirds were not in favor of so doing.

Thinking of Vacation.

Councilman Green gave notice that he should at the last meeting in June move to suspend the meetings until October.

Adjourned at 9.40.

A PROPOSITION.

The Cutter's Union Now Desire Manufacturers to Take Secret

BALLOT ON MINIMUM PAY.

A Substitute for the Proposition to Arbitrate—Manufacturers Expected to Consider Tonight—The Cutters Enjoying Sports and Entertainments.

The largest meeting of the Granite Cutters' Union was held in Hancock hall yesterday afternoon. The present situation was discussed for some time, and finally the proposition below was put before the meeting to be voted on. It was carried by a very large majority, and was presented to the committee of the manufacturers after the meeting:

"That your body take a secret ballot on 28 cents as a minimum price per hour, said proposition to be a substitute for arbitration."

The members of the Manufacturers' Association will meet tonight and they will act upon it. A number of the manufacturers think this is a fair proposition and it is thought that it will be accepted. If it is not acted on favorably tonight, everything points to a long struggle.

The men propose to give a concert tonight in Hancock hall, consisting of singing, dancing and speeches. They have procured a band to furnish music.

If the weather is fine this afternoon they intend to have base ball and foot ball games on the Plains. It is proposed to form a Labor Union in this city.

The Blacksmiths.

The blacksmith held a meeting last night and continue to be firm in their demands. They admitted 39 new members to their union, making in all nearly one hundred in this city.

Offer a Liberal Reward.

The Quincy Gas Light Co., should follow the Electric Light Co.'s example, and offer a liberal reward for the apprehension of the persons who make it a business of breaking the glass in the street lights. There are some gas lights in Wollaston which have not had a whole light of glass in them, twenty-four hours at a time, for over two years. Chap. 203, Sect. 76, of the Public Statutes provide that "whoever willfully or maliciously extinguishes a lamp, or breaks, destroys, or removes a lamp or lamp-post erected on a bridge, sidewalk, street, highway, court or passage, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

This Morning's Court.

Philip O'Brien of Quincy, for being drunk, paid a fine of $3 and costs.

Patrick Barry of Weymouth, for being drunk, fined $3 and costs. In default of fine was committed.

A new telephone has been brought out in England which is said not to infringe upon any existing patent. It is of the most simple construction, consisting of an electro-magnet and celluloid diaphragm.

—A benefit for Miss Pauline Hammond, Roxbury, was given in the Dudley street Opera House last evening. There was a full house.

—An English syndicate has purchased five rubber factories at Trenton, N. J., for $3,000,000.

—A scheme is on foot to establish penny postage throughout Great Britain and the United States.

—The State railways in Italy, according to official estimation, increased $34,000,000 in their value during the last two years.

—The arrests for drunkenness in Great Britain the past ten years are said to have reached a total of nearly two millions.

King Humbert of Italy receives at least forty prescriptions a week for dyspepsia. Some of them come from the most remote quarters of the earth.

The tomato, which was pronounced by the first English subject who tasted one not many years ago as "not altogether nasty," has at least conquered England.

DON'T FORGET THE

Men's Sociable

—AT THE—

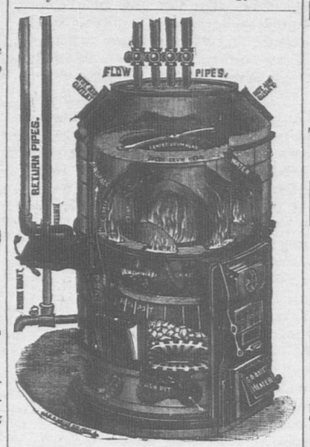
Congregational Church, Wollaston,

THURSDAY EVENING.

Admission 15c., including Supper and Entertainment.

SUPPER AT 7 SHARP.

May 6. Per order Committee. 1t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell,

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

The Fragment Society

Of First Church, will hold in the Chapel, its

Annual May Fair,

Tuesday and Wednesday,

MAY 6 and 7.

Doors will be opened at four o'clock for the Sale of

Fancy and Useful Articles, Aprons, Works of Art, &c., &c.

AFTERNOON TEA

TUESDAY FROM 5 to 8 O'CLOCK.

To be followed by

Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works

— ON —

Wednesday Afternoon at 4.45.

There is to be given an

Entertainment by Children.

SUPPER FROM 6 TO 7.

The Children's Entertainment will be repeated in the Evening at 7.45. Ice Cream, Lemonade, etc., etc.

Music, Grab Bag and other Attractions.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

The ladies of the Society are requested to send refreshments for the "Afternoon Tea" at 2 o'clock Tuesday; and for the "Supper at 2 o'clock Wednesday.

May 3—1w May 5 and 6.

$25.00.

THE above reward will be paid to any one who will give evidence sufficient to convict any person of breaking globes or injuring the property of the Quincy Electric Light Company.

GEORGE VOORHEES, Superintendent.

Quincy, May 2. 6t

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.

April 8—1—26t p—4w

LAWN MOWER FOR SALE.

IT is nearly as good as new and will be sold at half price. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, April 26. tf

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.

April 8. 1—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

—BY—

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Cheap fares are a blessing that the people appreciate, and the railroads which keep this in mind are deservedly popular. The Fitchburg railroad has made a reduction in commutation tickets to Waltham which suburban people the same distance from Boston will not be slow to note. A new ticket has been issued good for twelve rides between Waltham and Boston, costing but one dollar and twenty-five cents. This is equivalent to about one cent per mile, which is cheap enough. Such a rate of fare is an inducement for the selection of Waltham as a place of residence by Boston people who desire to reside outside. If the Fitchburg can afford to carry passengers for one cent a mile, other railroads can do the same, and they probably will.

The Lawrence American has the right idea on the shorter hour movement when it says :—"We believe the movement for shorter hours for daily work is one to be commended, and that the time has come when another reduction may safely, in the interest of all classes, be made. The wisdom of the reduction of some years ago to ten hours has been amply justified, but it would seem that the claim made by some organizations, for a cutting off, at once, of one-fifth of the present day's length, is too radical to be effected at one movement. Let us have one hour knocked off, and allow business to adjust itself to that, and await the experience of the result."

Iowa has had a law under which liquor brought into the state in original packages could be confiscated. The supreme court of the United States, Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer dissenting, have decided that the law is an interference with interstate commerce and unconstitutional. The third party Prohibitionists will be likely to make an argument from this decision to the effect that Prohibition must be incorporated into the national constitution or the state laws will be rendered inoperative through the inability of the state to stop the importation of liquor. This argument has already been used.

Fashion notes say hose will be worn longer. Cohasset is a fashionable town, but the selectmen are to have the fire hose now on hand cut into twenty-five-foot lengths and the 1,500 feet ordered cut into the same lengths. This is something unheard of in fire department circles. The reason given, is that they are to have it in shorter lengths so that they will not be obliged to build so high hose towers on the buildings. The firemen feel quite indignant to think they will be obliged to handle such hose with its extra added weights, owing to the couplings.

The Cardiff Coal and Iron Co., have decided to conduct another great excursion to Cardiff, Tenn., some time in June. As Messrs. W. P. Rice and others connected with this enterprise, are accustomed to do nothing in a second-class way, the forthcoming excursion will doubtless rival the success of that of last week. It is expected that by June the results of the present active building operations will be manifested in the erection of a number of blocks and many dwellings.

Cheer up veterans, and grow old as fast as you can, tho' its something new under the sun to find an inducement that will put a premium on old age. The bill giving every soldier of the civil war a pension of $8 a month, after he is sixty years old, has passed the lower branch of congress and will undoubtedly pass the upper.—*Northampton Herald.*

A project is on foot at Omaha which, if carried to accomplishment, will revive in a measure the old merry days of river traffic. A number of business men propose to establish a river fast freight line between Omaha and Pittsburg. The trip will be made in fifteen days. The steamers will be broad and powerful, drawing no more than 28 inches of water.

If anything is left of Charles Emory Smith to reach the Russian capital to which he has been accredited as minister, it will only be by a special act of mercy on the part of divine Providence. He had a round of dinners before he left the country. He tarried in London briefly after he arrived on the other side. Here more state dinners. Next he crossed the channel, and made a friendly call on the minister to Holland on his way to St. Petersburg. Here the most gilded and gorgeous indigestion of the whole trip awaited him. His countrymen at home will be solicitous about his health for some time to come.

At last justice has been done to brave old Gen. John C. Fremont, and he is now a retired major general, with the pay belonging to that rank. The general and his accomplished wife have been very poor for many years. An impressive scene occurred while the bill retiring him was before the house. This was when Gen. N. P. Banks, snowy haired and venerable, made a speech warmly championing the bill. Gen. Banks was speaker of the house in 1856, when the Republican party was born, and Fremont was its first presidential candidate. Then the war came. Both Fremont and Banks became Union generals. After the war was ended Banks was returned to the house as a representative. Last year, after a vacation of several terms, he was elected again, and now, 74 years old, it is his privilege to help put Fremont on the retired list as major general.

Public Defenders.

Mr. W. F. Aldrich is a gentleman who has large mining and other interests at Aldrich, Ala. He and his wife, formerly Mrs. Josephine Cables, of Rochester, N. Y., use much of their wealth in philanthropic enterprises.

Among other things they believe the administration of justice is very one sided in civilized countries. They are inclined to think, in brief, that free government in this country means a government of rich men, by rich men, for rich men, the poor, the women, the children, Indians and other unfortunates not being people at all in the popular sense of the word.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich declare that especially in a law trial a poor person without friends is almost certain to be convicted, whether guilty or not, under the present administration of justice, or injustice, as they incline to think it often is. Judge, jury and state's attorney are paid by the state, and are all on the side of wealth and power.

For this reason the philanthropic pair propose to be two out of twenty who shall give $5,000 each as a fund to secure the appointment of public defenders, lawyers of brilliant powers and established reputation, to conduct the defense of accused persons who are too poor to secure the services of able lawyers for themselves. Ultimately, when laws can be passed to that effect, these public defenders, as the promoters of the plan hope, will be employed by the state and paid by the state, as the prosecuting attorney now is.

Retaliation from China.

China is a slow country, but the people there have heard of the enumeration act which passed the United States house of representatives in connection with their brethren in this country. By the provisions of this bill, after the coming census is taken, every Chinaman entitled to residence in the Union must carry with him a certificate in which his person is accurately described. The certificate is to be given him by the census enumerator, and this alone shall be evidence that he is entitled to remain here.

There never was any likelihood that the bill would pass the senate. Protests from citizens have been sent to congress in which it is characterized as "absurd, barbarous, unchristian and cowardly." Moreover, one of the senators, who is equal any day to a speech a week long without half trying, signified his intention of making "a few remarks" on the bill. Therefore it would have been talked to death in any case.

But the effect of even such a proposed law has been disastrous to American trade in China. It apparently has not occurred to us that China might retaliate. She has done so to some extent already. The young emperor has issued a decree that all Americans who have gained their residence in his realm shall be permitted to remain, but no more shall come in. The American trade with China is no small item in the increase of our wealth. China silks are at present the most fashionable fabric. The destruction of all trade would be one of the first effects of Chinese retaliation.

The idea of what China could do in case of war would of course cause an American to smile. Well, the Chinese army is being equipped rapidly with all the appliances of modern fighting. There are 300,000,000 Chinese. There are at most 65,000,000 inhabitants of the United States. The Liliputians succeeded in binding Gulliver hand and foot with their slender threads so that he could not move until they released him.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

Senate and House Adjourn in Respect to His Memory.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Members of Both Parties Unite in Praising the Worth of Kentucky's Representative.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—There was only a short session of either house, congress having adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Beck. While death has been busy among representatives for the last two years, there has been no death of a United States senator while in service during a session of congress since that of the lamented Logan. The senator who died in office immediately preceding Gen. Logan was Mr. Miller of San Francisco. Prior to that a very considerable period had elapsed without a death in the senate. There have been a number of ex-senators who have died within a comparatively recent period, but death has spared the active members of that body.

The tributes of respect to Mr. Beck are universal. Members of both houses and of both parties who knew him, and all except the younger men did know him, admired him as a man. His political opponents were always glad to yield to him that much of praise that he was ever an honorable foe. He was an open fighter. Every one knew just where to find him. He approved no covert method, and was restive at dubious methods in politics.

The statement that has gone out to the effect that Mr. Blackburn would deliver an eulogy in the senate over the body of his dead colleague was incorrect. Mr. Blackburn has never had such an intention. Moreover, the friends of the dead senator stand now too near the open grave to indulge in eulogy. Mr. Blackburn, indeed, in the brief and tremulous tribute which he paid to his colleague in the senate, said: "It is not my purpose at this time to speak either of him or of the great services which he has rendered to his country. In the freshness of the sorrow, the love which I bore him would blind with its tears." That is the sentiment of all the friends of the late senator in both houses.

It was the purpose of the committee of arrangements that the body of the late Senator Beck should lie in state at the Capitol from the hour of adjournment until the services, but Maj. Goodloe, the son-in-law of the deceased, came to the senate and informed the committee that his wife, the daughter, did not wish to have the remains left in the great Capitol building all night. On the casket there is a St. Andrew's cross of orchids and hawthorn, and, in token of his native land, which he loved so well, there is a spray of Scotch heather in the coat lapel.

Massachusetts has a representative from both houses in the committee which will accompany the remains to Kentucky, Mr. Dawes from the senate and Gen. Banks from the house. Mr. Dawes was chairman of the committee on ways and means in the house when Mr. Beck, a new man in congress, first won his spurs as a debater and as an earnest student of the tariff. Their relations have been friendly from that day to this.

Mr. Beck's Successor.

Although Mr. Beck has been dead but three days, and is not buried, Kentucky men discuss very freely the prospects of the succession. It appears that there are likely to be more candidates than those already mentioned. One who, it is said, will have much strength, is Mr. Lindsay, now a state senator, formerly chief justice of the state of Kentucky. There are five years of the unexpired term of Mr. Beck, so that the vacancy offers unusual attractions.

The usage in Kentucky would be to give a full term to the one who was elected to fill this vacancy. Ex-Congressman McKenzie of Kentucky is named as a candidate of strength. Another is John Mason Brown, one of the brave men of the south, who stood with Lamar, Gordon and others in behalf of the electoral count bill, and contributed much to the movement which averted disaster in the exciting days which followed the election in 1876. There are suggestions that Carlisle may not be a candidate.

The Funeral.

The committee of arrangements of the house of congress and the pall bearers met at the house of Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, 219 East Capitol street, at 9.30 a. m. The honorary pall-bearers on the part of the senate were Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Hale, McPherson, Vest, Pugh and Gibson.

At 10 o'clock the body was taken to the marble room of the senate and there remained to be viewed by the public until 11:30 o'clock. The public passed through the reception room to the east door of the marble room and passed out at the west door of the senate lobby. After the two houses assembled in the senate chamber the body was taken there by the pall-bearers and committee on arrangements. The doors of the senate wing of the capitol were opened to the public at 10:15 a. m.

At 1 o'clock, upon the announcement of the presiding officer, the clergy conducted the funeral ceremonies. These were in charge of Chaplain Butler and Rev. Mr. Bullock, an ex-chaplain of the senate and a personal friend of the deceased senator.

As soon as the ceremonies were concluded, the funeral procession formed and marched to the Baltimore and Potomac station in the following order: The clergy, committee of arrangements, the hearse, the family and relatives, the senate, the house of representatives, officers of the senate and house of representatives; invited guests.

The special train bearing the remains of the late senator, members of his family and the committee of congress will leave at 3 p. m. for Lexington, Ky., over the Chesapeake and Ohio railway. It will consist of three vestibuled Pullman coaches. The funeral will take place at noon on Thursday.

Republican Plans.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—At the Republican congressional caucus it was decided to devote four days of this week, beginning with Wednesday, to general debate on the tariff bill and eight days additional for consideration of the bill by paragraphs.

Minor Mention.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. Stewart of Vermont introduced a bill in the house for the erection of a public building at Rutland, Vt., at a cost not exceeding $75,000.

Speaker Reed refused to entertain a motion to rush the river and harbor bill through under a suspension of the rules.

WORCESTER'S NEW THEATRE.

Cream of the City Attends the Opening. Financial Success Assured.

WORCESTER, May 6.—Last night the elite of the city gathered together to dedicate the new Worcester theatre, which takes the place of the old one, burned May 10, 1889. At least two-thirds of the occupants of the house were in evening dress, and the boxes were filled with people in full dress, making a brilliant scene. The general color of the house is very light, so that when the lights were turned on to their full strength, the interior became beautiful, every bit of color showing up through the ivory white urface. Plants and flowers added to the effect, and the tasteful draperies, together with the fine furniture, gave an air of refinement to the place, making it much more like an immense drawing room than a theatre. The play was Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," given by Frohman's company, and it was well presented. Managers Harris and Rock are fully satisfied with the opening, every seat and all the available standing room being occupied. The box office receipts were something in excess of $1400, and seats for the remainder of the week have sold well enough to insure a pecuniary success.

HE'S A GREAT WALKER.

Harriman Has Played Out Fourteen Horses and is Still in Good Condition.

LAMAR, Colo., May 6.—J. S. Harriman, who is trying to walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco within sixty-five days, on a wager of $10,000, arrived here last evening. He is now 1498 miles from the starting point and 320 miles ahead of schedule time. Since his last rest at Dodge City, he has covered in a day and a half 150 miles. His average has been about seventy miles in twenty-four hours. Accompanying him on horseback are Messrs. Drummond, Getshardt and McDonald. Fourteen horses have already played out, unable to stand the strain. Harriman is looking well and shows no appearance of fatigue, although he has lost twelve pounds in flesh since he started.

Pioneers Homeward Bound.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 6.—The California Pioneers of New England arrived here Sunday afternoon, and were met by the Pioneers of Alice City on the boat and were shown around the city and suburbs in carriages Monday and yesterday. Some of the New Englanders visited the Lick observatory on top of Mt. Hamilton, and others went to see the big trees in this vicinity. All seem delighted with the climate, beautiful scenery and the painstaking of the people to make the visit agreeable. The Pioneers left at 11 p. m. for the east.

The Bank of America Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—James Laird, a well-known resident of the western section of the city, swore out warrants for the arrest of Charles Menjez, the manager of the West Philadelphia branch of the Bank of American, and President Pfeiffer. In his affidavit Mr. Laird states that Menjez allowed him to deposit $350 in the West Philadelphia branch of the bank on April 30, and that both the manager and president knew that the bank was insolvent when he made the deposit. The defendants will be arraigned before Magistrate Clement on Friday.

New York Broker Disappears.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Broker Washington Quinlan has disappeared. He belongs to a wealthy and widely known family. Quinlan was understood to be worth a million dollars a year ago, and his friends say his losses since could not have amounted to over $100,000. His family could easily have helped him out of any financial difficulty had he applied to them. His disappearance causes much surprise. There were 12,600 shares bought in under the rule for his account yesterday, and probably twice that amount on his contracts are out.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 6.—In the senate various matters for the protection of employes and passengers on electric cars were referred to the next general court. The state board of education sent in a new apportionment of the income of the school fund. A bill came in for the control of electric wires.

In the house the resolve for a constitutional amendment to require a majority for a quorum was agreed to.

Hale Committed Without Bail.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 6.—Frederick Hale was arraigned in the district court here, charged with the murder of his brother Henry Saturday last. The prisoner admitted striking his brother, but said that he did it in self-defense. A plea of not guilty was entered. The case was continued for one week, and the prisoner committed to jail without bail.

New Branches at Columbia College.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The board of trustees of Columbia college, at their meeting, decided to establish a school of philosophy. A university council was also decided upon, to consist of twelve members. This is regarded as a step toward the establishment of a higher university education. The trustees propose to establish a chair of history.

Kimball or His Double?

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6.—A man believed to be Frederick Kimball, the Worcester, Mass., defaulter, was arrested here, and the Worcester authorities telegraphed to. He has been identified by J. Wood of Baltimore and by citizens of Providence, but while his resemblance is strong, he is not believed to be Kimball.

Collision in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The National line steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, ran into and badly wrecked the British schooner Bramhall, off Tompkinsville, while coming up the harbor. The Bramhall's crew were taken aboard the Helvetia. The Bramhall did not sink.

Private Bank Failure.

BERLIN, Wis., May 6.—The private bank of Charles A. Mather & Co. has closed its doors, the firm having made an assignment. James M. Hawley, the junior member of the house, has disappeared. The assets are placed at $110,000, and the liabilities at $100,000.

New Haven Invites Company.

NEW HAVEN, May 6.—The Baptist Social Union has appointed Professor W. H. Harper and Rev. S. D. Phelps a committee to invite the congress of Baptist ministers of the United States and Canada to hold its annual meeting in this city next November.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Forecast for Maine and New Hampshire: Slightly warmer; southerly winds; rain.

For Vermont: Rain; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain in frequent showers; southerly winds; slightly cooler.

STANLEY HONORED.

Medals Presented by the Geographical Society.

THE EXPLORER'S RESPONSE.

Report from Dr. Peters Which Shows That He is Not Dead—Premier Crispi Threatens to Resign—Foreign News.

LONDON, May 6.—The Geographical society's reception to Henry M. Stanley was held at the Albert hall last evening, and was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Von Hohenlohe, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Argyll, the Count of Paris, and a brilliant assemblage of the leaders of all classes of people. The princes of the royal family headed a triumphal procession which conducted Stanley and his colleagues into the hall.

The assemblage, which completely packed the building, rose en masse to applaud. The president of the Geographical society, in an appropriate speech, presented medals to Stanley. The explorer on rising to reply was presented with another outburst of cheering. In returning his thanks he said he hoped that the warm personal welcome he had received would be extended to the little that he could tell them. He then proceeded to narrate his adventures, assisted by a huge chart.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Stanley said that carpers had asked what was the utility of the expedition. To this he replied that the gain to humanity was great. The expedition had opened up a new, rich and productive region, and would enable them to teach millions of degraded human beings in the forest that in vegetable products they would find something of far vaster value than the flesh of their fellow creatures. As a Christian nation, he said, the English people ought to rejoice that the few thousand pounds lent to this work had rescued 400 persons from slavery and restored 250 to their homes in Egypt, and had delivered Emin from a stagnant state of impossibilities to the active service of a friendly nation. It was no exaggeration to say that every mile traversed would serve in the future to extend British commerce, industry and enterprise. Finally, they had extended the British possessions to the eastern limits of the Congo, adding territory covering thousands of miles without force of arms.

The Prince of Wales moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley, and the Duke of Edinburg seconded the motion. The medal presented to Stanley is of gold, and bears his effigy. Copies of the medal in bronze were presented to his colleagues, including Mr. Bonney, by the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Stanley is reported to have said to a press representative in Paris that he had been looking for a wife for twenty years without ever having had the time to find one.

DR. PETERS HEARD FROM.

Frequent Encounters with Natives, in Which He Comes Out Victorious.

BERLIN, May 6.—The Emin relief committee has received a letter from Dr. Peters, in which he says that he ascended the Tana river and camped from Nov. 16 to Nov. 26 in the Mamoni mountains. He made an attempt to bridge the Tana river, but failed and traversed the right bank to Kikuju, through Leikspia, and thence to Lake Baringo. Dr. Peters and his party had frequent engagements with the natives, and defeated them. They reached Mjemps, on Lake Baringo, on Jan. 7, and started for Victoria Nyanza on Jan. 13. The caravan comprised Dr. Peters, Lieut. Tiedeman, 50 porters, 10 soldiers, 3 camel drivers, 2 kitchen boys, 3 servants, 6 donkeys, 2 camels and 315 sheep.

English Record Broken.

LONDON, May 6.—At the meeting at Alexandra park for the first time in England, the American principle of timing by seconds was introduced. The meeting was a great success. There was some heavy betting in favor of the Arab horse, Little Sionx, and Barnum's Boston Boy, both of whom were badly beaten. The race, which was for a challenge cup, run in mile heats, was won by Harry Walkis in 2:37, three seconds ahead of the previous English record.

Panama Canal Puzzle.

PARIS, May 6.—The Panama Canal commission report, after expressing regret at the unfavorable prospect, considering the cost of finishing the work, concludes that the best solution of the difficulty would be for maritime statutes to guarantee the interest on the investment. This, it says, would restore confidence, be a safeguard to the original shareholders and secure for the canal the dimensions required for an international highway.

They Have Faith in Boulanger.

PARIS, May 6.—The central committee of the National party held a meeting and resolved to continue the struggle and retain Gen. Boulanger as leader. In order to test the state of popular opinion in regard to Gen. Boulanger Mr. Laguerre intends to resign and recontest his seat in the chamber of deputies, to which he was elected as an advanced Boulangist and an intimate personal friend of the general.

Premier Crispi's Position.

ROME, May 6.—The senate, in the house debate on the charities bill, rejected the clause providing for church expenses. Premier Crispi thereupon declared that he would resign in order to decide the question of the dissolution of the cabinet or its reconstruction under Sig. Sacarro. His announcement caused great excitement.

Sultan's Subjects Uneasy.

ZANZIBAR, May 6.—The suspension of operations by the British East African company, owing to the pressure of England and Germany, has disquieted the natives, who fear that those countries desire to discredit and further confiscate the sultan's rights. The sultan loyally supports the company.

Fiendish Operations.

BANGOR, Me., May 6.—The person who has been operating on the horse of T. J. Cole, cutting off his tongue, driving nails into his feet and a file into his nostrils, seems to have transferred his attention to cows. Isaiah Ham, who lives on Forest avenue, has discovered that the tongue of his cow was also cut off. The horse and cow have been killed.

No Games at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—Ball games postponed. Buffalo and Cleveland (Players'); Pittsburg and Cleveland (National league).

KILLED IN HIS CELL.

A Murderer, Under Sentenced of Death, Riddled with Bullets by Lynchers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 6.—Willie Leaphart, the colored boy under sentence of death, was shot and killed by lynchers in Lexington jail Sunday night. The lynchers succeeded in entering the cell after shooting Leaphart once, and then were almost compelled to continue the shooting on account of his desperate resistance. Sheriff G. S. Drafts of Lexington telegraphed Governor Richardson as follows:

Last night about 2 o'clock a posse of men broke down the door to the sleeping apartments with a large hammer, took the keys from me by force, opened the jail door and shot Leaphart a number of times. I think several of the posse can be identified. The coroner has empanelled a jury to view the body and has telegraphed the solicitor to be here to-morrow at 9 a. m., to which time the jury has adjourned.

A witness of the occurrence says: "The men went directly to the jail after securing the keys, unlocked the main door and entered door after door until Leaphart's cell was reached. This they could not open with the keys. Leaphart watched the mob, and realizing that he would be killed seized a long iron rod and waited the attack. As the lynchers shot through the grating of his cell he fought like a maniac, wounding one of the party. Some 500 shots were poured into the cell and the man was literally riddled with bullets, which were picked up afterward in the room in handfuls."

Posted on a tree in front of the jail was the following:

Governor Richardson and Judge Wallace are responsible for lynch law in Lexington county. Our wives and daughters must and shall be protected at any and every hazard.

In the cell with Leaphart was another prisoner named Forster, a bogus detective, who got the first wound in the fray, being shot through the arm. Forster shouted out: "Gentlemen, if you don't want to kill us both, for God's sake let me out."

THE STRIKE OUTLOOK.

No Change in the Situation at Boston—Reports from Elsewhere.

BOSTON, May 6.—There is little material change in the Boston carpenter's strike. The number of men continuing idle constantly decreases. The freight handlers and longshoremen threaten to not handle the goods of J. P. Squire & Co. unless they grant the demands of their men now out on strike.

Grand Victory at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The great carpenters' strike is settled. The necessary papers were signed and ratified by both sides concerned in the arbitration. The journeymen have achieved an almost sweeping victory.

Notes.

Labor agitators are being blacklisted in Leipzig.

The situation among Illinois miners is unchanged.

Barcelona strikers are fighting among themselves.

Several Berlin employers are to abolish Sunday labor.

A general lockout in the Bath, Me., shipyards is imminent.

The Spanish strikes are collapsing, except in Barcelona and Valencia.

The London press agree that Sunday's labor demonstration was of an impressive and significant character.

The fight between the Knights of Labor and International Shoe Workers' union has broken out in a Lynn factory.

Strikers at Lille, France, assaulted a number of workmen and smashed some machinery in a factory. They were dispersed by military.

German Socialists have introduced in the reichstag a bill for the protection of labor and the abolition of corn duties. They intend in future to join in the debates of the committees of the reichstag.

The striking carpenters of Philadelphia claim that the increase of 5 cents an hour which they struck for may 1 has been granted to nearly 2000 of the men, leaving less than 1000 now out. The large master builders refuse to make the increase.

Must Take Up the Tracks.

HARTFORD, May 6.—The supreme court gave a decision sustaining the peremptory mandamus issued by Judge Fenn of the superior court, in which the New York and New England railroad company, upon application of the Asylum street bridge commission, is ordered to take up its surface tracks on Church street.

Newark Going to Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—John P. Murphy, proprietor of the Cuban Giants base ball grounds here, said last evening that the Newark club of the Atlantic association, will locate in Trenton, beginning Friday next. Lack of patronage at Newark is assigned as the cause of the transfer.

Will Face the Music.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—J. Monroe Shellenberger, the Doylestown, Pa., lawyer, who ran away several weeks ago after swindling clients and farmers in Bucks county out of nearly $150,000, returned home last night and gave himself up to the sheriff of the county.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 5.

Buoyancy appears to have increased and trading recorded a marked improvement in the New York stock market. Atchison and the copper stocks were the features of the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	43⅞	Nor. Pac. pref.	81⅝
Central Pacific	35	Oregon Navi.	106½
Chi & Northwest	115	Oregon Trans.	49⅞
Del Lack & West	145¼	Pacific Mail	45¾
Del & Hudson	163¼	Reading	43⅞
Illinois Central	116¼	Texas Pacific	21⅛
Lake Shore	110⅜	Union Pacific	66⅞
Missouri Pacific	76	Wabash St. L & P.	18⅝
New Jersey Central	122	do pref	39⅞
New York Central	109½	Wheel & Lake Erie	30⅛
Northern Pacific	33¾	Western Union	85¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	7⅛	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	5⅜	Flint & Pere Mar.	38
Newport Land	5⅜	Maine Central	....
West End Land	26⅞	Mexican Central	24⅜
Atchison	44	N Y & N England	49⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	8¼	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	178½
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	67
Boston & Prov.	259	Wisconsin Central	31¾
Chicago, B & Q	109¾	American Bell Tel.	228
Central Mass	17½	New England Tel.	....
do pref	35	Erie Tel.	41½
Eastern	160	Mexican Tel.	95

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—FLOUR—Irregular; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Weaker; No 2 red 101 to 101½ elevator; No 3 red 94½c.

CORN—Weaker; No 2, 42½ to 43½c elevator; steamer mixed 42½ to 44

OATS—Lower; No 3, 33¼c, mixed western 33 to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw Dull; refined easier, granulated 6⅛ cubes 6 5-16c.

PORK—Steady; mess, old $12 25 to 12 75; do new $14 00 to 14 25, extra prime $11 00.

Girls' Tiers,

Sizes from 1 to 6 Years,

25c. Each.

Boys' Cuting Flannel Blouses,

25 Cents Each,

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

—BY USING—

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9—20t

SEASONABLE GOODS

—AT—

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black.

We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.

We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Tiers,
rom 1 to 6 Years,
. Each.
g Flannel Blouses,
ents Each,
— AT —
S. Hubbard's,
Hancock St.,
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adsworth & Co.,
Buildin booth.
Quincy.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 6.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1705—Quincy voted 34 to 5 against revision of Constitution of Massachusetts.

1797—Quincy adopted a "new method" for highway improvement and appropriated $200.

1809—Quincy voted to purchase new bell for First Church; one bought weighed 1,300; exchanged in 1811 for larger one.

1809—Road from "new bridge" to Training Field accepted.

1816—Quincy appointed committee to locate Town Hall and schoolhouse on Training Field.

1850—South Quincy depot burned.

World Wide.



J. G. BENNETT, SR.

1527—Charles, Duke of Bourbon, killed.

1605—Paul V made pope.

1682—Battle of Wimpfen.

1758—Birth of Massena, French marshal; died 1817.

1814—Oswego, N. Y., attacked by 1,600 British. Americans forced to retreat.

1835—New York Herald made its appearance as a one cent newspaper, under auspices of James Gordon Bennett and Anderson & Smith, a printing firm in Ann street.

1857—Death of Sir William Hamilton, philosophical writer; born 1788.

1859—Death of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, scientist; born 1769.

1861—Secession of Arkansas from the Union.

Classified.

The burning of the Whittier school building at Fortress Monroe a short time since recalls to mind an amusing incident which occurred there about the close of the war. At that time there was a mania among the colored people for education, and the school was made up of all sexes and ages. At the end of a year an exhibition was given to show what progress had been made, to which a number of prominent people were invited. The teacher stated that if any person in the audience wished to ask the students any question they could do so. A strapping big fellow, who wore only a shirt, trousers and pair of government shoes, was called on to read. He got along very well until he reached the word "biped." Here a gentleman in the audience interrupted, when the following dialogue occurred:

"My man, what is the meaning of the word biped?"

"A biped is a beast."

"Why is a beast a biped?"

"Because it has four feet."

"Are you a biped?"

"No, sir."

"Why?"

"Because I hasn't got four feet."

"What are you then?"

"I'se a cupid!"—New York Tribune.

The Cause of the Gloom.

"What's the matter, for heaven's sake?" exclaimed the frightened passenger, rising and groping helplessly about.

"Nothing, madam," replied the conductor of the Chicago suburban train reassuringly. "Don't be alarmed. Sometimes people think we've broke through into a tunnel, and sometimes they think there's a terrible tornado coming, but it's neither. The brakeman has just lit the lamps. That's all."

And the polite official cautiously felt his way along through the thick darkness toward the next car.—Chicago Tribune.

A Brutal Joke.

"Is there any change in your pockets?" she asked.

"Yes," said he.

"Well, give me some money."

"I haven't any."

"But I thought you said there was change in your pockets."

"So there is; there was money in there yesterday, now there isn't. What do you call a change?"—Merchant Traveler.

Catering to a Trade.

First Paris Artist—Vy you put zat salt in ze paint?

Second Artist—Eet is for a marine picture. I make zee paint salt; zen when ze Americans put zair fingers on ze water and afterwards put zair fingers to zair lips zay say, "Eet is wonderful! Ve almost taste ze salt of ze ocean. Zen zay buy."—New York Week.

At Her Old Tricks.

Amy—Well, Susie is engaged to Mr. Glagget at last.

Mabel—Yes; she fairly coaxed him to propose too.

Amy—That's just like her. In the literary society debates at school she was always begging the question.—Judge.

Getting the News at the Waite House.

"What is the news in the papers this morning, my dear?" asked the president.

"You are laid up with the influenza."

"Really? I'm very sorry to hear it."—Racket.

The Return of the Heir.



Dog Face (recently with the Wild West show)—Bon jour, mama. Just back from Paris, y' know.

Spank with the birch (to her husband)—You hold. I lick him.—Life.

A Tale.

He lived a life of calm content;
Unknown quite he came and went;
At noon he opened up his store,
At night with care he locked the door.
Sometimes he dropped a little sigh
Because nobody came to buy.
"And yet," he thought, "this quiet ease
Has much about it that should please."
His bank account he'd most gone through,
And then he said, "This will not do;
I'll have to work to swell its size—
I guess I'd better advertise."
—Washington Post.

THE CANADIAN ROAD MAKERS.

They Are Doing Good Work in a Systematic Way.

It would be impossible for any town to bear the expense of macadamizing all its main roads at once. The cost would eat up the entire property of the town. Such a proposition is manifestly absurd on its face. But the cost of macadamizing a short portion of the main roads of the town each year, in pursuance of a complete plan which would spread the work over fifty years, would not be great. It would not be so great each year as the cost of maintaining the extra teams which bad roads compel farmers and teamsters to maintain.

In many parts of Canada they have as good roads as Europe—roads which are a daily blessing to every traveler, and which invariably draw from the visitor of New England habitat the wonder how so poor and sparsely settled a country as Canada can have so much better roads than thickly settled, rich New England. The answer is simple: The Canadian road makers began with an intelligent plan and purpose. For years they have been macadamizing as much road as their means would allow. Every season great piles of stone are broken and heaped all along the roadside. When a hole develops itself enough of these broken stones are taken from the nearest pile to mend the defect while it is slight.

When the road making season comes on, what is left of the broken stones is used to extend the macadam. Every year the area of good roads extends, and every year the good roads grow better. If, fifty years ago, the business of road making in this little state had been undertaken with a similar purpose and pursued with similar economy and skill, there would not today be a single mile of bad, or even poor, road in Connecticut. If a similar plan should be adopted this year, another half century would see the same result, without any appreciable yearly increase in the cost of road making, and with a constantly decreasing expenditure for horse flesh and wagons.—Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Convict Work on County Roads.

A correspondent of The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks that it would be a good thing in all respects if persons undergoing confinement for minor offenses were employed in bettering the condition of county roads. He says:

"The proposition to work the county roads with jail prisoners convicted of misdemeanors seems worthy of public attention. The city is hardly less interested than the county in having good county roads, especially near the city, for not only do many of our citizens use them, but upon their condition depends the cheap and quick delivery of the larger part of what we live on. With better roads we can have better and cheaper meats, vegetables, fruits, milk and butter; cheaper hay and corn for our stock, less wear upon every city wagon or carriage that goes into the country. Besides, the people of any city have a direct interest in the building up of the country immediately around it.

"The market gardeners around Chicago maintain many hundreds of the business houses of that city. I suspect that $10,000 expended annually by the city of Louisville in keeping up good roads extending, say, five miles from the city limits would yield benefits to the city five times greater in proportion than any sum we could expend upon any railroad. And yet the benefits from railroads are so great that we have wisely expended many millions in creating them. It may be said that the country should build its own roads.

"But many cities find it to their own interest to build railroads into counties the people of which do not contribute a dollar toward building them. May it not likewise be to the interest of Louisville to develop, by roads, the country around her, even if the country people do not see the importance of it?

"Our county roads are now worked by the people who live near them. If they should be worked by the jail prisoners there would be no interference with our city working men. On the contrary, it would only benefit them by giving them more and better and cheaper food. As it is the prisoners are useless, cooped up and being diseased. To work such as are able bodied would be better for them and a great gain to both country and city."

No Central Supervision Provided.

A bill pending in the Pennsylvania legislature provides for a uniform road tax of seven and a half mills, to be raised in each county by a board of road commissioners, and expended under their direction by a county engineer, provided that not less than 40 per cent. of the road tax shall be expended in macadamizing or other permanent improvement. The act further provides that the county engineer shall be appointed by the court of common pleas, that the roads shall be classified into highways, roads and lanes, that the county shall be subdivided into districts, each in charge of a supervisor, and that he shall make plans and specifications for all work upon roads, and report at stated periods concerning the same. The only defect in the proposed plan is its failure to provide some central supervision for the entire state, so that the roads should be constructed and maintained on a uniform system in the different counties.

Pennsylvania Suggestions.

The Pennsylvania state board of agriculture, in session at Bethlehem recently, spent one day discussing the matter of getting better roads, and finally voted suggestions for road legislation as follows:

First—Privilege of working out road taxes to be repealed.

Second—Supervisors to employ labor where best value can be obtained, preference to be given to home labor.

Third—That all commodities of equal value shall be taxed at the same rate as real estate.

Fourth—That some efficient head in each county shall be appointed to prepare plans and supervise the work of road building.

AFTERWARD.

I heedlessly opened the cage,
And suffered my bird to go free;
And, though I besought it with tears to return,
It nevermore came back to me;
It nests in the wildwood, and heeds not my call;
Oh, the bird once at liberty who can enthrall?

I hastily opened my lips,
And uttered a word of disdain
That wounded a friend, and forever estranged
A heart I would die to regain;
But the bird once at liberty who can enthrall?
And the word that's once spoken, oh, who can recall?

—Virginia B. Harrison.

THE FAKIR.

"You are invited to be present at the resurrection of our friend Athanase Chapuzot, artist, which is to take place at his own residence, Rue de Venus 22, Batignolles, Monday, Feb. 15, at 10 p. m., precisely."

The resurrection of Chapuzot!

How is this?

Chapuzot was then dead! I thought he had simply gone to America!

What strange adventure is this?

"Parblen," said I musingly, after a few moment's reflection. "Why puzzle my brain over it, when a few hours' patience will explain the whole matter? Yes, today is Monday, Feb. 15, 10 o'clock in the morning.

"Let us wait!"

I did wait, but very impatiently, and at 9:30 in the evening was at 22 Venus street, Batignolles, in the little court at the end of which stood the well known pavilion inhabited by Athanase Chapuzot for the past ten years.

The door was ajar. I ascended the winding and creaking stairway which led to his studio with a rapid step and found myself in the presence of five persons. One of these approached me and extended his hand. This was Durocher, the notary. Upon a sofa in the back end of the studio I recognized Dr. Pourpardot and the sculptor, Roger Lacost, seated close together conversing in a subdued tone. All three, like myself, were intimate friends of the artist Chapuzot. Near the window stood two persons erect, motionless, observant. As I strained my eyes to distinguish their features Durocher, with a slight ceremonial gesture, presented us, saying as he did so:

"Messrs. Stockfish—

"Stockfish & Co., Boston, Mass., U. S. A."

The Messrs. Stockfish both bowed politely.

I did the same.

"Gentlemen," said Dr. Pourpardot, on rising from the sofa, "our number is now complete; we will proceed to remove the seals."

"What seals?" I demanded, with the air of one considerably mystified.

"A very proper question," said Roger Lacost, coming forward; "we must not forget that our friend here knows nothing about the matter. It belongs to you, Durocher, in your legal capacity, to explain to him what has thus far transpired."

"Which is as follows," replied the notary. "Four months ago we were here, Pourpardot, Lacost and myself, guests of Chapuzot to a social tea. You were absent from Paris, and consequently could not be included among the guests. These two gentlemen, the Messrs. Stockfish, picture dealers of Boston, presented themselves, on a matter of business, as they were to leave the next morning for America, and had nearly concluded a large transaction with our friend. A few minutes before their arrival Chapuzot, who had been present the evening before at one of Pourpadot's clinic lectures, spoke with a lively appreciation of the singular cases of catalepsy he had seen there. The conversation was continued after the arrival of the two merchants, and Pourpardot, in proof of his theory and assertion, referred to the practice of the fakirs of India, who permitted themselves to be interred while living and were resuscitated ten or twelve weeks after.

"This statement was received with general expressions of incredulity. The Messrs. Stockfish especially refused persistently to put any faith in it, and pronounced the whole thing a mere feat of skillful jugglery and collusion. Whereupon Chapuzot, with whose impetuous temperament you are all familiar, cried out:

"'Do you doubt it, gentlemen? Well! I will lay a wager that I can furnish the proof.'

"'How?' was the anxious inquiry.

"'By repeating here in this wide awake Paris the wonderful feat of the "Indian fakirs."'

"'For what wager?'

"'Fifty thousand francs against the picture which you see here!' responded the artist.

"'Ten thousand dollars! Accepted!'

"'And when will the proof be furnished?'

"'In three months, at your next visit to Paris!'

"Now, Pourpardot, Lacost and myself thought at the time that the whole thing was a sort of grim joke, mixed up with some of Chapuzot's bravado.

"In this we were deceived.

"Chapuzot had spoken in all seriousness. Nothing could move him or in any way make him recede from his crazy purpose.

"At the beginning of December, when the Messrs. Stockfish had returned to Paris, our friend Chapuzot was fully prepared to enter upon the trying ordeal, having utilized the preceding three months in making the necessary preparations.

"With an unconquerable energy and admirable patience he had pursued, point after point, the method adopted by the fakirs of India. In the first place he had constructed a firm airtight box or trunk. This was carefully lined throughout with carded cotton on which rested finely prepared lamb skins with their wool.

"In this box he practiced remaining shut up, at first for a few minutes, then some hours, then some days. The time passed in this way, and he employed himself in meditating on divinity according to the inspiration directed in the sacred books of the Hindoo religion.

"Every day he also accustomed himself to remain suspended with his feet in the air and his head toward the floor, and curved the point of his tongue backward so as to cover the entrance of the larynx and interrupt his respiration. As to nourishment, he restricted himself to the smallest amount of vegetable diet, the quantity of which he reduced from day to day.

"The 14th of December last, at 8 o'clock in the evening, we were present here all five of us. The last conditions of the wager were made known by me in plain terms and the stipulated engagements of the agreement signed by both parties. Chapuzot was to remain two months inclosed in the box, completely deprived of air, light and nourishment.

"I now commit to our friend Dr. Pourpardot, whose medical status renders him more competent for the task, to detail to you what further was done."

"And in doing so I will be as brief as possible," said Pourpardot. "Athanase Chapuzot seated himself upon the floor, upon a square of linen, his limbs crossed, his face turned to the east. Then he began to squint, forcing the pupils of his eyes to converge by steadily fixing them on the point of his nose, inducing, as it were, a state of artificial strabismus. In a very few minutes magnetic catalepsy began to show itself. His eyes closed and his extremities became rigid. While this was occurring he distinctively gave utterance to the following words, which we all recognize as one line of a verse and the beginning of another:

Triomphes donc enfin cabales ennemies,
J'entrez spontanement——

He did not finish, but fell at once in a deep sleep. I drew near and plugged up both his nostrils with pieces of linen dipped in melted wax. This done I inclosed his whole person in the linen cloth on which he sat and tied the four corners over his head, like a sack. The knot made in this way was carefully sealed and stamped with the signet ring of the house of Stockfish & Co., of Boston. Finally we placed the body of our friend in the box prepared for its reception, which was closed and locked, and which Messrs. Stockfish also sealed and stamped with the signet ring, as before mentioned.

"After this we all left, carefully securing the door, of which the Boston merchant retained the key.

"For every person but ourselves, the artist Athanase Chapuzot had departed for America. We have today reached the 15th of February, 1890. The hour of 10 is about to strike. Our friend Chapuzot has been inclosed in this box exactly two months, and we propose now to proceed to release him."

"Where is this box?" I demanded.

"Under the piece of Oriental tapestry on which you sit," said Pourpardot.

I arose with a bound.

"You see, gentlemen," added the doctor, on removing the piece of tapestry, "the seals are intact as far as the box is concerned."

The box was now opened, and in a moment the body of Chapuzot, still enveloped in the sack, was placed in a large tub which stood in the middle of the room. A vessel filled with water simmered on the stove. Pourpardot filled a can with this warm water and poured it slowly on the top of the sack. He then broke the seal cautiously and revealed to our sight as he removed the linen cloth the corpse of Athanase Chapuzot, emaciated and shrunken like an apple exposed to the snows and frosts of the past winter.

"You can satisfy yourselves, gentlemen," said Pourpardot, "that the body is cold, that no pulse can be felt at the wrists, nor even in the region of the heart."

He then poured a large quantity of hot water on him, and commenced a vigorous friction or massage from head to foot. This done he applied a thick paste of almost burning temperature to the top of his head and removed the waxed tampons from his nostrils, opened Chapuzot's mouth and replaced his tongue to its normal position so as to admit air in the larynx.

After the application of the third hot poultice to his head Chapuzot moved slightly, and a feeble pulse was perceptible at the wrist. Soon after he opened his eyes and slowly gave utterance to these four words in a distinct voice:

"au pays des moines."

"He completes his distich!" cried Roger Lacost, "after sixty days' interval. This is marvelous!"

M. Stockfish had already drawn his plethoric check book from his pocket.

"Here is your check, monsieur," said he, handing a piece of bluish paper to Durocher.

"We have lost. We pay."

Stockfish junior touched the elbow of his brother and drew him to the corner of the studio, where they conversed a moment in a low voice. After a few minutes they returned to us, when the elder said:

"Gentlemen, your excellent friend M. Chapuzot must be at present very much fatigued. When he has sufficiently recovered will you kindly make to him a proposition from the house of Stockfish & Co. for his immediate consideration?"

"Certainly," said Durocher. "Please state it."

"This—that if he will consent to repeat in America this curious and interesting performance we offer him the sum of five hundred thousand francs for its presentation under the same conditions."

Athanase Chapuzot, completely recovered, has accepted the offer, and doubtless will before long present himself before an American audience in New York.—R. M. Denig in Paris Figaro.

Removal of Warts by Electrolysis.

Dr. Patrzek, of Oppeln, describes his method of removing warts by electricity. The wart is first thoroughly moistened with a warm solution of salt. Both needles are then thrust through it just above the surface of the skin, and the current turned on, one element after another being added until pain is felt. Five cells are sufficient. With most cases two sittings of five minutes each are sufficient to destroy the growth, which gradually dries up and falls away, leaving a surface at first slightly reddened, but which later assumes the appearance of normal skin.—Medical Review.

"OLD HUTCH" IN OFF HOURS.

The Master of the Chicago Wheat Pit Is a Close Student and a Good Talker.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, May 1.—When the market is active and the wheat pit on the floor of the board of trade contains a buzzing, shouting, screaming swarm of brokers, the eyes of those most deeply interested are not so much on the dial where the fluctuations in price are being constantly registered as on a grim and terror inspiring figure stalking about near the grand staircase. This is "Old Hutch," as he has been christened by those who have fallen in the fray. So large a percentage of the population bear the scars of wounds received in the wheat pit that the fame of B. P. Hutchinson as a financier is obscured by the notoriety of "Old Hutch."

Probably no prominent character in the west is more generally misunderstood than he. Even his enemies have to acknowledge that his most disastrous forays on the market have invariably been preceded by repeated warnings to the crowd to "stand from under," which, had they been accepted, would have meant safety. Unprejudiced observers can see plainly enough that what some of his rivals accomplish by means of trickery, luck and reckless "bluffing," this much traduced veteran owes to his extraordinary physical vitality, his phenomenal energy and a vigilance that never relaxes for a moment.

A very few of Mr. Hutchinson's business associates know him as something more than the terror of the wheat market, and they thoroughly enjoy his society. When 'change opens they stand aloof, for the "old man" is carrying in his mind the operations of a dozen brokers, who are reporting constantly how the battle wages in the pit. When the bell taps at the close the veteran stalks a little way up the street to his bank, the Corn Exchange. Here the loose ends of the day's business are picked up and some laconic general orders issued for the morrow. Toward 4 p. m. a few congenial spirits will be found in the Century club drinking in the wisdom that falls from the lips of "Old Hutch." But if any one expects to hear a word about how to get money out of wheat, or out of anything else for that matter, disappointment awaits him.

It is Thoreau, his favorite philosopher, Margaret Fuller, the dispersion of the races, the theory of evolution, the poetry of Browning, Tennyson, Dante, Shakespeare, evolution, religion, art, music, medicine—the whole range of subjects which appeal to the intelligence of enlightened humanity supply texts for the discourse of this wonderful man. His grammar is often faulty, and his pronunciation occasionally something to smile at. He sees the smile and affably explains how he never went to school a day in his life. But he has a rugged eloquence that never fails to impress those who listen. They know that this man, who is master of trade and finance, has read more books than the professors, and read them better; that he knows pictures and poetry better than the painters and the poets; that he has looked deep into the lives of the men and women of history and found in them more than their biographers dreamed of.

Often the old man holds forth on these matters, over an occasional glass of beer and cheese sandwich, until within an hour of dawn. Then his little audience crawls off to bed. But bed is not in the thoughts of "Old Hutch." He gives his big form a shake, and, going to the office of his favorite newspaper, buys the first sheet wet from the press, boards a horse car and is at the stock yards by sunrise. Usually a day thus begun makes history in the wheat pit. C. D.

The Apache's Nemesis.

FLAGSTAFF, A. T., April 25.—Old man Prior's long hunt on the Apache trail is ended. His body was found recently by two prospectors on the Colorado Chiquito, near Bill Williams mountain. But no Indian had rubbed him out; he had perished of exposure, having become too old to endure the privations of his lonely scouts in the mountains. Many years ago old man Prior had a wife and two children and a ranch in Arizona. One day he returned from a search for some lost cattle to find the mangled bodies of his wife and children lying beside the smoking ruins of his cabin. A band of Apaches had passed that way.

Old man Prior didn't say much, but he rode into the nearest town, bought a lot of cartridges and rode away into the mountains. From that day old man Prior was seen in the towns and mining camps of Arizona only when he was out of grub and ammunition. He would ask for a job at any kind of work, and would work hard for a week or two. Then he would spend every cent of his wages for cartridges and provisions and disappear.

In old man Prior's eyes every Apache was a hostile, on the reservation or off, and he adopted the Apache's own style of warfare—bushwhacked 'em when he caught 'em out alone. Many an Apache, on good terms with the government and drawing rations between raids, tumbled off his horse in some lonely canyon with one of old man Prior's bullets through his head. Old man Prior never talked about his hunts, nor much about anything else. He took no scalps, and there were no telltale notches cut in the stock of his rifle, but the old timers, who remembered the murder of his family, knew very well what sort of game he hunted, and not one of them would give him away to the authorities.

Settlers, who had suffered themselves from Apache raids, often fitted out old man Prior without asking any questions or demanding any work from him in return. They would fill up his cartridge belt, give him a supply of beans, flour, salt, sugar and tea and say: "Good luck, old man!" as he rode away. How many Apaches he wiped out no man knows. He had been growing feeble for some time and was unfit for the rough, hard life he led, but he had only one purpose in life, and he stuck to it to the end and died on the Apache's trail. A. K.

If new calicoes are allowed to lie in strong salt water an hour before the first washing the colors are less likely to fade.

City Government, 1890.



Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
	Term exp.	
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician.
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL. WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,
Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. David J. Barry.
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH, Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 6.

High water at 12.00 A. M. and 12.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.33 A. M.; Sets at 6.49 P. M.
Moon rises at 9.08 P. M.
Last Quarter, May 11.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

The weather is getting unsettled again and back in its old ruts.

The number of deaths thus far this week, is unusually large.

Mr. John Lavers of South Quincy, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Where is that bulletin board which was to be placed in City hall for committee meetings?

Another great improvement; the old dilapidated shed in the rear of City Hall is being demolished.

Mr. John Benzie of School street is suffering terribly with erysipelas. He has been delirious from the pain.

Miss Winifred F. Howard, having accepted a position as stenographer with a Boston publishing firm, will be succeeded at the Wollaston post-office by Miss Nesbitt.

Rev. George Benedict preached an excellent sermon on Sunday morning at the Quincy Point church, using as his subject, "Occupy till I come."

The machinery is being put into Mr. John R. Graham's new factory, and in a few weeks the busy hum of labor will be heard in that "historic" part of our city called "Dublin."

The heavy rain which accompanied the severe thunder storm Monday morning gullied out a large place in the sidewalk on Washington street, Quincy Point, in front of the estate occupied by Mr. James Dunn.

John, the six-year-old son of George O. Langley died this moning after an illness of two months. His sickness was of a very peculiar nature being a head trouble. The funeral services will be held on Thursday.

The Quincy High School team beat the Adams Academy's on the Greenleaf street grounds yesterday for the second time this season by a score of 11 to 6. The battery work of Reardon and McKay of the High's was the feature of the game.

There is considerable complaint because the sign Marion street, at the corner of Grand View avenue and Marion street, Wollaston, is facing Grand View avenue. It has caused so much inconvenience that Commissioner Alexander should have it changed immediately.

By referring to the deaths in another column, it will be noticed that Mr. Theodore Kellogg, who some forty years ago carried on the harness business in Quincy, died at Providence, R. I., on the 26th ult. He was a gentleman much respected, as was also his family, which consisted of a wife, son and daughter. The latter died some years since, and the son is still living.

It would be well if the Board of Health would look after the "Dump" on South street near the junction of Sumner. About a year ago a sign was put up there, but since then it has been pulled down by boys, and once more all kinds of refuse are being dumped there and neighbors think it would be wise to have it stopped, before the hot weather comes on.

Mr. George M. Wadsworth, who closes his labors this week as principal of the Willard school in this city, was surprised last evening by the teachers and janitor, who in testimony of the friendship which existed presented him with a pretty pitcher of Worcester ware, and a large artotype, subject: "John Alden and Priscilla." The latter had a rich, wide frame of chestnut.

The No Name Club.

The boys that were booked to play the Wollaston Jrs., do not go under the name of Atlantic Jrs. The captain said they did not go under any name. The real Atlantic Jrs. are Harris, c, McKenna, p, Priest, 1st b, Granahan 2d b, Callahan s s, Boisclare 3d b, Cunninghan l f, Pope c f, and Sullivan r f. They have ordered suits from Wright & Ditson and will appear in their new uniform May 17. May 3 they defeated the Crescents of Crescent avenue by a score of 30 to 20.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE

At the Quincy Point Church—Old Board of Officers Re-Elected.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Conference of Congregational Churches was held in the Washington-street Congregational church, Quincy Point, this morning and continued through the afternoon. The conference was very well attended in spite of the bad weather, the electric cars coming in for a good share of patronage.

At 9.15 a. m. the devotional services were led by the Rev. Dr. Deane, after which the Rev. Mr. Porter of Bridgewater, was chosen moderator. Rev. W. H. Bolster was chosen recording secretary for the meeting.

The records of the last meeting were read and accepted.

A committee was appointed to consider the next place of meeting, the following reverend gentlemen to make the committee: Revs. Palmer, Thompson, and Bolster.

A committee to nominate delegates to the General Conference, to consist of Revs. Haskins, Deane, and Palmer, was then chosen.

A report from the General Conference was read and accepted.

The report of Secretary Palmer on Standing Rules was adopted.

It was then voted to proceed to the election of a permanent secretary for three years. Brother Dyer of South Braintree, was the choice.

The treasurer's report, by Brother Carter, was read and accepted with thanks for his past services. Brother Carter was re-elected.

An Auditing Committee, composed of Rev. Mr. Deane, Rev. Mr. Haskins and Deacon Walker of Bridgewater, was chosen.

A Committee on Temperance, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Griffin, Rev. Mr. Chapin, Rev. Mr. Jones, and Brothers Holbrook and Lowry was re-elected.

It was voted to lay the motion to choose a committee on Sunday School work on the table.

In was voted to refer to a committee a communication from the General Conference; Thompson, Dyer and Labaree to be the committee.

Rev. Mr. Dyer a committee of the associated work of churches made a report which was accepted. Same committee re-elected.

A communication from the Swedish Congregational church in Campello was made to the conference by Rev. Mr. Thompson of Campello. It was then voted that the churches of the conference be requested each to take a collection for the benefit of the above church, to pay the debt of $1,000.

Voted to lay on the table the motion to devote the collection of the day to the Swedish church.

The order of services of the day was then entered upon. The topic for consideration was "The need of a higher spiritual life in our churches." The first speaker was the Rev. Samuel Bell of Whitman, who made a very eloquent address pointing out the dangers of sentimentality creeping to the front. Deacon King of Abington next spoke in a very earnest manner telling how he had prayed that the words he spoke in prayer meeting one night might fall where they would do good, and how his prayers were answered the next day by his finding his words had comforted one striving soul.

The next speaker was Mr. Morton of Randolph, who talked enthusiastically on the same subject. Mr. William Dyer of South Weymouth also gave some encouraging words.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to reports from the churches and of the Temperance and Sunday school committees.

A collation was served between 12.45 and 1.45.

The programme for the afternoon session:

1.45 P.M. Unfinished business.

2.00 Address by Rev. C. E. Amaron of the French Protestant College.

2.30 Discussion. Topic: The weakness and undeveloped power of the church. Opened by Rev. L. V. Price, of Brockton.

Collection for Home Missons.

Obituary.

Miss Annie E., daughter of the late George W. Beale, died at her home on Adams street, on Monday, after a long illness of several years duration, which she bore with patient resignation. She sacrificed her own comfort cheerfully, to promote the welfare of others, and an only sister is left to mourn the loss of one who was very dear to her.

Obituary.

Mr. Lucius H. Packard of Stoughton, died in that to town April 28, after a long and severe sickness of some three years duration. Mr. Packard was well known at Hough Neck where he owned some nice property and at his pretty seaside home he spent many pleasant days. He was greatly respected by every one who made his acquaintance.

Queen Victoria has written two books which have never been published. She was so annoyed at the criticisms of her published works, that she refused to have these manuscripts put into print.

The ice Trade Journal of Philadelphia, places this year's ice harvest in Maine, at 3,093,400 tons.

☞ One would hardly credit the statement that there was still a revolutionary pensioner on the rolls, yet we are assured by an exchange that there is in the person of Mrs. Caleb Curtis. She was thirty-three years her husband's junior, is now ninety-seven, and lives at Tophame, Me.' in good health, and with prospects of rounding out a century.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

As Viewed by a Quincy Boy While Drumming Trade

IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Not Exaggerated by Newspaper Reports—Whole Towns Destroyed—Great Loss on Louisiana Plantations—Rations Issued by the Governor.

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 1, 1890.—Many readers of the LEDGER would be interested to learn the facts of the floods in the Mississippi valley and its tributaries. The papers daily give accounts of the rise of the river and overflow of the country, breaking the levees, destroying lives and property. It has not been overdrawn. It is all the plain truth. The mighty Mississippi takes a turn every few years to see how much damage it can do. This time it has eclipsed the highest point by nearly a foot. In 1882 the river reached the highest point in its history. It was then this country passed through a great flood.

The river commenced to rise to danger point about the middle of March, and kept gradually rising until today it averages 50 feet above high water mark from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, La. Also it must be remembered that all rivers that empty into the Mississippi are in like condition. The country is overflowed from fifty to one hundred miles in every direction from Memphis, Tenn., to the Gulf of Mexico.

In many instances the levees which are built of earth, are undermined by rushing water and cause a break which may endanger a whole parish or county. The water rushes in and a whole town is destroyed in a few short hours. Last week the town and parish of Bayou Sara, La., were entirely wiped out; only the tops of buildings could be seen as you pass on a steamer. This was a thriving town with many happy homes; the people escaped with small effects on boats and rafts. Today the city residences, stores and business blocks are all submerged in water.

The writer took passage at Vicksburg to Natchez, Miss., on the steamer Carneal Goldman, named for a rich planter. This trip was very interesting. The steamer carries the United States mail and is a regular river boat, stern wheeler. The distance, little more than 100 miles, was made in eight hours, owing to the fast flowing river. The boat makes trips to carry produce and shipment of cotton from off the plantations, but at the present time there are no plantations in sight. Water, water, as far as the eye can see. Tall oak trees which stand fifty feet above the river level on the banks, now have only the tops out of water. Cabins, gin houses, supply stores and residences all under water four or five feet. The negro hands live in small cabins. These have to be placed on flooring raised. The family all stay and are happy, only waiting for water to drop.

The great loss is to the plantations. In many instances the rushing water carry away the cabins and other buildings; all kind of sights meet the eye. Cattle, mules and hogs are huddled together on the highest mound and have been for weeks past. Boats and dugouts are used by the negroes to carry feed to the live stock. For the plantation this means a great loss. The time has passed for the cotton crop to be planted, yet today the water stands fifty feet deep on some of the finest, largest plantations in the Southern states. The sugar industries of Louisiana are in the same shape.

The government and United States engineer corps have been busy repairing the levees, carrying lumber and sacks, used in many instances to save whole townships. They fill the cotton sacks with earth and sand which is brought in many cases over 100 miles. As a crevass is opened by rushing water the bags or sacks of earth are placed together. This is found to be the best for the purpose. They form a solid substance and have saved many lives and much property. Five thousand sacks were used and saved the parish of Concordia, La. The railroads have abandoned trains on many roads. The Mississippi Valley railroad have not run a train from Memphis, Tenn., to New Orleans for three weeks. Texas Pacific out of New Orleans and Illinois Central in like shape. Freight has not been moved for weeks in many places.

On the 30th ult. the governor of Mississippi issued ten days' rations for twenty-five thousand people, also Gov. Nichols of Louisiana issued rations for twenty thousand to be equally distributed. This will go mostly to the colored population, as they are never known as a race to save or accumulate property. The rations that are furnished by the State are not for the plantation hands or families, as each plantation takes care of its own help. The appropriation by Congress of $150,000 last week will be well spent and to a needy purpose.

On Wednesday, May 3, there will be held a convention at Vicksburg, Miss.; delegates from all points and cities in this country to advise means and plans for the future action of the stopping of floods. Many different views are expressed as to the best way of keeping the water down. Many advise a government appropriation to build levees, others supply reservoirs to hold the water back, others extra outlets by canals to the gulf, and others through a chain of lakes. Will hear more of it later by daily papers. It is probable the government will take interest in it. K.

☞ The Attleboro Daily Sun says, "Getting a dollar for eighty cents worth of work ought to be popular, it is quite brilliant financiering."

Some experiments by Prof. Haeckel of Marseilles show that kola is a drug of extraordinary powers of stimulation. The colonel of a regiment at Perpignan, dosed with kola, made the ascent of the Canigon mountain, 9137 feet, and felt quite fresh after his climb, which lasted twelve hours. He only halted once, and for twenty minutes, and ate nothing.

The papers are full of accounts of a silver centre-piece which is being manufactured for the Queen, and which contains 2000 ounces of silver. As there is already plate at Windsor Castle valued at upwards of two millions, it is difficult to conceive what the Queen can want of another centre-piece.

A. S. Clough, of Prescott, Ariz., drives a team of mules that are thirty-three and thirty-five years old, respectively. They are still good workers.

A pair of bantem chickens have been sold at the London Crystal palace for $500.

ENGLISH WAX WORKS
— AT —
UNITARIAN CHAPEL
TONIGHT.

Approved by all the crowned heads of Europe. Imported for this occasion only, by permission of Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston.
Quincy, May 6. 1t

Just received from the Factory 10 Cases of
BEALS'
Patent Cong. Calf Shoes.
The Best
$2.00 SHOE
in the City.
JOHN PAGE,
104 HANCOCK STREET.
CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
20—6t

DOG COLLARS
—AT—
FRANK F. CRANE'S,
4 CHESTNUT STREET.
20—6t

FOUND.

FOUND.—A large bay horse, with one white foot. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, on applying to L. T. TUPPER, Spear street. May 6—tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

BOARD and lodging for the summer in Wollaston wanted by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, to W. S. KEY, Wollaston. May 5—1t

WANTED.—5 operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to JOHN E. DRAKE & CO. M5t

WANTED.—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One pure Jersey Cow, 4 years old. Enquire of JAMES F. GAY, Atlantic St., Atlantic. May 5—3t

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

DIED.

ROBERTS—In Quincy, May 5th, Mr. William Roberts, aged 60 years.
LANGLEY—In Quincy, May 6th, John, son of Mr. George O. and Mrs. Jerusha H. Langley, aged 6 years and 8 months.
MEARS—In West Quincy, May 5, Nancy Mears, aged 75 years.
DUGGAN—In Atlantic, William, son of Mr. Cornelius and Mrs. Mary Duggan, aged 2 months and 28 days.
BATES—In Braintree, May 5th, Dorothy Russell, daughter of Mr. Charles S. and Mrs. Sarah H. Bates, aged 6 months and 17 days.
KELLOGG—In Providence, R. I., April 30th, Mr. Theodore Kellogg, aged 86 years. In the same city May 2d, Mrs. Hannah Kellogg, wife of Mr. Theodore Kellogg, aged 80 years.
BEALE—In Quincy, May 5, Ann E. Beale, eldest daughter of the late George W. Beale. Funeral private.
RUMBLE—In Boston, May 2, Oliver C. son of Mr. John W. Rumble, formerly of Quincy, aged 9 months.

BICYCLES
— AND —
TRICYCLES
of all makes and descriptions at lowest prices.
CASH or INSTALMENT.
A good durable Safety, ball bearing, new, $75.00.
Boys' and Youth's "The Dandy," $35.00.
Combination Safety for Ladies and Gents., all ball bearing, $105.00.
Samples seen at
A. L. BAKER, Quincy Agent,
40 Arlington St., Wollaston.
April 26.—tf 17—S&Tu,tf

Temple St. Fish Market.
Large variety of all kinds of
FRESH FISH,
CLAMS.
Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.
BENJ. M. BEVINS,
Quincy, April 30. 20—26t

H. C. KENDRICK,
Specie and Bill Broker,
31 State Street, Boston.
CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.
Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.
April 8. 1—26t

Specifications
For the
New
Willard
Schoolhouse
To be
Continued
In
Wednesday's
Ledger.

BOSTONS DOWNED.

Philadelphia Nationals Take a Game by a Margin of One.

BROOKLYN TAKES REVENGE,

And Has a Picnic with the Boston Brotherhood—Chicago and Brooklyn Win in the National, and Pittsburg and Philadelphia in the Players' League Games.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Philadelphia National League club outbatted and outfielded the Boston team in to-day's game, but notwithstanding this, it only won by the bare margin of one run.

Vickery got rattled in the eighth inning and the men from the Hub succeeded in tieing the score on three singles and two bases on balls. Gleason was sent in to pitch in the ninth inning and he succeeded in disposing of the visitors without counting. Two-baggers by Myers and Thompson gave the Phillies the winning run in the eighth inning.

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Burke, cf	5	1	2	2	0	3	0	0
Hamilton, lf	5	1	1	1	0	3	0	1
Myers, 2b	5	1	2	3	0	3	4	0
Thompson, rf	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Clements, c	5	1	3	5	0	7	0	0
Meyer, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mcnaulty, 1b	4	1	3	5	0	6	1	0
Allen, ss	3	0	2	2	0	4	2	2
Vickery, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
Totals	38	6	15	21	1	27	7	13

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	3	3	0	5	3	1
McGlone, 3b	5	0	2	2	1	1	1	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tucker, 1b	5	1	2	2	0	3	0	0
Hardie, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brodie, cf	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	2
Smith, 2b	4	1	0	0	2	2	2	0
Bennett, c	3	1	0	0	0	5	1	1
Nichols, p	4	1	2	2	0	0	2	7
Totals	37	5	9	9	4	24	9	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—	6
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Myers, Thompson, Clements 2, McCauley 2. Stolen bases—Philadelphia 1, Boston 1. Base on balls—Philadelphia 3, Boston 5. Struck out—Philadelphia 2, Boston 5. Umpire—Lynch.

Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 2.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The National league game between Chicago and Cincinnati was a pitcher's contest, and very stubbornly contested throughout. Cincinnati tied the score in the seventh inning on Baldwin's hit, sending Riley home. The game was called at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness, neither team being able to add to their score after the seventh. The general work of both clubs was fine, the few errors being occasioned by the heavy condition of the grounds and wet weather. Attendance 170.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago 2, Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Chicago 5, Cincinnati 6. Errors—Chicago 1, Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Foreman and Baldwin, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

Brooklyn, 8; New York, 3.

BROOKLYN, May 5.—Rusie was wild at Washington park. Pat Murphy gave him wretched support and the Bridegrooms walked away with Mutrie's tail-enders before 1323 spectators. An illegal delivery was called on Rusie once, the first decision of its kind on these grounds. Ladies were admitted free at the game, but they are included in the total attendance.

Brooklyn	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	—8
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, New York 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 7, New York 6. Errors—Brooklyn 2, New York 6. Batteries—Clark and Hughes, Murphy and Rusie.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Walks All Around Boston—Score, 20 to 4.

NEW YORK, May 5.—To-day's game between the Brooklyns and Bostons, of the Players' league, at Brooklyn, was a slugging match, at least on the part of the home team. Radbourn was batted hard throughout the game, the Brooklyns making no less than twenty-one base hits. Van Haltren, on the other hand, was very effective.

BROOKLYN	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Ward, ss	7	1	1	2	1	5	3	1
Joyce, 3b	5	3	2	4	0	1	2	0
Bauer, 2b	5	3	3	6	0	0	7	0
Orr, 1b	6	3	5	8	0	11	1	0
McGeachy, cf, rf	7	1	2	2	1	3	1	0
Seery, lf	5	2	1	2	1	0	0	1
Sunday, ct, rf	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
Cook, c	5	2	2	2	1	5	2	1
Van Haltren, p	6	3	3	4	0	2	4	4
Totals	50	20	21	33	4	27	20	8

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Richardson, lf	5	1	2	4	0	3	0	1
Stovey, rf	3	1	1	1	0	4	0	1
Nash, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	6	2
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	13	0	1
Quinn, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	1
Irwin, ss	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Kelly, c	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Radbourn, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Swett, c	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
Totals	36	4	7	10	3	27	17	20

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	1	7	—20
Boston	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	— 4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 10, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Ward, Bauer 3, Orr, Seery, Swett. Three-base hits—Joyce, Orr, Van Haltren, Richardson. Stolen base—Seery. Base on balls—Brooklyn 8, Boston 4. Base on errors—Brooklyn 1, Boston 3. Struck out—Boston 4. Double plays—Bauer, Ward and Orr; McGeachy and Orr. Umpires—Gaffney and Barnes. Attendance, 1116.

Philadelphia, 8; New York, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The New York giants put up a very poor fielding game and Philadelphia won easily. Hatfield, "Buck" Ewing and Gore acted as though they were out for practice instead of in a match game, and the other men did little better. John Ewing started in to pitch for New York, but his thumb was broken in the third inning in stopping O'Rourke's wild throw, and Crane finished out the game. Four hits and five runs were made off Ewing, and two hits and three runs off Crane. Buffinton pitched a steady game and was well supported. Pickett celebrated his last game with the club by making a three-base hit and handling everything that came in his way at second base.

Philadelphia	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0—8
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—4

Earned runs—New York 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 6, New York 9. Errors—Philadelphia 5, New York 9. Batteries—Buffinton and Cross, J. Ewing, Crane and W. Ewing.

Pittsburg, 13; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Players' league season here was opened to-day, the game between the Chicagos and Pittsburgs, postponed from Saturday, being played before 2600 people. The grounds were muddy and the weather cold and cloudy. The Pittsburg club had things all their own way. Staley was very effective, and only let down in the latter part of the game when Pittsburg had the game won.

Pittsburg	0	0	5	2	2	0	1	3	—	13
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg 8, Chicago 4. Base hits—Pittsburg 15, Chicago 14. Errors—Pittsburg 3, Chicago 6. Batteries—Staley and Carroll, King and Farrell.

Other Games.

At Hartford—New Haven, 12; Hartford, 5.

At Newark—Baltimore, 8; Newark, 4.

At Wilmington—Washington, 7; Wilmington, 4.

ROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Capitalists at Work on a Big Scheme for Shortening Railway Journeys.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—A Leavenworth, Kan., dispatch says: A big railroad scheme, with millions to back it, is on foot for a transcontinental short line from New York to the Pacific. The enterprise is in the hands of a body of English capitalists and American railroad men. The syndicate has been secretly at work for a long time. From Leavenworth to Denver the route surveyed two years ago, and known as the Denver Short line, will be used. The survey is thirty miles shorter than any of the existing lines of railroad now running into Denver. From Denver to Salt Lake City, the continuation of this survey, 200 miles is saved. The Denver Short line survey lies north of Topeka and Manhattan, Kan., and runs midway between the Omaha Union Pacific and the Kansas Union Pacific, through a rich territory hitherto untouched by railroads or railroad feeders. The prime object of the scheme, however, is to shorten time and distance between the Atlantic and Pacific railroads. Col. Hoar of New York, representing the syndicate, arrived here last week and attended a secret meeting of the Denver Short line directors held Saturday.

INDEBTEDNESS OF $300,000.

One of the Largest Mills in Providence Temporarily Embarrassed.

PROVIDENCE, May 5.—The Oriental mill, Alfred A. Reed and Gordon Reed, principal owners, is reported to be temporarily embarrassed. The mill is located on Admiral street, runs about 16,000 spindles, making a fine grade of Turkish toweling, and employs about 250 hands. The indebtedness is said to be about $300,000 and while none of the notes have been protested nor has payment of any claims been refused, a scrutiny of credits has led to such a feeling of uneasiness as to warrant a meeting of creditors. This was not a called meeting, and only about $130,000 of the indebtedness was represented. It was decided to call a general meeting of creditors for Thursday. Alfred A. Reed stated that the company would be able to pay every dollar within a year if the creditors would give them time to convert assets into funds. The standing of the firm has never been questioned, and the present movement is understood to have originated with some of the banks.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Smelting works at East Helena, Mont., have shut down.

New York judges oppose the abolition of capital punishment.

A club house in Barcelona was damaged by the explosion of a bomb.

A Spanish farmer has been captured by brigands and held for ransom.

A royal reception was tendered Mme. Patti on her return to her home.

The Boston coal-laden schooner W. H. Fredson is ashore at Block Island.

Mexico reports the incorporation of a $5,000,000 trust, the first in the Republic.

Shortstop Pickett is enjoined from playing with the Philadelphia Brotherhood club.

The influenza has made its reappearance in London, and many cases are reported in Warsaw.

William Waldorf Astor has given $5000 to the charitable fund of the New York Press club.

It is rumored that a new customs union is to be established between Austria, Germany and France.

An American syndicate is said to be seeking concessions from Russia for new lines of railways in Siberia.

Herbert Spencer, who has just completed his 70th year, is in better health than he has been for many years.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has been legally enjoined from holding its annual meeting in Cleveland, O.

The preliminary organization of the American Gas Investment company in Philadelphia, with a capital of $50,000,000, has been completed.

Max O'Rell received $10,000 for his fifty lectures in America this season. He has also been guaranteed $10,000 on his next book about this country.

The Berlin National Zeitung says: "Emin Pasha states that he could not assent to Stanley's desire to exhibit him in Europe like a rare animal."

William W. Bradstreet of Gardiner, Me., has given the public library there $1000, the income of which is to be used in buying books and magazines for the library.

Henry Sayles, one of the indicted aldermen of the board of 1884, returned to New York from Montreal. It is understood that the indictment against him will not be pressed.

A bill was introduced in the Dominion parliament enabling the Maine Central railway (an American road) to lease the Hereford railway in Quebec province in order to form an air line to Portland and Boston.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is to receive $10,000 for twenty lectures with Chautauqua assemblies this summer. His son, Frank De Witt Talmage, who is class orator at his college this year, is to lecture next season.

President Seelye of Amherst college has returned to his full work in conducting morning prayers and lectures to the seniors. He seems greatly improved in all respects and is taking hold of work with his old-time vigor.

Charles Emory Smith, the newly appointed American minister to Russia, has arrived in Berlin from Paris. He traveled from that city in company with Count Von Munster, the German ambassador to France, who went to Berlin on a visit.

An injunction was served upon Cashier Dunkle of the Merchant's bank of Atlantic City, N. J., by the son of Attorney General Stockton, restraining the bank from resuming business and to show cause why the affairs of the bank should not be wound up.

The indomitable Dr. Schliemann is working with a will at his task of laying bare all that the ages have left of old Troy. He has 250 men at work, and he has laid down a small railway, so that he is making rapid progress to the attainment of his object.

The queen's welcome to the city of London was a little marred, on her return from Aix, by the transports of a drunken woman, who broke through the ranks and cried that "she must speak to the old woman." The queen was horrified, and the police put the unfortunate subject in a cell.

Andrew Smith, a representative in the legislature Rhode Island received a stroke of apoplexy last evening while drinking a glass of soda water in a Hartford drug store. He died at about 10 o'clock. He was 44 years of age. He was business manager and junior partner in the firm of Clark & Smith, job printers.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1 NO. 26. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

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CLUBS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	B.H.	E.

BATTERIES:

REMARKS:

Signed.....

Address.....

For the convenience of our many juvenile base ball enthusiasts we publish the above blank, which will aid them in making proper returns. The scorer will please be careful and write plainly so that no errors will appear when published. We should be pleased to publish any and all games. Address all such communications to the City Editor of the DAILY LEDGER.

ANNUAL MAY FAIR.

Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works the Attraction Last Evening.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Great Credit Due to the Young Ladies on the Committee—A Children's Entertainment to be Given This Afternoon and Evening.

The Fragment Society of First church opened its annual May fair in the Chapel, on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, with an afternoon tea. Fancy and useful articles, aprons, work of art, etc., were for sale during the afternoon and evening.

The Bible class had in charge the evening's entertainment, and at about 8.30 the curtains were drawn to exhibit Mrs. Jarley's wax works.

Miss Mabel Adams acted as Mrs. Jarley, Mr. John Rose as her attendant, Helen Claflin was Little Nell. Mrs. Jarley's opening speech was brief, and to the point. She proceeded to introduce her figures with witty and original remarks.

No. 1. A real, true yankee, the only one of the previous collection which had been preserved from the gnawing tooth of time, a little the worse for wear and the better for oiling. He had peddled patent medicines in the desert of Sarah, and hung his hat and carved his name on the extreme top of the North Pole, and had just returned from King Arthur's Court where he had created a great sensation,—Mr. Albert Keating.

No. 2. In the desire to aid mankind the next figure was exhibited. She represented the children's friend, the parent's assistant, the mother's hope; the immortal Mrs. Winslow, a nurse of thirty years standing, holding in her hand a bottle of that wonderful syrup, which has soothed the sorrows of so many suffering sisters,—Miss Eva M. Brown.

No. 3. Dr. Watts, eminent poet, celebrated author of nursery rhymns. Illustration of "How doth the little busy bee," etc., holding a live bee in one hand and opening flower in the other hand,—Mr. George Dewson.

No. 4. Liberty, a representation of the celebrated figure which has been erected at the entrance of New York harbor,—Miss Kincaide.

No. 5. Was the boy who had the extreme foolishness to stand upon the burning deck. This figure was brought up in the old-fashioned style, for had the lad been brought up in the modern style, the very fact of his being commanded by the old gentleman to remain, would have doubtless induced him to run away,—Arthur Holden.

No. 6. Little Red Riding Hood, who stood as a warning to all children to be careful how much they do for their grandmothers, unless they are rich and can leave them something in their wills,—Esther Ellis.

No. 7. Bluebeard, the most celebrated character of ancient history, preparing to despatch his eighth wife,—Mr. Charles H. Porter, Jr., and Miss Mollie Dewson.

Part Two.

No. 1. The Maiden all Forlorn and the Man all Tattered and Torn, two historical characters of whom comparatively next to nothing is known. The young man imprints a kiss of true love on her brow, she receives in a very maidenly way this delicate attention. Movement: The man stoops from behind to kiss her and she turns round and boxes his ears,—Miss Jeannie Patterson and Mr. Gordon Keating.

No. 2. Poo-bah, a Japanese prime minister, politician, office seeker, and office holder, beld to bear a striking resemblance to the American prime-minister Quay. When wound up he showed the neat way in which he manipulates bribes,—Mr. Harry Foster.

No. 3. The Goddess Flora, celebrated for her knowledge of botany and floral decorations. Of Romish origin, being the patron saint of gardners and nurserymen, also of flowery speakers and poets,—Miss Flora Underwood.

No. 4. Signorina Squallini, the unrivalled vocalist, whose notes are current in every market, and sway all hearts at her own sweet will. When wound up her liquid notes poured forth,—Miss Lottie Lord.

No. 5. Grace Darling, one of the most distinguished women that ever walked this vale of sorrows. She was very fond of salt water, and sailed three years on the "Rocket." All her doings were duly chronicled in the Yachtsman. Grace Darling received many offers of marriage, notwithstanding the fact it was well known that the man who rowed in the same boat with her would have to look out for squalls and stormy weather. When wound up she looked for wrecks which was her favorite occupation,—Miss Jennie Draper.

No. 6. This group represented Captain Kidd, the robber of the main, supposed to have originated somewhere Down East. He hid away much property, which like so many modern investments, can never be unearthed. Before him knelt his victim who had *several* times been taken and murdered by the bloodthirsty tyrant, which accounted for the calm look of resignation depicted upon her lovely countenance,—Mr. William Dewson, Miss Helen Wilson.

No. 7. Dancing girl. The most expensive figure, owing to the peculiar way in which the joints had to be hung to insure grace in dancing. Her frock was imported from Newcastle upon Tyne,—Miss Mazie Hastings.

No. 8. Sairy Gamp, with her umbrella, the most distinguished nurse of modern times. Rumors of the new city hospital brought her here,—Mrs. William Panton.

No. 9. Last, but not least, was the deceased Mr. Jarley, the originator of the waxworks and a man of soaring and elevated disposition. Although of noble birth he devoted himself to the pursuit of the peaceful and popular art and science of waxworks, whereby he conferred untold blessings upon his suffering fellow creatures and left his sorrowing widow with an honorable and old established business to console her for his loss,—Mr. H. L. Kincalde.

Much credit is due Miss Mabel Adams, Miss Alice White, Miss Jennie Draper, and Miss Lizzie Brewer for this first-class entertainment which was so thoroughly enjoyed by all those present.

The children will give an entertainment this afternoon and evening.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Of the Congregational Conference at the Quincy Point Church.

The afternoon session of the Congregational Conference at Quincy Point, was opened with a praise meeting. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thompson of Campello, the Rev. Mr. Bolster of South Weymouth, presided at the organ, and Rev. J. C. Labaree of Randolph, led in prayer.

The unfinished business of the morning, was then acted upon.

It was voted to hold the next meeting October 15, at South Weymouth, with the Union church.

Mr. Arnold of Rockland, was chosen as the members of the Sabbath school committee of the conference.

Voted, that the matter of aid to the Swedish Congregational church in Campello, be placed in the hands of the Committee on Associated Work, to make such report to the churches as seems wise.

The Rev. C. E. Amaron of the French Protestant college, made an interesting address in which he told the people at the conference of the work they were doing in the college and the field for work which was opening for them, and asked for support in the good cause. He told how boys were taken from the factories and educated, and of how many the college had to refuse to take in because of lack of accommodations.

After this address a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Amaron by the conference, for his able speech, which was gracefully accepted by the gentleman.

A collection for Home Missions was then taken, which amounted to $28.25.

The topic for discussion, "The weakness and undeveloped power of the church," was then discussed by Rev. L. V. Price of Brockton, in a scholarly way.

The next thing on the docket was to get into the cars, and mid jokes and mud-puddles and umbrellas we were all *rolled* merrily home.

Another Massachusetts City.

Chicopee at a special town meeting yesterday, accepted the city charter. Only 700 votes were cast, which is representative of less than half the total voting population of the town. The vote stood 473 in the affirmative and 227 in the negative. These votes were largely cast by the representative men of the town, the workingmen taking little part.

The new city has a population of over 13,000, with 1600 qualified voters. It is now the third city in Hampden county, and the fifth city in western Massachusetts.

Want All the Glory.

In the annual report of the secretary of the Atlantic Village Improvement Society appeared the following paragraph:

"A favorite idea of this society in respect to a hall has been consummated in the Atlantic Social Club, who have combined to erect such a building at the corner of Botolph street and Newbury avenue."

A sensitive member of the Social Club fears it is being robbed of the glory and writes:

"Please state in your local items, that the Atlantic Social Club is in no way connected with the Atlantic Village Improvement Society, as appears in your issue of May 5."

WEYMOUTH.

The South Shore Co-operative Bank, held its first regular meeting Monday evening and started ont under very favorable circumstances. The first series of shares were offered for sale, about 500 being sold. The money was taken readily at a good rate of interest.

The first regular meeting of the South Shore Co-operative Bank of Weymouth was held Tuesday evening under very favorable circumstances. About five hundred of the first series of shares being sold.

HYDE PARK.

George Randall has sold his interest in the Hyde Park Times, to his partner, Frank E. Langley, who has been editor and manager of the paper for the past eight months. Mr. Randall is now connected with the Boston Traveller.

THEY DIDN'T VOTE.

Manufacturers Refer the Proposition to Their Committee.

COMMITTEE NOT INSTRUCTED.

One Manufacturer Hopes the Differences Will Not be Settled Within a month, so that the Men May Receive a Lesson.

The Manufacturers' Association voted last evening to leave the whole matter in the hands of the committee for settlement. A motion to instruct the committee to concede the proposition of 28 cents per hour for the minimum pay was rejected by a large majority.

Every one waited anxiously for the news, hoping that the meeting would result in a favorable settlement, and that work would be resumed in a few days. The men thought it a fair way to settle the difficulty, and a number of the manufacturers during the day, spoke as if the matter would be settled by that proposition. Numbers waited until the meeting was over to get the results and received it with surprise. The cutters have advanced two propositions already, and they say that the next one must come from the manufacturers, or their committee in whose hands the whole matter has been left.

Unless the committee from both sides come together and arrange matters, it looks as though the struggle would be of many months duration, as both sides are very determined. Henry Barker & Son have started their cutters and polishers, having granted the demands of the men, and John E. Burns is filling up his gang. A number of men have left to work in different places in this state, and the first of next week more will leave for the West.

Many absurd rumors are afloat. One that Gordon McKenzie and John Q. A. Field nearly came to blows in front of the Quincy post office. The gentlemen deny having even hard words.

Strikers are reported to have stopped J. Q. A. Field's milk team when delivering milk and forced it to return home. This probably originated in the fact that several cutters have boycotted him.

VOLUNTEER TALENT.

Keeps Up the Spirits of the Strikers and Nets a Little Money.

It was a large audience that assembled in Hancock hall last evening to listen to the concert by the Granite Band and the singing by volunteer talent. Although the weather had a tendency to dampen the ardor of those who were on the street, it had no appreciable effect on the spirits of those within the hall if the applause which followed each selection can be taken for a criterion. Although we do not care to show favoritism by specifying certain ones, yet we cannot refrain from saying that the selections by the English quartette, Mr. Wm. Elrick, Mr. Frank Moeser, Mr. A. Raleigh deserve especial mention, while Mr. Louis Griffiths, in his rendition of "I'll take you home again Kathleen," was excellent.

The Programme.

Reeves March, Overture, Dawn to Twilight, } City Band.
Song, The Fisherman and his Child, Mr. John Lillicrap.
Glee, English Quartette
Manana: Chilian Dance, City Band
Zither Solo, Mr. Frank Moeser
Ching Chong, Chinese song in character
Old Uncle Dan, Negro song in character } Mr. Wm. Elrick.
Song, Tempest, Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep } Mr. David Williams.
Clarionet Solo, Mr. Alex. Raleigh
Waltz, Daughter of Love, City Band
Song, I'll take you home again Kathleen, The Maid of the Mill. } Mr. Louis Griffiths.
Star Spangled Banner, City Band
Song, Thy Voice is Near Me, Mr. John Lillicrap.
America, City Band

Another entertainment of a like character may be expected on Thursday evening, May 8, in the same hall. A collection was taken up and quite a large amount realized, which will be used for the actual expenses, such as hall rent, etc. The balance to be given to families of members of any organization who may be in need, by the relief committee.

A Cigarette Victim.

A special to the Boston Herald narrates the particulars of a distressing death which occurred in New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, at the Wells Memorial Hospital. The boy was a confirmed cigarette smoker, having formed the habit when ten years old. He begged and borrowed money continually to supply his craving for cigarettes, and smoked from three to six packages daily. His fingers and lips were stained with nicotine, and he was a pitiable bundle of shattered nerves and his system was so thoroughly impregnated with nicotine poison that the doctors were unable to administer a tonic to correct the deadly effects of the cigarettes. Lockjaw was the result, and he suffered terrible tortures until relieved by death.

—The failure of the Foxboro selectmen to reappoint Robert W. Carpenter as chief engineer has caused a revolt in the fire department.

—Denny Kelliher and Joe Ellingsworth are matched to fight in California May 23, at 154 pounds, for a purse of $1,000.

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April 8. 1—26t

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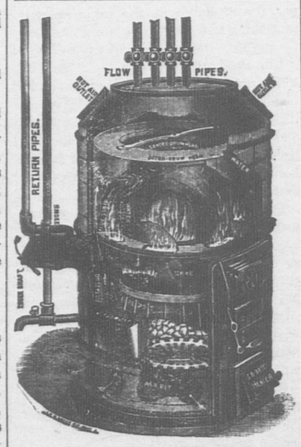
PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH, SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

April 10. 3—Wedewly

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

DOG COLLARS

—AT—

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

4 CHESTNUT STREET.

20—6t

$25.00.

THE above reward will be paid to any one who will give evidence sufficient to convict any person of breaking globes or injuring the property of the Quincy Electric Light Company.

GEORGE VOORHEES, Superintendent.

Quincy, May 2. 6t

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.

April 8—1—26t

LAWN MOWER FOR SALE.

IT is nearly as good as new and will be sold at half price. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, April 26. tf

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.

April 8. 1—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

...sts at Work on a Big Scheme ...hortening Railway Journeys.

...s CITY, May 6.—A Leavenworth, ...dispatch says: A big railroad ...with millions to back it, is on foot ...ranscontinental short line from ...k to the Pacific. The enterprise ...hands of a body of English capi... ...d American railroad men. The ...e has been secretly at work for a ...e. From Leavenworth to Denver ...e surveyed two years ago, and ...s the Denver Short line, will be ...he survey is thirty miles shorter ...y of the existing lines of railroad ...ning into Denver. From Denver ...ake City, the continuation of this ...00 miles is saved. The Denver ...he survey lies north of Topeka and ...an. Kan., and runs midway be... ...e Omaha Union Pacific and the ...Union Pacific, through a rich ter... ...itherto untouched by railroads or ...feeders. The prime object of the ...however, is to shorten time and ...between the Atlantic and Pacific ...s. Col. Hoar of New York, repre... ...the syndicate, arrived here last ...d attended a secret meeting of the ...short line directors held Saturday.

...EBTEDNESS OF $300,000.

...he Largest Mills in Providence ...emporarily Embarrassed.

...IDENCE, May 5.—The Oriental mill, ...s. Reed and Gordon Reed, princi... ...ers, is reported to be temporarily ...ed. The mill is located on Ad... ...reet, runs about 16,000 spindles, ...a fine grade of Turkish towelings, ...ploys about 250 hands. The in... ...ess is said to be about $300,000 and ...ne of the notes have been pro... ...r has payment of any claims been ...a scrutiny of credits has led to ...eling of uneasiness as to warrant ...g of creditors. This was not a ...eeting, and only about $130,000 of ...indness was represented. It was ...o call a general meeting of cred... ...Thursday. Alfred A. Reed ...at the company would be able to ...y dollar within a year if the cred... ...ld give them time to convert ...nto funds. The standing of the ...never been questioned, and the ...movement is understood to have ...d with some of the banks.

...LEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

...ng works at East Helena, Mont., ...t down.

...ork judges oppose the abolition of ...unishment.

...house in Barcelona was damaged ...xplosion of a bomb.

...nish farmer has been captured by ... and held for ransom.

...al reception was tendered Mme. ... her return to her home.

...Boston coal-laden schooner W. H. ...is ashore at Block Island.

... reports the incorporation of a ... trust, the first in the Republic.

...top Pickett is enjoined from play... ...n the Philadelphia Brotherhood

...fluenza has made its reappearance ...n, and many cases are reported in

...m Waldorf Astor has given $5000 ...haritable fund of the New York ...ub.

...mored that a new customs union ...stablished between Austria, Ger... ...d France.

...erican syndicate is said to be seek... ...ssions from Russia for new lines ...ys in Siberia.

...t Spencer, who has just com... ...50th year, is in better health than ...en for many years.

...nevolent and Protective Order of ... been legally enjoined from hold... ...nual meeting in Cleveland, O.

...reliminary organization of the ...n Gas Investment company in ...phia, with a capital of $50,000,000, ... completed.

...Bell received $10,000 for his fifty ...in America this season. He has ... guaranteed $10,000 on his next ...out this country.

...Berlin National Zeitung says: ...Pasha states that he could not as... ...Stanley's desire to exhibit him in ...like a rare animal."

...m W. Bradstreet of Gardiner, Me., ...n the public library there $1000, ...me of which is to be used in buy... ...s and magazines for the library.

...Sayles, one of the indicted alder... ...the board of 1884, returned to ...rk from Montreal. It is under... ...at the indictment against him will ...ressed.

...was introduced in the Dominion ...nt enabling the Maine Central ...an American road) to lease the ... railway in Quebec province in ...form an air line to Portland and

...De Witt Talmage is to receive ...twenty lectures with Chautau... ...mblies this summer. His son, ...e Witt Talmage, who is class ora... ...college this year, is to lecture ...on.

...nt Seelye of Amherst college has ... to his full work in conducting ...prayers and lectures to the sen... ...seems greatly improved in all ...nd is taking hold of work with ...ne vigor.

... Emory Smith, the newly ap... ...American minister to Russia, has ...t Berlin from Paris. He traveled ...t city in company with Count ...ster, the German ambassador to ...ho went to Berlin on a visit.

...nction was served upon Cashier ...f the Merchant's bank of Atlantic ...d., by the son of Attorney Gen... ...kton, restraining the bank from ...g business and to show cause why ...rs of the bank should not be ...d.

...domitable Dr. Schliemann is ... with a will at his task of laying ...that the ages have left of old ...e has 250 men at work, and he ...down a small railway, so that he ...g rapid progress to the attain... ...his object.

...een's welcome to the city of Lon... ... a little marred, on her return ..., by the transports of a drunken ...who broke through the ranks and ...at she must speak to the old ... The queen was horrified, and ...f put the unfortunate subject in s...

...r Smith, a representative in the ...e Rhode Island received a ...f apoplexy last evening while ... a glass of soda water in a Hart... ...g store. He died at about 10 ... He was 44 years of age. He was ...manager and junior partner in ...of Clark & Smith, job printers.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.
Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Price of Ice.

The price of ice this season will naturally be high. The dealers have been to great expense and trouble in procuring their stock from the North, and must of necessity charge advance rates or be heavy losers.

In some of the New England cities the ice dealers have fixed the prices much higher than the citizens can find money to purchase the same. In Providence, for instance, the rate, beginning May 1, was $1.12 a hundred pounds. In Newton the rate is seventy cents, and in Pawtucket ninety cents a hundred pounds. In Worcester the dealers first fixed the family rate at seventy-five cents a hundred pounds, but it was afterwards reduced to fifty cents in consequence of the popular clamor that arose. In Hingham the stores are charged sixty-five cents per hundred and families seventy-five. In South Framingham the prices are more moderate; families only fifty cents per hundred, and butchers and grocers forty cents.

Where there is competition among dealers the rates are naturally lowered; where one dealer has a monopoly, or several dealers agree to combine, the people must pay any price that may be asked, or go without. One result is sure to follow the scarcity of ice this year, called "Dublin."

The [illegible]d that is, the extension of the business of making artificial ice, which can be manufactured at from $1.25 to $2 per ton after a plant has been established. The ice is purer and will last longer, as there is less air in it, than that gathered from ponds.

"In these days of scientific progress," says the Somerville Journal, "there is no reason why people should be dependent on the weather for what has come to be one of the necessities of life. Large consumers of ice already use ice machines, which enable them to make ice the whole year through, at a reasonable price, and capitalists are sure to undertake the business of ice making for the people before long. Dealers who charge exorbitant prices for ice this year are short-sighted, and in the end they will lose more than they may gain. In the meantime consumers must keep cool, and use as little ice as possible in doing it."

How evident it is that summer is near! The lawns are looking beautifully, the sweet little violets and anemone cover our fields and hillsides with their bright little blossoms, the tree-toads fill the air evenings with their shrill, piping music, our song birds are arriving fast and are building their nests, the trees are beginning to show signs of life, and all nature forms a beautiful picture as she begins to attire herself in her garments of green.

Have you noticed, by the way, that flower trimmings are all the rage for bonnets and hats the present season, and that they are fashioned in garlands and wreaths of small petalled flowers, which are beautiful to the eye? The dear ladies will look more like fairies this season than ever.

Four of the six assistant teachers of the Sprague school of Brockton prepared for teaching in the Quincy training school. Thus Quincy enlightens the world.

But ten of the twenty-five Massachusetts cities pay their mayors a larger salary than does Quincy.

If you see an assessor on his rounds, tell him the truth about your worldly goods.

The most approved incandescent electric lamp now has the carbon filaments made of raw silk threads prepared by a new process.

"Perhaps I am a successful man," says Mr. George Washington Childs, "and if so I owe my success to industry, temperance and frugality. I suppose I had always a rather remarkable aptitude for business."

The prediction is that if, as is reasonably certain, the law is passed for the increased coinage of silver, prices will go up with a boom. It will be a silver inflation. If that is true, now is a good time to go in debt for real estate. Prices have touched bottom. In the case of farm lands they have gone down into the sub basement. Go in debt when a dollar will buy a large amount and the dollars are hard to get. Pay when the dollars are plenty and prices are tending upward.

Now is the time of year to provide public bathing houses. Every city, every town and village ought to have accommodations of this sort. The drowning season will soon begin, when hundreds of persons will lose their lives because they never learned to swim. There is not a village in the land too poor to have bathing houses or a swimming tank of some kind, free to the poor, with a proper fee to be paid by those who can afford it. Respectable citizens could speedily make the idea popular, and the free bath house would improve both the general health and morals.

England's Surplus.

Great Britain has had, for her, an extraordinary experience. The old country finds she is actually having surplus revenues and paying her national debt.

At the close of 1889 Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, found himself in possession of $16,000,000 to apply on the national debt, even after the queen's numerous descendants had been provided for and a prince and princess or two married besides. The postal receipts were half a million dollars greater than the estimates. The telegraphs, too, are run by the government in England, usually at a loss. But last year the authorities were uncommonly surprised to find that they brought in over $4,000,000 more than was expected of them. In announcing this to the house of commons Mr. Goschen said he was glad to say that the government debt had been reduced by leaps and bounds during the last three years. In 1889 it had been cut down by over $41,000,000. In three years it has been reduced by $116,500,000. This is the largest amount ever paid by England in the same length of time in the reduction of her debt. It is something to which the present Tory government may point with pride.

But the reduction would be a petty one for this country. From July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1866, our spiritual life in [illegible] was [illegible],820,20[illegible] national debt [illegible] churches. The first s[illegible],308; more in one year than the reduction for three years with which the British are so well pleased. That, too, was at a time when our nation did not begin to be so wealthy as it is now. It was before such gigantic pension raids began to be made on the treasury, however.

There have been a number of years in which the United States has diminished its debt by one hundred millions. From 1865 to 1888 the debt was reduced partly by payments, partly by increase of population, from $4.29 per head to 63 cents per head.

Gentle Sleep.

The Chicago Tribune prints nearly a page of suggestions from correspondents on how to get to sleep. Sara Bernhardt fixes her mind on a carved Cupid on the foot bedpost, rolls her eyeballs down, says the alphabet and winks off. Sara has been accused of fixing her attention on Cupid to a considerable extent when she was not asleep, though how she can concentrate her mind on the Cupid and say the alphabet at the same time is something not easy to be comprehended by anybody but a genius like Sara.

Hen Peck writes that he lets his wife talk him to sleep. Two sarcastic husbands resort to this remedy, and it works like magic. Caroline Corbin lies down and thinks of the good times she has had. She must have had a lot of fun in her time for the effect to be as soothing as that.

Four drug clerks unanimously recommend those suffering from insomnia to hire out in a drug store and work twelve to eighteen hours a day, Sundays included. There will be no troublesome fancies to intervene between them and sleep in that case. Dr. John Harper writes, short and sweet: "When you find a cure for sleeplessness I hope you will give it to me."

George Frederick lies down upon the right side of his body, and fixes his mind on the bright side of whatever duty lies before him to-morrow.

One man eats lettuce. Rev. David Swing used to get up and go out to a fire when he was wakeful, and it always put him into a delightfully somnolent state. But there could not always be a fire when Mr. Swing was restless. So he procured a set of dumbbells, and now puts himself to sleep by taking violent exercise in his room. He used to think that eight hours' sleep was necessary for everybody. He has found, however, that it depends on the person. There are those who with no more than six or seven hours' sleep keep in perfect health. Mr. Swing says he is one of these.

Numerous wiseacres inform the public that the cause of insomnia is worry, and advise people not to worry. Perhaps some of these can tell them how not to worry.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Girl Murdered by Her Father,

WHO THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Two Dead Bodies Found Lying Side by Side on a Bed—The Murderer Was a Victim of Morphine.

FOXBORO, Mass., May 7.—This town was the scene of a terrible crime, a girl of 13 being murdered in cold blood by her father. The father afterward took his own life with the same revolver with which he had shot his child. In one side of a small double house on Church street lived a family named Cormack, consisting of father, mother and two children, a boy 17 and a girl of 13. The father had been addicted to drink in the past, but for about a year had drank but little, but had taken considerable morphine. He had been somewhat irritable, but was thought harmless.

Yesterday morning the family had breakfast together and the mother went to her work early. Soon after 8 o'clock the girl went to school and shortly afterward the boy went fishing, to be gone all day, the father staying at home. Soon after the son left the father went to the schoolhouse to get the girl excused, so she might go home, but she did not go until shortly before noon, when she was seen to go into the house by a neighbor, and after that neither she nor her father, as far as is learned, was seen alive.

All that occurred in the house between then and the time the son returned from his fishing trip, at about 5:30 p. m., will never be known. The son, Chester, went to the back door and found it locked, but forcing an entrance he found his father and sister lying side by side upon a bed. On the back side of the bed lay the girl with an ugly hole in her forehead and another in her right temple, extending through and out back of her left ear. The father lay by her side, a hole in his temple and an ugly gash in his throat, made with a razor. The bed was saturated with blood.

Medical Examiner Hitchcock was notified and made an examination of the bodies and rooms. He made the following statement: "I made a careful examination, but did not deem an autopsy necessary, as it was evidently a case of murder and suicide of the murderer. The girl had evidently been shot while she was in the front room, and had been carried by her father through the dining room to the bedroom and laid on the bed, a handkerchief being tied around her face to keep her chin from falling down. The revolver was held very close to her, as her forehead was filled with grains of powder. Her death was instantaneous.

"On the bed by the side of the girl lay the father, composed as for burial. In his right temple was a ragged hole made by a bullet from a revolver, and in his neck a gash nearly four inches long, made by a razor. In his right hand was a revolver of the American bull-dog pattern. His finger was on the trigger, and it was held in a position to fire. The revolver was 38 calibre, and three chambers were empty. On a chair by the bed was a bloody razor."

Cormack's mind was no doubt unbalanced by the morphine which he had taken. The exact time of the murder is not known, but it is thought to have occurred at about 2:30 p. m., as a shot was heard at about that time and another a half or three-quarters of an hour later by the neighbors.

In Cormack's account book last evening was found the following note to his wife Emily and son Chester, written in lead pencil: "Emily: I could not leave her with you. Chester: Do not let this discourage you. Be good. Good bye, father. Darling Gertie will be happy forever."

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 7.—In the senate bills were reported for the extermination of the English sparrow and to create the office of commissioner of highways and bridges. The weaving fines bill failed passage to a third reading by a tie vote.

The house engrossed the Harvard bridge bill and refused a reconsideration. The Meigs bill was recommitted, with instructions to the committee to report simultaneously on all the elevated matters. The bill to license cheap lodging houses was rejected.

Killed by Whisky.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 7.—Last Saturday a 6-year-old son of Albert Whitten of Manchester was given a spoonful of liquor as medicine by his mother. She left the room, and in her absence he obtained the remainder of the liquor, half a pint of raw whisky. He became paralyzed, and died of alcohol poisoning, despite the efforts of physicians.

A Big Undertaking.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—A special from Lima, O., says an important deal was made there, involving nearly $22,000,000 capital. It is the contract for building 1350 miles of Mexican International railroad from Deming, N. M., to Tompolabamqua Bay, on the Pacific coast. The exact amount involved is $21,050,000.

Keenan Not in the Firm.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Justice Ingraham, in the supreme court, decided adversely the claim of John Keenan, the Canadian exile, that he was a partner of O'Brien & Clark, the aqueduct contractors, finding that Keenan never assented to or executed the agreement upon which he claimed a share of the profits.

Burglars Busy in Fall River.

FALL RIVER, May 7.—One of the boldest and most successful burglaries that ever occurred here was committed last night. The burglars are as yet unknown to the police. They burglarized several stores and a barber shop, and altogether obtained about $15,000 worth of property.

The Wrong Man.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—Detective Hayter of Worcester, Mass., arrived here to investigate the case of the man under arrest believed to be Frederick Kimball, the defaulter. Hayter says he is not the man wanted. He has been recognized here as R. J. Wood of Baltimore.

Kelliher Will Fight Ellingsworth.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Denny Kelliher and Joe Ellingsworth were matched by the Golden Gate club last night to fight on the 23d inst., at 154 pounds, for a purse of $1000. The California club has set the 29th inst. as the date for the Gallagher-McCarthy fight.

City of Chicopee.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7.—Chicopee voted, 473 to 227, to accept the city charter.

LIBERAL PHILADELPHIANS.

Public Institutions Remembered by the Late Messrs. Pepper and Drake.

PHILADELHIA, May 7.—The will of the late George S. Pepper, president of the Academy of Fine Arts, is probated. It disposes of an estate valued at about $2,000,000. Numerous devises are made to relatives, but a bulk sum of $1,067,000 is divided among public institutions, which are to further receive a portion of the residuary estate. Almost every charitable institution and hospital in the city is named in the will for a gift ranging in amount from $3000 to $50,000.

The will of Thomas Drake, the well-known retired manufacturer, who died April 16, was also admitted to probate. The estate left is appraised at upwards of $4,500,000. The sum of $100,000 is to be divided among a number of the charitable institutions of the city. The estate is to be divided between the decedant's daughter and his grandson, and one of the clauses of the will provides:

Sould my daughter die without having executed the power of disposition hereinbefore given her and without leaving any child, grandchild or other lineal decendant, her surviving, to whom my estate could descend by process of law, then my trustees shall procure a charter for a school, to be known as the Thomas and Matilda Drake college, which shall be managed and conducted upon the same principles as Girard college, with the exception that it shall be for girls instead of boys, and they shall apply the net income of my estate, first, to erect the necessary buildings therefor upon my residence lot of ground in Germantown, hereinbefore mentioned, and second, to the maintenance of said college and the pupils therein forever.

THE FIRST CASE.

The "Original Package" Question Before a Lewiston Court.

LEWISTON, Me., May 7.—The first liquor case to be tried in Maine after the decision of the United States supreme court regarding importation of liquor into prohibition states in original packages was heard in the Lewiston municipal court. M. N. Cobe, wholesale liquor dealer of Boston, made a claim for two ten-gallon kegs of whiskey, seized at the Maine Central depot April 25 by state constables, on the ground that he is an importer, and that the liquor was his and in the original package. It was sent consigned to him, and was to be delivered to his agent, John Malier, a truckman, to be delivered to the purchaser. Judge Cornish declared the liquor forfeited.

The claimant appealed and will take the case to the United States courts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Labor troubles are spreading throughout Austria.

Thousands of workmen are on strike in Prague and Hamburg.

Atchison earnings increased $500,000 net, in March, or 147 per cent.

The water at Shreveport, La., is six inches above the 1884 mark.

A heavy wind storm did much damage in Natchez, Miss., and vicinity.

Strikers attempted to cut off the water supply of the mills at Roubaix, France.

Capt. Casati, the African explorer, denies that he has entered the German service.

Emperor William proposes to put a stop to the talk about a breach between him and Bismarck.

Lord Dunraven says he will not race for America's cup this season. He does not like the terms.

Chancellor von Caprivi, in speaking on the colonial question, again produced an excellent impression.

A former friend of Joseph Jefferson has brought suit against him to recover real estate valued at $100,000.

There is a sharp competition in fire insurance circles in New Orleans, rates having declined recently from 50 to 75 per cent.

The reichstag was opened by Emperor William. His majesty desires further legislation for the protection of the workingmen.

Fifteen persons were killed, many others severely injured and there was great destruction of property by a cyclone in Texas.

Charles Miles, the murderer of Dr. Pritchard, has been captured in Indian territory, and, it is rumored, has been lynched.

The Wardwell house, of the Saco and Beddeford (Me.) Home for Aged Ladies, has been opened, with public dedicatory exercises.

There is a deadlock in the New York legislature over rapid transit for New York city. High license has been killed and the aquaduct grab shelved.

Schooner Ossippee, of and from Gloucester, struck on the southeast breaker off Country Harbor, N. S., and sank immediately. The crew were saved.

The last mail from Japan reports the arrival at Yokohama on April 10 of Mr. Augustine Heard of Massachusetts, our newly-appointed minister to Corea.

The four-masted schooner W. H. Fredson, reported ashore on Block Island, has broken up, and her remains are strewn along the beach. Nothing was saved.

A heavy rain fall caused a bad break in the main sewer at Newport, R. I., and about 300 feet caved in near the outlet into the harbor. The estimated damage is $6000 or $8000.

The steamship Alesia which arrived at New York yesterday from Marseilles, is detained at quarantine in consequence of one of her passengers being sick with small-pox.

Tax payers of Austin, Tex., voted by a large majority to issue bonds for the purpose of damming the Colorado, to provide water works and electric lights and for other improvements.

Thirty-four of the crew of the Anchor line steamer Belgravia who were arrested at Greenock for refusing duty, have been found guilty and have been each sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.

The members of The New York Tribune staff will to-day celebrate the 80th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Toundrow, the nestor of New York reporters, who began reporting for Horace Greely in 1841.

Charles Butler, president of the board of directors of the Union Theological seminary, has given $100,000 to endow a chair in biblical history. He gives a like endowment to the New York university.

Concord, Mass., had a mad dog scare. A brown mongrel dog went through the town during the night, biting several dogs. He killed several ducks and fourteen hens and severely bit two hogs before being shot.

Dr. John H. Douglas, who attended Gen. Grant during his last sickness, and gave up his lucrative practice in New York to stay at Mt. McGregor in constant watch over the dying general, is now lying in the Presbyterian hospital, stricken with paralysis, and in poverty.

QUEBEC'S CALAMITY.

Awful Sights at the Burning of a Lunatic Asylum.

INMATES PERISH IN FLAMES.

The Loss of Life Variously Estimated at from Fifty to two Hundred—Property Loss of About $1,000,000 — Firemen Powerless to Save the Buildings.

LONGUE POINTE, Que., May 7.—The Longue Pointe lunatic asylum was burned and probably 100 lives were lost. A long line of gannt towers and burning debris are all that remains of the asylum. The sights witnessed during the fire can never be forgotten. What to the spectators was a scene of horror was to the lunatics a moment of supreme glee, and in their delight they disported themselves in the flames and waved their burning limbs in turbulent satistaction at the ruin that was about them, and not until the walls tumbled over their heads were their maniacal screams silenced.

There were incarcerated in Longue Pointe 1300 lunatics, for the asylum was a prison more than a hospital, and now not more than 1100 are accounted for; but many escaped into the fields and woods, and the dead are ashes among ashes. What the number of the dead is is purely a matter of conjecture, and can never be ascertained, since no other record is kept than that in the asylum books and they are also destroyed.

Taking into consideration the whole of the evidence from the firemen, half-sane inmates, the sisters in charge, by-standers and personal observation, it is a conservative estimate to say that 100 victims met their death, though some assert that the number is double that, and others place it below this figure. The fact remains, however, that no such calamity has fallen upon the province of Quebec since the earliest times.

Ten miles below Montreal, on a point of land jutting into the river, is the village of Longue Pointe, where the famous lunatic asylum stood. The building was of brick and 600 feet long, running back from the river. On each side of the main building were four wings, six stories in height. To the east were the men's wards and to the west the women's, making sixty in all. In the rear were the engine house and the laundry and store rooms, all of which were saved. The fire was started by a patient in a cupboard in the second ward on the women's side in the upper story, and as ventilation was carried on by a longitudinal shaft connected with the towers, the flames soon appeared blazing up through the roof in the center of each tower.

At 11.55 a telegram was received in Montreal saying that the asylum was on fire, and imploring assistance. Mayor Grenier at once ordered engines to be dispatched. One engine and two reels started on their ten-mile run, and were quickly on the spot. But they might as well have remained at home, for in five minutes they

Exhausted the Water Supply.

The only thing that could have saved the building was the St. Lawrence river, and it was half a mile distant.

When the Associated Press reporter arrived with the firemen the dome of one tower had just fallen and flames were bursting everywhere. Streams of water were brought to bear on the flames, and while they lasted, some good work was done, but that was for a very brief space and then the horror of the situation was revealed.

As the heat increased statues fell from the niches to the ground, and then the habitants prostrated themselves, crying aloud that the saints had deserted them indeed. Meantime the beds, furniture and utensils of every description were being showered from the windows, and a stream of ill-clad men poured out of the eastern wing. Not a male patient was lost.

Among the women it was different. The less hopeless were placed in the lower wards, and they were removed without difficulty, but from the upper yards, where the violent patients were secured, there came the wildest screams as they resisted the nuns who were beseeching them to make their escape.

At the windows a maniac would be seen peering through the bars, grinning and jabbering at the bright flame that went up to the sky. As the heat became more intense, she would grasp the bars and remain there until the flames enveloped her.

When the firemen found they were powerless to save the building they turned their attention to the inmates and burst in the doors with axes. Inside, Chief Benoit says it was such a sight as no fireman ever witnessed. In one ward that he entered were twenty-five patients, and at his approach they huddled together

Like a Pack of Beasts,

entwining their arms about each other. He seized the nearest but, said the chief, "I could no more separate the crowd than I could parts of your horse."

He tugged at them until the fire darted into the garments and folded them like a shroud of flame, and then he escaped with his life. In another ward three firemen entered a room, and the door, which had a spring lock, closed behind them. As is customary, there was no handle on the inside. The door resisted their axe, and they rushed to the window, but were driven back by the flames. The chief, suspecting their peril, sent aid to the other side, and the men were carried down on ladders.

The engineer of the building did good work in saving nine patients, and every fireman made a record of which he may feel proud. On the first alarm the engineer turned on the hose, but it was utterly useless, as the fire leaped along the ventilating shaft to the towers and burned in a dozen places at once.

One of the tertiary nuns, Sister Marie, lay sick in the infirmary on the fifth floor, and to her rescue came three others. They seized their companion and bore her in a blanket to the staircase, but they were met by a sheet of flame and all perished. Their names are Sisters Marie, Demerise, Gilber and Lumiene. None of them was over 20 years of age, and all came from parishes below Quebec.

The sisters worked with the persistency of heroines, by turns imploring, beseeching and commanding the patients, and finally saving a very large number in view of the inadequate facilities at hand. Sister Therese, the superioress, is broken hearted, and being at present in ill health her name may be added to the already long list of victims. Drs. Bourke and Barafet were carried from the building unconscious, and whatever can be said of the management as a whole, individuals exercised every power to lessen the calamity they neglected to avert.

A Loud Explosion

was followed by a crash of beams. The interior was giving way. Wild faces sank from the windows, and the shrieks of maniacs were lost in the general uproar. One by one the walls toppled inward, and a fierce blaze burst up from the newly added fuel that rose to the dark sky and shot its glare over the St. Lawrence. Then it died down into blackness and nothing but a few broken towers remained, bounding the seething mass of debris.

By this time it was 6 o'clock and growing dark and very cold. The spring rains had converted the place into a quagmire, and only horsemen could get from place to place. The poor sisters, most of them young and delicate, stood ankle deep in mud securing and superintending the removal of such furniture as had been saved. Patients wandered about aimlessly, clad in scant garments. When released, many of them leaped for joy and bounded like deer across the fields to the woods. Patients of both sexes escaped, although a cordon of police was thrown around.

The Montreal exhibition buildings have been placed at the disposal of the nuns and will be stocked with provisions. The St. Jean de Dieu Asylu, the real name of the burned institution, was built in 1874-75. The Sisters of Providence spent in founding and organizing the institution $1,132,232, the buildings costing $700,000. They were insured by the government for $300,000. The Sisterhood of Providence is the largest of the many large religious communities, although established but fifty years ago by Mme. Gamelin, the widow of a wealthy Montreal merchant.

With the exception of the medical department, consisting of doctors, the sisters retained complete control of all the departments of the asylum, even the dispensing of necessary medicine being done by trained sisters. The staff was composed of 72 trained sisters and 92 lay sisters —total 164. The physicians, chaplains, keepers' men employed on the farm, etc., made a total of 242 employed about the establishment. The institution was well fitted up with pumps and hose, but strangely enough the pumps were not connected with the engines.

A Shame to Quebec.

Ever since Quebec was a province its management of these most helpless of all creatures has been its shame. They have been farmed out to the nuns at $100 a head a year, and the sisters' aim was to keep them as frugally as possible and with the least possible outlay for permanent works or repairs. While their most urgent bodily wants were supplied, no attempt was made at systematic medical treatment.

For years the government has been urged to redeem its treatment of the insane, and last year the mother superior, with a body guard, was sent abroad with due solemnity to ascertain if anything could be learned from similar institutions in Europe, but up to yesterday she had evidently discovered nothing that would be of value to her in the care of those entrusted to her.

By a curious coincidence the only Protestant insane asylum in the province was inaugurated yesterday by its new superintendent. Hitherto patients of all denominations were crowded together, and the Protestants, by persistent personal solicitations, raised enough money to found an institution of their own, in which their own patients are being cared for.

The Philadelphia's Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The new United States government cruiser Philadelphia steamed down the Delaware river last evening from Cramp's shipyard on her preliminiary trial trip. A test of her speed will be made to-day. Her guaranteed speed is nineteen knots an hour, but Capt. Steele is confident she will exceed the Baltimore's record—20.1 knots. The contract price for the Philadelphia is $1,350,000, with a premium of $50,000 for each quarter knot over nineteen. She is built entirely of steel and has a length of 335 feet and is 48 1-2 feet in breadth, with a mean draught of 19 5-24 feet. She has 4324 tons displacement, with an indicated maximum horse power of 10,500. Her engines are of the twin screw horizontal triple expansion type. Her armament consists of two classes of batteries, main and secondary.

Granite State Statistics.

CONCORD, N. H., May 7.—The ninth annual New Hampshire registration report shows that during the year 1888 there were in the state 6443 births, 3379 marriages and 6854 deaths. The percentages were: Births, 18.56; marriages, 9.73; deaths, 19.75. There were 467 less births than in 1887. There was also a slight decrease in the number of marriages, but the deaths were more numerous than in any year since the registration was begun. The divorces numbered 359. From 1882 to 1888 inclusive 2256 divorce decrees were issued.

The McCalla Court Martial.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Yesterday was the last day of the McCalla court martial. Commander McCalla made several important corrections in his evidence, after which Mr. Choate began summing up for the defense. Judge Advocate Garst read the summing up for the prosecution. The court will meet each day with closed doors until they have prepared their report.

Another Candidate for Dismissal.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Lawyer George Finck called at the district attorney's office and examined the records relating to the indicted aldermen of the board of 1884. It is understood that he will move, on Monday next, the dismissal of the indictment for bribery against his father, ex-Alderman Frederick Finck, of the board of 1884.

Got Off Lucky.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Capt. Schmidt of the Russian navy, who was charged with preparing plans of the Cronstadt fortress for the German government, has been liberated in the absence of sufficient evidence to convict him. He has been dismissed from the service, however, as the officials are morally convinced of his guilt.

From Boston to Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 7.—A contract was made here by which the United States government ordinance works at Boston will be removed to East Chattanooga at once. The company guarantees to put in works to cost $300,000 and employ 500 skilled mechanics. Competition of cheap southern iron forced the removal.

Must Have Been Crazy.

TRAVER, Cal., May 7.—Mrs. T. A. Bresler strangled her 11-year-old daughter last night and tried to kill another child 9 years old, but it escaped. She then chopped her own head so badly with an axe that she will die.

The Law Remains Unchanged.

ALBANY, May 7.—The senate judiciary committee, by a vote of 7 to 2 (Messrs. Roberson and Saxton), postponed indefinitely the Curtis bill to abolish capital punishment, thus killing the bill.

EMBROIDERED

Mull Ties,

NEW PATTERNS,

CHOICE STYLES,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy. - - Mass.

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

— BY USING —

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9—20t

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our HOSIERY for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black.

We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.

We are showing a very nice line of WORKING SHIRTS, in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 7.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1662—Town of Milton incorporated.

1744—Rev. John Hancock, fifth minister of First Church, Quincy, died.

1804—Report of Committee on straightening Hancock street through Quincy Centre.

1810—Removal of sheds on Training Field, Quincy, ordered.

1889—Quincy Co-operative Bank began business.

World Wide.

339 B. C.—Death of Socrates; aged 60.

973—Death of Otto the Great, emperor of Germany; born 912.

1734—Coronation of Catherine, empress of Russia.

1826—Birth of Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Southern Confederacy.

1842—Earthquake at St. Haytien, San Domingo; between four and five thousand lives lost.

1859—Papers found in a cairn, Arctic regions, certifying that Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847, and that his ships were deserted April 22, 1848.

1864—Gen. Sherman moves from Chattanooga on his "march to the sea," and after a series of battles reaches the coast at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21.

1864—Butler defeated at Bermuda Hundred, Va.

1873—Death of Chief Justice Chase, U. S. supreme court.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Showing That Editorial Machinery Sometimes Slips a Cog.

We extract the following from the latest issue of The Arizona Kicker, which came out on a half sheet:

EXPLANATORY.—We owe our readers an apology for the half sheet we were obliged to issue this week. Monday morning, as we entered the postoffice after our mail, which, by the way, is five times as large as that of any other establishment in Arizona, the postmaster came out into the corridor and demanded a personal apology for what The Kicker said about him last week. In our pioneer days, when we lived on roots and hadn't a second shirt to our back, we used to get down and crawl whenever requested. We felt that we had to. We were a tenderfoot and lacked sand. A change came. We haven't been doing any creeping for the past two years. On the contrary, we have had the revolver and the other man has done the four legged act.

Therefore, when the postmaster demanded an apology, and took us by the ear to enforce obedience, we lit onto him with the weight of two tons, and had him hollering for mercy inside of two minutes. Before letting him up we took his gun away, and in some manner it was discharged, and the bullet went through the palm of our right hand. The wound will prevent our using the pen for some weeks, and we must dictate our copy.

MORE EXPLANATORY.—The postmaster has a brother named Jim, who is a loafer and a cur from way back. We stated last week that we believed he stole money letters from the mails, and the statement seems to have put some "git" into him. After we had licked his brother and got back to the office Jim came sneaking down the street and fired at us through a window. He had a shotgun, but he fired so high that no one was touched, and he was out of sight before we got to the door.

In a few days we are going on a hunt for Jim. We shall locate him and walk in on him and slice off his ear and nail it on our office door. Let him accept this notice as fair warning of our intentions. While he didn't hit us with any of his buckshot, the idea of such a chuckaloo firing at us with intent to kill rattled our nerves and sent us to bed when we ought to have been getting out copy.

FURTHER EXPLANATORY.—Some three weeks ago a wild eyed guyasticutus entered this town by the dirt road and struck us for a "sit." He gave the name of J. Melville Graham, and claimed to have furnished all the brain fodder for most of the New York papers for the last ten years. As he offered to work for $4 per week and buy his crackers and cheese from our grocery, we didn't question him as closely as we otherwise might. He had worked two days when we got hurt, and what did the lop eared brother of a hyena do but go off and get drunk and lay down just where Col. Haven's drove of mules would run over him in going to water! He was trampled out of sight into the sand, and on top of our other troubles we had to hire him dug out and buried. But for his kick-over we could have issued a full sheet and got it out in time. We've had him carted off to one corner of our private burying ground, and shall mark his grave; but we don't mourn.

THE LATEST.—If our readers are not satisfied with the above explanations we have another to fire at them. Owing to our wounded hand we could not do a stroke of writing. We could dictate, however, and we hired young Bill Ellis, son of Old Reprobate Ellis, to act as our amanuensis. We had dictated about half a column when he differed with us on how to spell "cordial." He insisted that it was "corjul," and rather than see the English language knocked out we ceased dictating, fired Bill out and gave an old tramp printer $10 and told him to go ahead and run out half a sheet. It's all we could do under the circumstances, and we beg the indulgence of our subscribers. Next week we shall be all right, and we promise an issue of The Kicker which will make the sand fly in fifty directions.—Detroit Free Press.

A Scurrilous Remark.

Brown was mentioning to his wife the old legend, based, no doubt, on St. Peter's exploit, that every time a cock crows some one tells a lie.

"But how is it, then," asked his doubting helpmate, "that the roosters chiefly crow very early in the morning when almost everybody's asleep?"

"I don't know, my dear, unless it is that at that hour most of the big dailies go to press."—Judge.

Too Previous.

Caller—Is Mr. Jones in?

Mrs. Jones—What do you want to see him for?

C.—I have a bill here that——

Mrs. J.—He ain't in, he——

C. (continuing)—That I wished to pay him and as I require his own signature to the receipt I will call some other time.—Boston Courier.

Aimee Rapin.

"He would have been a great artist if he had come into the world without hands," said Lessing of the painter Raphael. The remark may contain some of that exaggeration inseparable from enthusiasm, but it is based on a sound common sense which experience has justified. To our own day belongs a Swiss artist, Aimee Rapin, who has attained an enviable rank in her profession, without the use of hands.

She was a strong and healthy child, but was born without arms. From her earliest childhood she showed the most astonishing dexterity in the use of her feet, and as time went on her ability to make them serve instead of hands was greatly increased. Her foot coverings were, on that account, carefully arranged so that the toes should not be hampered or confined.

One day, while Aimee's mother was walking in the garden with her little girl, she was surprised to see the child suddenly throw off her shoes, pluck a flower with her left foot and then pull off the petals, one after another, with the toes of her right foot.

After the mother's attention had thus been drawn to the little girl's suppleness and dexterity she took pains to cultivate her muscular powers, and succeeded far beyond expectation.

The child showed a decided talent for drawing, and after her school years were ended it was decided to allow her to pursue her studies at the School of Art at Geneva. There she soon distinguished herself as an industrious and highly gifted pupil.

Miss Rapin now lives in Paris, where she is known, not as a curiosity, but an artist of high rank. She has chosen portrait painting as her specialty, and guides her brush, held between the great and second toes of the right foot, with perfect ease and security.—Youth's Companion.

Troubesome Journey to a Friend.

Two Charlotte ladies were on the way to visit a relative who lives six miles from the city, when they saw an old white woman and two girls hobbling along in the road. One of the girls was almost blind and the other was on crutches. The ladies invited the crippled girl to ride in their carriage to "the turn of the road," and she accepted. Along the way the ladies learned quite an interesting history of the trio. They were from Illinois, and had walked every mile of the way from that state. They were bound for Lincoln country, N. C., to visit a relative there. They would always spend the night at the house of negroes, as they had heard that the negroes in this section were better than the whites. They got money by begging along the road. They made from six to ten miles a day. After a few weeks with their Lincoln relative they expect to tramp back to Illinois.—Norfolk Landmark.

A Mountain's Reflection.

Attention is being called to the fact that the peak of Teneriffe at dawn casts upon the ocean a shadow that at first appears to be flat upon the surface, but that gradually seems to rise up until it is perpendicular, and stands apparently a reproduction in black of the real mountain which beside it is white and glowing in the sunlight. The scientific explanation of the phenomenon is that the shadow at first is really flat upon the water, but that, as the heat of the rising sun causes a vapor to rise from the ocean, the shadow gradually becomes cast against the bank of fog instead of upon the water, and really is straight up in the air.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Horse That Will Pay for Itself.

Mr. Imes, of Terre Haute, who bought Axtell, the great stallion trotter, for $105,000, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. I have heard numbers of persons wonder how he could expect to get his money back. I was told by Mr. Imes that he will receive $50,000 during the year for exhibitions of the great trotter, under engagements now booked. Besides which he is under fifty engagements with the animal for breeding, which will bring him $50,000. The big horse will pay for himself the first year.—New York Press.

A School Mistress to Be Sued.

Miss Ella Eaves, a school teacher at Upland, in Delaware county, has the bad fortune of getting into trouble through her mode of chastising her pupils. She is to be brought before a justice of the peace to answer for putting a piece of sticking plaster over a pupil's mouth to keep the child from talking in school. The boy's father says he must have redress for this wrong, as his son was not the guilty party.—Philadelphia Times.

Surpliced Female Choirs.

Surpliced women choirs are becoming fashionable, and the innovation is a sensible one. Nothing is more inappropriate than a gayly dressed choir. Those that were not surpliced had the appearance of a spring opening on Easter Sunday.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Cumulative Evidence.

Hostetter McGinnis—Do you really think that we are going to have real spring weather now?

Gilhooly—I've no doubt of it. I see the shadow of the strawberry shortcake looms up no bigger than a man's hand.—Texas Siftings.

A report from the Delaware Valley Ornithological club states that thus far this year the unusually large number of 112 species of migratory birds have been seen in the vicinity of Philadelphia by members of the club.

A man named Catoni, a giant above seven feet high and proportionately stout, with an enormous head, has just died in Italy. Before his death he sold his skeleton to the Anatomical museum at Rome for $2,000.

Of the eleven medals given last year by the life saving service for signal acts of bravery in the rescue of drowning persons, three were bestowed upon heroes under the age of 15.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

My wife's a winsome wee thing,
Wed twenty years or mair,
And aye the bonnier growing,
As baith mine eyes declare.
'Tis love that made her bonnie,
And love that keeps her sae,
In spite o' time and fortune,
On life's uncannie way.

Love scares awa' the wrinkles
From off her smooth, white brow,
And duty done through good and ill
Aye keeps her conscience true—
And yields her happy peace of mind,
If e'er the world goes wrong,
And turns the murmur of lament
Into a cheerful song.

The kisses gather on her lips
Like blossoms on the rose,
And kindly thoughts reflect the light
That in her bosom glows—
As wavelets in a running stream
Reflect the noontide ray,
And sparkle with the light of heaven
When rippling on their way.

She is a winsome wee thing,
And more than twenty year
She's twined herself about my heart
By all that can endear;
By all that can endear on earth
Foreshadowing things above,
And lead my happy soul to heaven,
Rejoicing in her love!

—Charles Mackay.

A PERILOUS RIDE.

Along in the early forties some of the best farms of today in western Ontario were still covered with virgin forest, and the few scattered settlements gave little promise of ever growing into the flourishing towns which now dot the country. Over the rough roads farmers had hard work to get produce to market. Game was plentiful in the dense woods, but so were bears, panthers and wolves—altogether too plentiful at times, and very little traveling was done after dark.

Among the first settlers of what is now called the garden of Canada were two cousins, named Tom Shepton and Hugh Mallet. Their farms adjoined and they were the best of friends. But it so happened that they both fell in love with pretty Mary Huston, and Tom won her. Hugh was passionate by nature, and he vowed he would never speak to either of them again.

Tom and Mary were married one fine July day and went to keeping house at once; but though the houses of the cousins stood not a hundred yards apart, and the nearest neighbors were miles away, Hugh would not look at his successful rival and wife.

Everything went well with the young couple until one evening when Mary was taken suddenly alarmingly ill. It was in the latter part of January; snow drifts blocked the road to the settlement where the doctor lived; a blizzard had been blowing for some days, and it was intensely cold.

The farms of the cousins were about seven miles from the settlement, and the most of the way lay through the forest. It meant at least two, and perhaps three, hours of hard work for the best team to reach it, and Tom dared not leave his wife. Far from the necessaries of ordinary civilized life, hardy pioneers who lead the van of progress in the wilds have to depend much on the good will of each other.

Tom saw himself forced to ask a favor of Hugh, and much as he disliked to accept one from a man who would not take a kind word from him, he stepped into his cousin's house and told him of his distress.

Hugh heard him in silence, and then went out and hitched his team to a cutter. He piled in a heap of buffalo robes and put a six shooter in his pocket. Then, without a word, he drove off, followed by the grateful thanks of his cousin.

The sun had set an hour ago, and the stars were sparkling and glittering in the deep blue black sky, but later on the moon would rise and light the way home.

It was bitterly cold, and the frigid gusts of wind stung Hugh's face like cuts from whip lashes. He knew he had a risky journey before him in going to the settlement by night.

The winter had been a hard one, and at such times wild beasts begin to hang around the houses and to prowl about the roads.

He kept a sharp eye on the horses, for when it comes to sniffing danger a horse can give a man points.

They floundered through innumerable drifts and over many a stump and fallen tree, but yet made such good time that in an hour they reached a better piece of road about two miles from the settlement.

Urging the team to a trot, Hugh settled back among the robes, congratulating himself on the safe and quick trip they had made.

For a few hundred yards his meditations flowed along uninterrupted, but when a certain low growth of bushes was reached, the horses snorted loudly and reared back on their haunches. Hugh was nearly thrown out by the sudden stop.

"Get up!" he cried.

And as he had no whip, he lashed them with a rope halter he had in the cutter, one end of which was tied to the seat to keep it from being lost.

Crack! crack! went the rope, but the horses would not move forward. Their ears pointed right ahead, and they stood shivering with fright.

Drawing his revolver, Hugh peered beyond them in a vain attempt to discover the source of their scared appearance.

"Go along!" he yelled again, smacking the lines on the horses' back—"go along!"

Just then they swerved sharply, and a great, dark body sprang out of the bushes and landed right in the cutter.

It was a panther, and so sudden and unexpected was its leap that Hugh had no time to fire. Its great fore paws came against his breast and arm, knocking the revolver out of his grasp and tearing half his clothes off. Its foul, steaming breath poured into his face, and the great, glistening fangs were not six inches from his throat.

The horses had bolted, and before the panther could do any further damage the violent jolting of the cutter threw it off his chest.

Hugh grabbed the only weapon at hand—the rope halter—and struck wildly at the big brute. By a lucky chance the noose slipped over its head, and as Hugh tried to strike again the halter tightened around its neck.

A fearful struggle began. Gathering up the buffalo robes, Hugh sought to protect himself from the wildly clutching claws of the infuriated panther and to push it off the cutter.

As the frightened horses galloped along at full speed over the rough road, the cutter swung from side to side, bumping and smashing against the trees.

Every minute threatened to bring about a collision which would dash it to pieces. The combatants were thrown over and over, the robes were soon in tatters and Hugh was bleeding from a dozen wounds and getting weaker every minute.

The panther got his left arm in its jaws and crunched it savagely, making blood spurt out in streams. Then Hugh, for the first time, saw the rope around its neck. Grasping it desperately with his free hand, he pulled on the noose with all his might.

The suffocating pressure caused the beast to let go his left arm, but in its agony it tore pieces of flesh off his right and threw him to the bottom of the cutter.

With a frightful roar it crouched over him, and its great paws tore at his breast. All seemed lost, when the runaway team turned a sharp corner. The cutter swung too short and was overturned. Out pitched Hugh, and the panther on top of him. But they did not remain together a second, for while Hugh lay still, exhausted, bruised and bleeding, the panther was whisked off his feet and jerked head over heels after the cutter.

The rope was tied to the seat, as mentioned before, and the furious gallop of the scared team tightened its hold round the panther's neck and gave the beast no chance to regain its feet.

Choked, battered and torn, it was rolled and dragged and yanked after the cutter until every bone in its body was broken.

When within a hundred yards of the village the cutter collided with a tree and was dashed to pieces.

The arrival of two runaway horses alarmed the people, and they set out to search the road a piece. They soon found the broken cutter and the dead body of the panther, and not long afterward they met Hugh, limping along in the snow.

His wounds were dressed, and a few hours later the doctor reached Tom's wife.

For a week Hugh had to stay in the settlement, but as soon as his wounds would allow it he went back to his house.

Tom's wife had in the meantime wholly recovered, and under her loving care Hugh's wounds were speedily healed—not only those of his body, but also those of his mind—and the three neighbors have remained the best of friends ever since.

Hugh has still the torn skin of the panther, and entertains a high regard for the trophy of that perilous sleigh ride.—Zu Befehl in Saturday Night.

All Get the Same Pay.

Denman Thompson, the "Old Homestead" genius, makes it a rule to pay the same amount of salary to each member of his company. "I tried the old way," says he, "but I lost faith in it. The fellow who got only $20 a week couldn't help envying the other fellow who, on a salary of $40 a week, could gratify tastes which were beyond the reach of his associate. This feeling begot jealousies and discontent, and I made up my mind to do away with all cause for envy by instituting a one price system. I find that this system pays in my company. I don't pretend to say that in other companies it would be practicable, but so far as my experience goes actors get along amicably so long as they share equally at the box office."—Chicago News.

A Medical Consultation.

At the time when Josephine Wessely, the great singer, excited so much enthusiasm at Leipzic, a student called on the famous Dr. Thiersch, complaining of a severe pain in his right arm. On examination Thiersch found that one of the sinews of the arm was displaced, and asked the student how it happened. The young man stated that he, with several companions, had taken the horses out of the carriage of the fair artiste and had dragged it from the theatre to her hotel. The doctor, who had no kind of sympathy with such doings, dryly replied:

"My good friend, in that case I can do nothing for you; you will really have to consult a veterinary surgeon, who understands the treatment of horses and asses!"—Pinturicchio.

A Horse in a Forty Foot Well.

A curious accident occurred to a rider at Westminster, N. C. While seated on his horse at the depot, a train rolled up, at which the horse became so frightened that he backed upon the rotten plank covering of an old well, which broke and let both horse and rider through. An old rail was sticking in the muddy bottom, on which the horse was impaled. His struggles were fearful, and his rider, who, strange to say, did not get unseated, had a narrow escape from being crushed to death. As it was, he was severely hurt before being rescued. The well was forty feet deep, and the horse died before he could be pulled out.—Philadelphia Ledger.

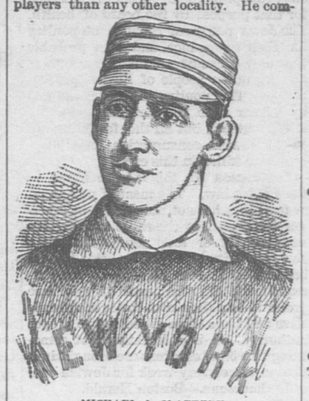
In the Language of Love.

"Chewing pickets" is the term now in vogue by those who express themselves in slang as applied to young lovers who linger long over their good nights, and has supplanted the well worn one of "holding up the front gate." A reporter heard the new slang for the first time from the lips of a young man whom he met on the street, and whose teeth were chattering as if he was suffering from a fit of ague. When asked what was the matter with him, the young man replied in a shaky voice: "I've been chewing pickets with my best girl for an hour. I'm nearly frozen to death, but I hadn't the heart to tear myself away."—Middletown Mercury.

MICHAEL J. SLATTERY.

A Well Known Baseball Player Who Plays with the New York Players' Team.

Michael J. Slattery is a New England boy and was born twenty-four years ago in South Boston, the cradle of more baseball players than any other locality. He com-



MICHAEL J. SLATTERY.

menced his baseball career when about 18 years old as a member of Murnan's Boston team of the Union association. During the season of '85 he played with the Biddefords, '86 with the Haverhills, '87 with the Torontos, of the International league, and in '88 made his bow before a New York crowd, having been signed by Manager Mutrie. At first he did not make a very good showing, but after a few months of good training he commenced to develop into a splendid fielder, a first class base runner, hard hitter and, in general, an A1 player. He is nearly six feet tall, of magnificent proportions, and carries his weight of 190 pounds with such grace as to make his fellow players green with envy. Aside from his fielding, which is wellnigh faultless, he excels at the bat and is the dread of many a pitcher on account of his ability to make a long hit or a sacrifice when it is wanted. Last year he was unfortunate in the way of accidents and was obliged to lay off at inopportune times. This year, however, as a member of the New York Brotherhood team, he hopes to play his position of fielder regularly, and will probably give a good account of himself.

ATHLETIC DRIFT.

John Owen, Jr., the American 100 and 220 yard amateur champion sprinter, has commenced practice for the big games in the spring and summer. He has ample facilities for training at his home in Detroit, Mich, for the fine grounds of the Detroit Athletic club are near his home.

George Estes, the well known amateur half mile runner of Chicago, who ran so many fast races several seasons ago, says that his business interests prevent his training and that the probabilities are he will never run another race. His business keeps him on the road the greater part of the year. He has beaten 2 minutes and 3 seconds for half a mile.

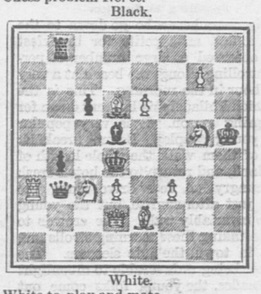
Vanderbilt university, of Nashville, Tenn., contains some very good athletes and is considerably ahead of other western institutions in encouraging athletic sports. F. B. Fogg, who holds a record for the running high jump of 5 feet 10 inches, hails from there, and Dr. A. H. Brundage made the world's record in the university gymnasium for bar vaulting, 7 feet 7 inches.

F. Webster, the winner of the recent Sheffield, Eng., handicap, is 24 years old, stands 5 feet 8 inches high and weighs 157 pounds. He was trained by J. Ellis, of Huddersfield. Webster was given 88 1-4 yards start. He won by 2 yards. John Wilkinson was the pistol firer. The American sprinter, H. M. Johnson, was entered and was given 81 1-2 yards start, which shows that he was considered about seven yards faster than Webster. Johnson had no intention of running and has not been in England this year. The nominal distance of the race was 203 yards.

Harry M. Johnson, the well known professional sprinter, who has been ill for some time in San Francisco, Cal., is now fully recovered and instructs the runners of the Olympic Athletic club, of San Francisco, in the art of starting. Several of his impromptu pupils have expressed a wish that he be permanently engaged as trainer. Johnson holds with Harry Bethune the best record, running 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds. He also holds the figures of 10 feet 10¾ inches for a standing broad jump without weights, which is the best authentic performance on record.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 60.
Black.

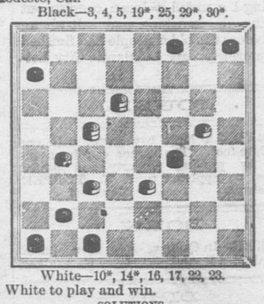


White.

White to play and mate.

Checker problem No. 60—By W. J. Smith, Modesto, Cal.

Black—3, 4, 5, 19*, 25, 29*, 30*.



White—10*, 14*, 16, 17, 22, 23.

White to play and win.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 59, by A. Hannah. Black, 4, 7, 9, 15*. White, 1*, 17, 23, 26. White to play and win.

White.	Black.
1.. 1 to 6	1.. 9 to 13
2..22 to 18	2..15 to 22
3..23 to 18	3..22 to 15
4.. 6 to 2	4..13 to 22
5.. 2 to 25 and wins.	

Chess problem No. 59, by T. Taverner, Bolton, England. White to play and mate in two moves. Key move: R to 26.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Act, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
		Term exp.
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL, WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. David J. Barry.
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH,	Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,	" " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS,	" " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*	

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 7.

High water at 12.15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.33 A. M.; Sets at 6.50 P. M.
Moon rises at 10.18 P. M.
Last Quarter, May 11.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mrs. N. B. Furnald is under the weather.

No business in the Quincy court this morning.

A dark horse may be appointed to the clerkship of the East Norfolk District Court.

Mr. A. L. Baker of Wollaston, has leased his house for the summer, to Mr. Sylvester Brown.

Ground was broken at Wollaston Park yesterday, for Wood, Harmon & Co's., first house.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Co-operative Bank, will be holden this evening in Durgin & Merrill's Block.

Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., will attend services at the Universalist church on the morning of Sunday, May 25th.

A base ball game played this morning between the blacksmiths and cutters was won by the former by a score of 36 to 26.

Bigelow street residents do not take very kindly to the proposition to make it a dumping place for the refuse of the city.

Isaac M. Holt has been appointed Aide-de-Camp by George H. Innis, Department Commander of Massachusetts, G. A. R.

The West Quincy base ball nine has received an offer to go to Lynn Saturday and play the Electrics. It is thought they will accept it.

A. W. Woodward has removed his wheelwright business from Crescent street to the shop formerly occupied by P. F. Lacy, on Copeland street, West Quincy.

The sale of the DAILY LEDGER in West Quincy is on the increase. Both news agents, Mr. Coram and Miss Bartlett, have this week increased their orders.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor celebrate their 10th anniversary tonight in G. A. R., hall. There will be initiation and an entertainment, to be followed by supper.

Miss Katie McCloud, a domestic at Mrs. H. B. Brown's, who got badly injured recently while riding in the electric cars in this city, is to sue the railroad company for damages.

The hot water heater manufactured by Mr. G. B. Bates of this city, is very much liked by those who have tried them. With these heaters, houses are much better heated and at much less expense.

Mr. William Roberts will be buried this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Norton will officiate. The Bethesda lodge I. O. O. F., of South Boston will attend the funeral and take charge of the body.

We would like to call the attention of Commissioner Alexander, to the gutter in front of Dr. C. S. French's estate. During rain storms the gutter broadens out into a good sized lake, and it is impossible for ladies to cross to and from the post office without wetting their feet.

Francis L. Souther Camp, 27, Sons of Veterans, was inspected last night by Inspector Lyons of North Adams. A delegation of Camp 89 of Brighton was present, also members of Post 88, G. A. R. Speeches were made by Capt. Clark and Past Capt. Cushing of Camp 89, after which a collation was served.

Anonymous articles put in the LEDGER collection boxes or forwarded to the office, will be consigned to the waste basket. It would seem that this should be impressed on the public by this time, but almost daily, items of news are forwarded by unknown parties, which the publishers would be pleased to print did they but know the authors.

CANTON.

G. F. H. Horton died suddenly of apoplexy in the woods back of his house at Canton, Monday, at the age of 64 years. He had carried on the painting business for a long time in Canton and had been a prominent member of the Universalist society.

THE TWO VETOES.

Mayor Porter's Communication to the Council.

DON'T WANT HIGH TAXES.

Never Contemplated by the County Commissioners that the Widening of Common and West Streets should Cost So Much—Favors Adoption of Betterment Act.

The full text of the two vetoes of Mayor Porter sent to the City Council Monday evening. The rebuilding of Hancock, Common and West streets, and the surveys for Water street were all included in one order. All except the surveys of Water street was vetoed. In the Council meeting there was a division of the question when it come to passing the same notwithstanding the Mayor's veto, and each shared a different fate. The $40,000 appropriation was passed and will be paid in ten equal annual payments. The $20,000 for Common street did not obtain the necessary two-thirds and was lost; reconsideration is not in order. The $5,000 for West street was laid on the table for fear of being disposed of as was Common street.

Text of the Veto.

QUINCY, 29 April, 1890.

Henry O. Fairbanks, President of the Council,

SIR: I return to the Council, without my approval, that portion of Order No. 53, which relates to the borrowing of $40,000 for the rebuilding of Hancock street, and $15,000 for the rebuilding of Common street, and $5000 for rebuilding West street.

This order contemplates the borrowing of $60,000, payable in ten years; $6000 falling due each year. That is to say, the taxpayers to be additionally burdened by that sum, and the interest upon it, in addition to the $12 tax in each year. I do not deem it good judgment to add to the burdens which are imposed upon the tax-payers, such large sums.

Hancock street will be entirely rebuilt in about fifteen months from this date at the farthest. If the Council will rebuild said street to Squantum street the cost will be about $15,000. Should an additional sum of $5000 be granted to the $15,000, making $20,000 in all, it will add about 4400 feet of rebuilt street to that which has already been done.

This is as large a sum as should be expended on this street this year. I am aware of the fact that under a decree of the County Commissioners we are obliged to rebuild Common and West streets this year.

It was never contemplated by this board of Commissioners that the cost of the widening of this street would be so much as is contemplated by the order.

I therefore submit to the Council the wisdom of expending $10,000 upon these streets this year. If the work is not completed I feel certain that the County Commissioners will extend the time.

The total borrowing capacity of the city today is about $100,000. To reduce that by $60,000 as contemplated by this order (leaving only $40,000 as the gross sum which can be borrowed) is trenching too closely upon the debt limit of our city. Should any calamity befall any one of our public buildings, requiring large sums to replace the same, our position on the debt question would not allow us to do it should this order prevail.

I believe we should move with great care in the question of adding burdens to the taxpayer.

Respectfully,
CHAS. H. PORTER,
Mayor.

The Sidewalk Veto.

The father of the $6,000 loan for sidewalks wanted a full meeting of the Council when an attempt was made to pass the order over the veto, and was shrewd enough to have it laid on the table. The text of the veto:

QUINCY, April 29, 1890.

Henry O. Fairbanks, President of the Council,

SIR: I return herewith without my approval the order passed by the Council appropriating $6000, to build sidewalks in each ward of the city.

While I regret exceedingly that I must do this act, and am in full sympathy with the general purpose of the order, until the Council adopt certain sections of the Betterment Act. I do not deem the action of the Council wisely taken.

The building of the sidewalks entirely at the expense of the city, is a great departure from the custom which has hitherto prevailed in this community.

There is no expression of opinion, whatever as to what kind of material the walks should be constructed.

If asphalt blocks or concrete is used, gutters paved, and edgestone set, it will cost about $1.50 per running foot to build the walks.

One thousand dollars spent in each Ward, will therefore build but 666 feet of walk. A mere drop in the bucket towards improving the footways of our city.

The order as drawn is not quite clear as to the length of time the money is to be borrowed. If for one year the order should so state it. If for ten years the sum payable in each year should be exactly mentioned. Respectfully,

CHAS. H. PORTER, Mayor.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. Rand of North Braintree, and Mr. John F. Randall are each to build on Pearl street.

Trouble for Boston Jews.

There is a great commotion among the Jewish population of Boston, caused by an order recently issued by the board of health forbidding the killing of fowl within the thickly settled sections of the city, except in places especially assigned for that purpose by the board of health. The Jews put great reliance on poultry for their sustenance, and it is probable that they consume as many chickens as all the other people of Boston put together. The poultry that is consumed by others than the Jews is generally killed outside, but all the fowls intended for Jewish consumption have hitherto been killed in this city.

The reason for this is to be found in the Jewish law. The meat of no animal or fowl that has not been killed by a person authorized by the rabbi to slaughter such animal or fowl can be eaten by a Jew, nor can it be eaten after having been killed for over two days. The consequence is that the people of this race prefer to buy their own fowls or animals alive and have them killed by the proper authority. It is calculated that something like 5,000 chickens are brought into Boston alive every week for Jewish consumption alone.—Boston Herald.

An English Veteran.

There is a great deal in the papers on the fact that Sir Provo Wallis has entered the hundredth year of his life. He entered the British navy as a middy eighty-six years ago, and had retired from service as a post captain before the navy contained a single steam vessel. He has a unique distinction here as the sole survivor of the naval life of the time of Nelson, but the venerable man has American interest as well. He was born in Nova Scotia, and as senior officer commanded the Shannon when she sailed out of Boston harbor after the historic fight with the Chesapeake, towing the captured vessel with Lawrence's body to Halifax. He was made commander for share in that memorable battle fought seventy-eight years ago, yet he still lives in fair health and in possession of his faculties.—Cor. New York Times.

Juvenile Murderers Guillotined.

Some little sensation was caused recently by the execution in front of the gate of La Roquette of two juvenile murderers, aged respectively 17 and 21. They had strangled an elderly concierge in broad daylight in the Rue Bonaparte, with a view to robbing her. President Carnot was dissuaded from sparing their lives, with a view to dispel a current but deep rooted impression among the youth of the dangerous classes that it is unlawful to guillotine "infants." The one hardship in their case was that fifty-nine days were allowed to elapse between their sentence and execution, and the delay encouraged them to hope for a commutation of their punishment. They met their fate with courage.—Cor. London Telegraph.

"Shined" by Her Schoolmates.

A story is current in regard to matters of recent occurrence at the young ladies' seminary in Culpeper, Va. One of the girls accused another of stealing $1, which the accused indignantly denied. During the night the accused girl, with some of her chums, went to the room of the girl who made the accusation and demanded an apology, which was refused; whereupon the girl whose character had been impeached, aided by her friends, seized the offender, gagged and whipped her, and administered a coat of shoe polish. All the girls engaged in the escapade are daughters of highly respected people.—Charleston World.

The Latest Hair Cut.

What is the latest thing in a hair cut? I haven't been officially notified of any deviation from the pompadour cut. But one of my men told me the other day that he had heard there was going to be a revolution in the cut. He said that the old fashioned cut was going to return. That is, straight across the back, the hair about the ears to be left thick and long and combed over on the temples—hooked over. That was the sort of cut your father had when he was courting your mother. See? I don't know where my man got that idea, but he is always getting an idea somewhere.—Interview in Chicago Tribune.

Spooning at Sunrise.

Early risers here who go down to the beach to find an appetite for breakfast have observed a large number of persons strolling along the beach at a very early hour in the morning. This is the fad which Philadelphia has sent down for the spring season. It is very popular with young couples. Before breakfast some of them walk the whole length of the island, and return to the hotels fresh and hungry. A few drive along the beach just after sunrise, but the young people invariably walk. The crowds to be seen taking these morning strolls are, when in town, the late sleepers. The weather being unfavorable to moonlight promenades, the young folks come out early in the morning and take a constitutional along the ocean front. One morning I counted a dozen couples out enjoying the sunshine and salt air an hour before the older people had finished their morning naps.—Atlantic City Letter.

FOUND.

FOUND,—A large bay horse, with one white foot. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, on applying to L. T. TUPPER, Spear street. May 6—tf

BORN.

WALKER—In Quincy, May 5, a son to Mr. James B. and Mrs. Lucy G. Walker.

DIED.

BATES—In Braintree, May 5, Dorothy Russell, daughter of Mr. Charles S. and Mrs. Sarah H. Bates, aged 6 months and 17 days.

MULLIGAN—At Quincy Point, May 6, Katie H., daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Mary J. Mulligan, aged 11 months.

ARNOLD—In West Quincy, May 6, Almeda B., daughter of Mr. John W. and the late Mrs. Jessie Arnold, aged 1 year, and 2 months.

THE NEW WILLARD.

Specifications in Full for the New Brick Schoolhouse

SITUATED IN WARD FOUR.

A Slated Roof—The Gutters and Conductors—The Painting—Continued from last Wednesday and to be Continued Next Wednesday.

Roofing.

DESCRIPTION:—The steep pitch of the roof will be slated, the flat pitched covered with canvas, the valleys, deck mouldings, will be zinc, the finishing of zinc and lead and the conductors of copper, galvanized iron gutters. Roof of turret copper.

SLATE:—The slate to be sound green slate, not necessarily even in color, 3 inches cove laid on two thickness of Beaver brand paper, galvanized wire nails, zinc flashings. The sides and roof of the dormers will also be slated, but the woodwork of the front will be left uncovered, to be painted. The valley will be open.

CANVAS:—The upper pitch of the mansard to be covered with 12 oz. duck weighing 16 oz. to the square yard. To be thoroughly stretched and tacked with 17 oz. tinned carpet tacks, the edges being lapped about an inch. After the duck is laid, it should be thoroughly wet and then painted in white lead and painted with linseed oil before it becomes dry. Over this, a coat of iron clad paint.

Where the roof planking is rough, one layer of heavy roofing paper should be laid before the duck is put down.

FLASHING:—Flash all the valleys with sixteen ounce zinc, not less than fourteen inches wide.

GUTTERS:—Form gutters of galvanized iron four and one-half inches and seven inches as per detail with a back six inches high to be rivetted and soldered at all points, and braced every two feet by one and one-half by three-sixteenths inch galvanized iron braces properly fastened to the bar of gutter and roof. The gutter bar is to be one and one-half inch by one and one-fourth inch galvanized iron. Fix drip at the bottom of the gutters in the usual manner.

CONDUCTORS:—Put up conductors as called for in the plan, four inches round galvanized iron corrugated conductors with three inch lead goose-necks and conductor heads as shown. Provide and fit all necessary stainers. The galvanized iron to be No. 24, to be well secured to the building where shown on the plans. Conductors to be taken to the ground and connected with the blind drain of walls by a cast iron six inch pipe previously specified. This same to be finished three feet above grade.

COPPER ROOF:—The roof of the ventilating turret, as previously specified on Page 21, will be of 16 ounce cold rolled copper. See one-half inch scale drawings.

Painting.

OUTSIDE WOODWORK:—The outside woodwork, which is pine, the window frames, and sashes, the casings of the dormers and the balustrading and ornamental woodwork of the ventilating turret is to be painted three good coats of oil paint, a warm cream not too dark, to tone with the granite color to be approved by the architects. The outside door is to be painted three good coats of warm green. The first priming coat of paint is to be put on as soon as the work is in position, when nail holes will be puttied and the knots sized.

CANVAS:—The whole of the canvas roof is to be painted three coats, a light grey green to tone with the green slates, but lighter to be approved by the architects.

METAL WORK:—The galvanized iron gutters are to be painted and sanded to match the color of the granite, and the zinc deck mould to be painted in the same manner to tone with the slate of the roof, all to have three coats of paint on the outside, and one on the inside. The galvanized iron conductors to be painted reddish brown as approved by the architects. All exterior and interior iron work, such as ornamental anchors to tie rods, exposed cast iron caps, brackets to rails, etc., to be painted two good coats of oil paint—the work having previously been primed by another contractor.

INSIDE WORK—STAINING AND VARNISHING:—The whole of the inside finish, doors, sashes, windows and door architraves, base moulding, sheathing and all other exposed ash or oak, is to be stained to a dark antique oak color to be approved by the architects (and finished with one coat of Pellucidite.) All the exposed timber of the roof which shows in the hall will be stained to a dark oak color.

PAINTING:—The exposed planking which forms the ceilings will be painted three good coats to finish flat a cream white. The ceilings of the vestibules will be painted three coats. The sheathing partitions of lavatories are to be painted light buff, three coats.

HARD PINE:—All the hard pine floors, stairs and platforms and the hard pine posts and floor beams will be left smooth and clean, no other finish.

WALLS:—The upright walls of first and second floor will be colored in the last coat of plaster, and therefore will require no painting, but the rough plaster which shows between the timbers, and all upright walls in the hall, are to be glue sized with sufficiently strong sizing to give a general tone of yellow to the whole plaster.

BRICK WALLS:—The brick partitions of the privys are to be painted white, three coats.

Glazing.

WINDOWS:—All the sashes throughout are to be glazed with first quality double thick German cylinder glass, well bedded, puttied and tacked, and left whole and thoroughly clean at the completion of the work.

TOP AND SIDE LIGHTS:—The side lights of the front doors and the vestibule doors are to be glazed with this same glass, but interior top lights are to be single thick first quality.

The fan lights over outside front doors, which will be leaded glass, will be glazed with this same glass, but interior toplights are to be single thick first quality.

The fan lights over outside front doors, which will be leaded glass, will be glazed with first quality double thick German.

INTERIOR SASHES:—The interior sashes where shown in partitions will be glazed in small lights of single thick first quality German cylinder glass.

DOORS:—Doors marked "Glass" are to have one large light of hammered glass.

(To be continued next Wednesday.)

—George F. H. Horton of Canton, dropped dead Monday of apoplexy.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—5 operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to JOHN E. DRAKE & CO. M5 t

WANTED.—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One pure Jersey Cow, 4 years old. Enquire of JAMES F. GAY. Atlantic St., Atlantic. May 5—3t

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

One More Day and the

Men's Sociable

—AT THE—

Congregational Church, Wollaston,

WILL TAKE PLACE

Admission 15c., including Supper and Entertainment.

SUPPER AT 7 SHARP.

Per order Committee.

May 7. 1t

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Plants, Flowers,

Trees, Shrubs, Vines.

Climbing, Moss, Tea and Hybrid Roses.

Moon Flowers, Spring Bulbs, Hardy Plants, both old varieties and new.

HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 1st. 4w—po&6td

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—25t

JONES' SILVER BILL

To Be Reported with Amendments by Republicans.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR BECK

Greatly Regretted by the English Bimetallists — Preparations for Tariff Speeches—House Pension Measure Opposed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—An effort was made by the senate Republican silver committee to agree upon a silver bill to be reported to the caucus. Three of thirteen members were absent. The ten present, together with Senator Stewart, who was invited to take part in the proceedings, after a discussion lasting nearly three hours, decided to report to a caucus to be held some day this week, the bill reported by Senator Jones from the finance committee some weeks ago, with amendments.

One of the amendments proposed strikes out the provision in the reported bill, that the notes issued for the purchase of bullion, when redeemed, shall be cancelled, and instructs the secretary of the treasury to reissue them, with the proviso that the amount outstanding shall not at any time be in excess of the amount paid out for the bullion deposited. Another amendment is the addition of the sixth section of the bill adopted by the house caucus, which provides for the converting into the treasury of $70,000,000 of lawful money now held for redemption of national bank notes.

The Jones bill directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase monthly silver bullion to the value of $4,500,000, the notes issued in payment thereof to be redeemable in lawful money. Two of the members of the committee felt that they could not unqualifiedly give their support to the measure, although they were willing to have the matter go to the caucus for its decision. One of them, it is said, will support it in case it is approved by the other Republican senators, but the other was not ready to go even so far. He desires time to consider the situation.

LONDON, May 7.—Mr. Gibbs, ex-governor of the Bank of England and president of the Bimetallic league, has cabled the following to Senator Jones in the name of the Bimetallic league:

The friends of silver deeply regret the death of Senator Beck, whose services in the cause of monetary reform are most warmly appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. The Bimetallist party in the United Kingdom, now including over 100 members of the house of commons, attach the greatest value to the debate about to commence in your illustrious chamber.

We fully recognize not only that the support afforded silver by legislation during the past twelve years has helped to protect the industrial world from an acute monetary crisis, but also that the debates in congress have served more than all else to educate our people to the recognition of the important issues involved. We believe also that the increased coinage of silver contemplated by congress will restore wholly or considerably your coinage rates, and will thus make an international settlement of this complex question comparatively easy. We anticipate, further, with much confidence, that the advance in the price of silver which must follow your action will both stimulate the export trades of your country and, while tending to the prosperity of your agricultural classes, will also assist the manufacturing industries of the United Kingdom and the whole body of our wage-earners.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

It Will Be a Long One—Mr. Mills Will Open for the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—On account of the departure of Mr. Carlisle for Kentucky with the remains of Senator Beck, Mr. Mills of Texas will make the opening speech for the Democrats in the house, on the tariff, in reply to McKinley. The debate promises to be a very interesting one, and it is certain to last longer than the period which Reed and McKinley desire to limit it to. Reed's talk about an adjournment early in July does not find much support at the other end of the Capitol, where Senator Frye said that congress was likely to remain in session until the last of August.

Considering the Morrill Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A meeting of the senate committee on pensions was held, at which the Morrill disability and service pension bill combined, substituted by the house for the senate dependent pension bill, was under consideration. Formal action was postponed until the next meeting of the committee. It is understood, however, that opposition to the house measure was practically unanimous, and that the committee will recommend the senate to non-concur in the action of the house.

At a Big Discount.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The fire-ruined house of Secretary Tracy, on Farragut square, was sold yesterday for $30,750. The secretrry paid $50,000 for the house and expended about $25,000 in improvements.

Capitol Gleanings.

It is not believed that congress will adjourn before August or September.

In the senate a bill was reported providing for the appointment of a commissioner of roads and bridges.

The census bureau is preparing to make a unique collection of the newspapers and magazines published in this country.

First Lieutenant William Everett, United States artillery, of Manchester, N. H., has been ordered from Atlanta, Ga., to the Mississippi valley to distribute rations and to tender other assistance to sufferers by the floods.

Singer Sewing Machine Works Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., May 7.—The Singer sewing machine works at Elizabethport, N. J., covering two acres of ground, were almost wholly destroyed by fire, together with a considerable amount of the railroad property adjoining. The works employed about 3000 hands. The loss is heavy, but is probably covered by insurance.

He Asks for Justice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—The German ambassador, Von Radowitz, has threatened to resign unless the sultan insists upon another trial in the case of four Turkish soldiers who were recently acquitted on the charge of maltreating a German sailor whom they had arrested.

Silcott Heard From.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Information comes from West Union, O., to the effect that it has been discovered that C. E. Silcott, the defaulting cashier of Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom's office, has been living on the Isle of Wight, Eng., since last winter, when he disappeared.

ONLY TWO GAMES PLAYED.

Chicago the Only City Exempt from Stormy Weather.

BOSTON, May 7.—The following base ball games were postponed:

Players—At Brooklyn, Boston and Brooklyn; at Philadelphia, New York and Philadelphia; at Cleveland, Buffalo and Cleveland.

National—At Brooklyn, New York and Brooklyn; at Philadelphia, Boston and Philadelphia; at Cleveland, Pittsburg and Cleveland.

Atlantic—All the games.

Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Chicago National league team pulled the game out of the fire in the ninth inning by Mullane's errors off Burns' short hit to third, Wilmot stealing home with the winning run. The game throughout was very loosely played, Chicago having five errors to their credit in the first inning. Marr, by his error, and Foreman, by bases on balls in the third, also helped Chicago to win. Cooney's work with the stick and Wilmot's at center were the features. Attendance 200.

Henry M. Stanley proceeded to Windsor castle yesterday by the queen's command, and was given an audience by her majesty.

Chicago.....	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	—6
Cincinnati.....	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Chicago 3, Cincinnati 3. Base hits—Chicago 10, Cincinnati 8. Errors—Chicago 6, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Foreman and Baldwin, Sullivan and Kittridge.

Chicago, 14; Pittsburg, 6.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The game to-day was a very rocky one all around. Errors were plentiful on both sides. Galvin pitched like a schoolboy for the first five innings, but after that settled down. Duffy's batting was the feature. The weather was extremely cold for ball playing. Attendance 1523.

Chicago.....	3	4	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	—14
Pittsburg.....	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—Chicago 6, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Chicago 11, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Chicago 5, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Dwyer and Farrell, Galvin and Carroll.

Worcester Club Changes Hands.

WORCESTER, May 7.—A deal has been completed by which the Atlantic association syndicate, which owns the Worcester club franchise, will turn over the team to local parties. J. J. Kennedy is to be president of the reorganized club, and measures will at once be taken to strengthen the team.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott Speaks a Few Words in Favor of Labor's Army.

NEW YORK, May 7.—At the spring meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches, Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth church said: I am a thorough believer in the eight-hour movement. Under the present system a man becomes a bit of machinery. Eight hours is as long as any man should be a drudge. Any system which makes a man work twelve hours a day is dishonest. Speaking of socialism, Dr. Abbott said the church has been shirking its duty in respect to this subject. It is a subject which has compelled the attention of the Emperor of Germany and the pope of Rome, and it is one which cannot be passed by as outside the sphere of the ministry.

Trouble Among Weavers.

FALL RIVER, May 7.—There is trouble between the management and employes of the Iron Works mill here on account of the weavers being unable to make fifty-two cuts a day on eight looms. Several weavers have been discharged and trouble is anticipated.

Probable Wreck of a Steamship.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The British steamer Wingates, Capt. Thompson, with a crew of thirty men which sailed from this port March 23, bound to Copenhagen, and has not since been heard from, is given up as lost, with all on board. It is thought the vessel ran into an iceberg. Her cargo consisted of 101,527 bushels of corn, valued at $37,565. She was 285 feet long, 35 feet beam, 24 feet deep, 2077 tons register, and was built in Jarrow in 1877.

Hanlan vs. Plaisted.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 7.—Hanlan and Plaisted rowed at Bridgeport, Ala., for a purse of $200 offered by the Bridgeport Land company. The conditions require the men to row three races, the man winning two races to take the purse. The distance was one mile. Hanlan crossed the line in the fast time of 4 1-2 minutes. The two row again to-day. Hanlan says positively that this is his last season as an oarsman.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Forecast for Maine New Hampshire and Vermont: *Rain, followed by clearing weather;* northwesterly winds; slightly cooler.

For Massachusetts: Fair, preceded in eastern portion by rain; slightly cooler; northerly winds:

For Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly cooler; fair; northerly winds.

SPECIAL BULLETIN: Warmer, fair weather Thursday and Friday anticipated for all districts west of the Mississippi river and in the west gulf states. The temperature in the northern portion of the country will rise decidedly during the next two days.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 6.

Realizing sales caused some reaction in the stock markets. Copper stocks still keep on rising.

The New York Market.

Atchison.....	45½	Nor. Pac. pref....	82¾
Central Pacific....	34⅝	Oregon Navi.....	100⅝
Chi & Northwest..115		Oregon Trans.....	45½
Del Lack & West..145½		Pacific Mail.....	43⅞
Del & Hudson.....168		Reading	46⅞
Illinois Central...116½		Texas Pacific.....	21⅞
Lake Shore. 110¾		Union Pacific.....	90⅝
Missouri Pacific... 75¾		Wabash St. L & P.	15⅞
NewJerseyCentral 122⅝		do pref	25⅝
New York Central.109⅝		Wheel & Lake Erie	38⅝
Northern Pacific.. 35⅞		Western Union....	85

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land...	7⅛	Fitchburg pref....	91
Fremn's Bay Land	5½	Flint & Pere Mar..	37⅝
Newport Land.....	2⅝	Maine Central.....	
West End Land....	26⅞	Mexican Central..	6½
Atchison.....	45¼	N Y & N England.	49⅞
Atlantic & Pacific.	6⅝	do pref	117
Boston & Lowell....		Old Colony.....	
Boston & Maine...220		Union Pacific.....	66⅝
Boston & Prov....250		Wisconsin Central.	31⅝
Chicago,B & Q....109⅝		American Bell Tel.	226
Central Mass.....	17⅝	New England Tel.	
do pref	35⅛	Erie Tel.....	41½
Eastern.....162		Mexican Tel.....	90

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—FLOUR—Firm: city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mill patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; straights at $3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 100⅞ to 101 elevator; No 1 northern 107.

CORN—Dull; No 2, 43¼ to 43½ elevator; steamer mixed 42¾ to 44.

OATS—No 3, 33c, mixed western 32 to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined easier, granulated 6⅛, cubes 6¼c.

PORK—Stronger; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $17 00.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6 87½.

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n.....	103	Reading	42⅞
al....	116½	Texas Pacific.....	21⅞
.....	110¾	Union Pacific.....	66⅞
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acific.	85⅝	do pref	117
well...	.....	Old Colony.....	.....
aine...	220	Union Pacific.....	66⅝
ow....	250	Wisconsin Central.	31⅝
Q....	109⅝	American Bell Tel.	228
s.....	17½	New England Tel.	....
.....	85⅛	Erie Tel.....	40⅛
.....	102	Mexican Tel.....	90

The Produce Market.

K, May 6. — FLOUR — Firm: city $4 25 to 4 50, city mills $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low 2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to 3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, 5; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do 3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 65 to

Dull; No 2 red 100⅞ to 101 elevator; rn 107.

ill: No 2, 43¼ to 43½c elevator; ed 42⅝ to 44.

3 33c, mixed western 32 to 36c.

—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

Raw dull; refined easier, granulated 4c.

ronger; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do o 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

ull; western steam $6 07½.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1 NO. 27. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

—EXAMINE OUR—

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.



CALL AND GET

THE LEDGER RATES

—FOR—

Large Advertisements

—AND—

LONG TIME ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCORE BLANK FOR AMATEUR BALL GAMES.

BETWEEN THE

.....of.....and.....of.....

.....May....1890, at.....

CLUBS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	B.H.	E.

BATTERIES:

.....

.....

REMARKS:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed.....

Address.....

For the convenience of our many juvenile base ball enthusiasts we publish the above blank, which will aid them in making proper returns. The scorer will please be careful and write plainly, so that no errors will appear when published. We should be pleased to publish any and all games. Address all such communications to the City Editor of the DAILY LEDGER.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

Doll Drill and Little Grandmothers' Leading Features.

GRAND FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

Closing Night of the First Church Fair—The Entertainment by the Children—A Very Enjoyable Evening for Young and Old.

The Unitarian May Festival is always looked forward to not only by the children of that parish, but by most of the school children, for months. The children are always sure of a good time. Last night was no exception to the rule. The afternoon's entertainment was the same, with a few changes in the order of the programme, as the evening's entertainment.

At about six o'clock tea was served to the little ones who took part and to those who did not wish to go home.

The tables looked beautifully and inviting; no amount of labor was spared to coax the last penny out of the unsuspecting purchaser's pocket.

At about 7.45 the evening's programme was opened with a vocal duet by Master Slade and Master Oxford. The next number was a recitation, "Bound to Boston," by Marie Bass.

A doll drill by twelve small nursery maids, average age five years, dressed in long dark gowns with white kerchiefs and caps, was one of the best features of the evening. The movements in the drill were made to music. The nurses sang a lullaby very sweetly, after which some older girls sang a lullaby which put nurses and dolls to sleep. They were awakened by a chord from the piano, and went through the drill once more, and then said good-bye.

The nurses were:

Bertha Packard,
Jeannet Carr,
Flossie Howe,
Abbie Waldron,
Mollie Rodgers,
Nellie Thompson,
Girlie Alexander,
Annie Rose,
Mary Faxon,
Beatrice Tisdale,
Gracie Stancombe,
Beatrice Walker.

A pitiful story was told by Beatrice Walker in a very old fashioned way, after which Howard and Girlie Alexander sang a song together.

Six little grandmothers dressed up with specks and caps, sewed rag carpets, sang an old love song, took snuff, had the rheumatism, went to sleep while a fly alighted on each little nose and was brushed off, etc. Each of these movements were also made to music. Very good time was kept. The children showed how well they had been taught, and the ladies saw that their labors in that direction had not been in vain.

The Little Grandmothers were:

Bertha Packard,
Jeannet Carr,
Flossie Howe,
Mary Faxon,
Beatrice Walker,
Nellie May Voorhees,
Helen Waldron.

The next number was a duet by the Misses Eaton, after a hearty encore they sang one of their school songs.

"A Walk in the Meadows" was recited by Susie and Polly, (Abbie Waldron and Bertie Packard), and was followed by Master Slade's solo "Trundle-bed."

It took some time for Master Howard to get sufficient courage to make a proposal of marriage to Miss Beatrice, but when the time came he was up to the mark.

A cutting from Birds' "Christmas Carol," was given by Miss Bessie Pratt in a very interesting manner.

The entertainment was completed with a chorus of the Lullaby from "Erminie," by Mamie Souther, Flossie Emery, Edith Eaton and Lizzie Thayer.

The gentlemen who had not invested in aprons proceeded to do so. The ice cream and candy remaining was then disposed of. The affair was a success in every way.

Does Something Besides Talk.

It was eminently characteristic of H. H. Faxon of Quincy that he should have sent his check for $500 to the Worcester Times to help defend it in the libel suit brought by liquor dealers whom it had fought and exposed. Faxon is a man who does something for the cause of temperance besides talk. Money is something which your average party Prohibitionist is not ready to give to the cause. "Talk" is cheap and he gives plenty of that.—*Pittsfield Journal.*

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE. Chapter 111 of the acts of the present Legislature provides that certain sessions of the public schools shall be devoted to exercises of patriotic nature, as follows:

SECTION 1. In all the public schools of the Commonwealth the last regular session prior to Memorial Day, or a portion thereof, shall be devoted to exercises of a patriotic nature.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 21, 1890.]

—The selectmen of Stoughton granted licenses to the druggists on Tuesday.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Second Annual Election of the Quincy Co-operative Bank—The Report.

The stockholders of the Quincy Co-operative Bank held their annual meeting Wednesday evening, electing the following officers:

President,—Dr. W. L. Faxon.
Vice President,—Dr. J. F. Welch.
Secretary and Treasurer,—Richard D. Chase.
Directors,—Warren W. Adams, Horace F. Spear, John F. Merrill, Albert Keating, Theophilus King, Joseph W. Dennen, John Evans, George H. Field, Andrew Milne, James Thompson, W. Walter Ewell, Thomas F. Burke, Osborne Rogers, Frank E. Hall, William S. Williams.
Auditors,—Horace B. Spear, John O. Hall, Joseph C. Morse.

The annual report discloses the following information:

The first series has now been running 12 months; number of shares, 777; pledged shares, 19; free shares, 758; borrowers, 2; real estate loans 2; amount, $3700; profits per share, 36 cents.

The second series has been running six months; number of shares, 314; pledged shares, 36; free shares, 278; borrowers, 4; real estate loans, 5; amount $7,200; profits per share, 9 cents.

The total amount of the loans is $10,900. The third series is not limited.

Norfolk County Insolvency Court.

A session of the insolvency court was held at Dedham Wednesday by Judge White and the following business transacted:

Dewson, Williams & Co. of Quincy were given a third meeting and a 15 per cent. dividend was allowed, and the meeting adjourned until the first Wednesday in June.

Walter L. Whittemore of Quincy was given a second meeting. Continued until the third Wednesday in July.

A second meeting was held in the case of Eben Baker of Walpole, the third meeting to be held on the first Wednesday in September.

The Sanford Woollen of Medway was given a second meeting, which was adjourned until the first Wednesday in September.

Sarah C. Saunders of Canton was given an adjourned first meeting, the second meeting to be held on the third Wednesday in June. Payson E. Tucker of Boston is assignee.

A first meeting was held in the case of John Q. A. Brett of Hyde Park, and M. Coggan and Adam Cook of Malden were appointed assignees.

In the case of C. Frank Sullivan of Dover, a third adjourned meeting was held and continued until the third Wednesday in May. His discharge was objected to. Tafft and Gardner of Medway were given an adjourned third meeting; no assent of creditors to a discharge.

In the case of Dennison D. Dana of Brookline, the oath was not administered, and no assent was granted by creditors to a discharge.

TEN YEARS OLD.

Maple Lodge Celebrates Its Anniversary and Entertains Visitors.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor celebrated their tenth anniversary last evening. A delegation from Randolph was present, also Grand Treasurer H. C. Knight, Grand Secretary Samuel Hathaway and Mrs. Allen with a suite from Jewel Lodge.

The regular business of the lodge was transacted and three new members were initiated. Speeches were made by Mrs. Lizzie A. Monk, protector, Charles A. Foster, past protector, and Mr. W. W. Penniman. A song was sung by Mr. Horace Totman and Mr. Elwood Litchfield.

The work of this lodge was spoken of in the highest terms, reflecting great credit on the members.

After the speeches and singing the company were led into the supper hall, where the hospitality of the lodge was displayed. The members dispersed with good wishes to the lodge for its future prosperity.

Universalist Convention.

The annual Universalist convention was held in Waltham Wednesday afternoon. Rev. L. P. Blackford of Waltham was re-elected president, and Charles F. Potter of Boston clerk. At 2.30 a conference meeting was held, led by Rev. B. F. Eaton of Weymouth, which was followed by practical talk on "The Need of More Enthusiasm," by Rev. A. G. Rogers of Salem. A general discussion of the topic followed. The evening meeting opened with a praise service, led by Rev. I. P. Coddington of Somerville, and the regular sermon was preached by Rev. Charles Skinner of Somerville.

Norfolk County Probate Court.

Probate Court was held in Dedham Wednesday. Wills allowed: James A. Hurd of New York, Amos S. Blanchard of Milton, Sylvia Ballou of Smithfield, R. I.; Walter C. Fisher of Norfolk, Lucy N. Taylor of Boston, Agnes Brewer of Milton, David Carey of Wrenthan, Nancy A. Curtis of Medfield.

Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of the following named persons deceased: William H. Mahoney of Walpole, John C. Smith of Medfield, D. T. V. Huntoon of Canton, William C. Trow of Milton, Henry Treye of Quincy, Ann M. Cutler of Cohasset and Florian Becker of Dedham.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

The Betterment Act.

To the Editor of the Quincy Ledger:

The acceptance of the "Betterment Act" now being considered by the Council is, in the writer's opinion, the most important and progressive measure ever brought before it. It is vexatious to sit and listen to such selfish and unbusiness-like statements being made in regard to this measure as were stated by Mr. Sherman, Councilman from Ward Five, at the last meeting of the Council. Taking his swamp land on Beale street as an illustration of what income the city would derive by this act being in force is not a fair one. It is not a question what one estate will pay; but what one per cent. on the valuation of all the property on the street will be; and it would be hardly just to presume the Committee on Streets will approve, or the Council pass an order to have sidewalks laid out on streets where one per cent. on land abutting on the entire street, will not net to the city an income of at least forty per cent. on cost of said improvement. On this basis, which is a fair one, we could have this year $10,000 worth of sidewalks built on the $6000 appropriation.

Every reasonable and thinking man will admit that a sidewalk improves and increases the value of abutting property, and should not we, as citizens of Quincy, if the city is willing to stand part of the expense in improving our property, be willing to stand a portion of the same; increase the value of our property; improve our streets and walks, and benefit mankind in general? How many men in Quincy, if an opportunity were offered in their business to obtain $2 for $1, would not take it? Now if this act is accepted, and the $6000 talked of is appropriated under this "Betterment Act," there is no question but that we can have $12,000 worth of good, substantial sidewalks built this year, instead of $6000 worth without it; and the burden on those whose property is increased in value will be but slight, taking into consideration the benefit they will derive from it, not only in front of their own property, but in front of their neighbor's, who are as fortunate as they are to have this much needed improvement made.

No measure of this kind can be adopted, but perhaps one case of seeming hardship may be cited. We are now a city trying to improve over the ways of a town, and we must look at things in a broader way. Let us learn by the experience of every city in the Commonwealth; profit by the experience others have found to be the best and only course to pursue, and march on with the needed improvements in a business-like way, and have our city a model to be admired for its wisdom in its methods of government and expenditures, and not laughed at for its foolishness. Let every citizen who has the good of the city at heart, impress on the mind of the councilman from his ward the wisdom of passing the "Betterment Act." B. C. M.

Is It to be Exclusive?

To the Editors of the Daily Ledger:

Many Atlantic citizens, myself among the number, are surprised to see how exclusive the Atlantic *Social* Club is. The members say, "It is the duty of every citizen of this ward to patronize and encourage this venture, as it cannot be said that it is not a very important step toward village improvement." But when the Atlantic Village Improvement Society congratulates the club on its achievements, it is told it is seeking some of the glory. It should not be the policy of the Social Club to antagonize older organizations, for it may find when the new engine house is built, that its hall may be as desirable for meetings as that of the Social Club.

PROGRESS.

Plants and Shrubs.

The Old Colony Railroad Company takes much pride in having the depots and grounds about the stations look neat and attractive. They have this season about 30,000 plants and 12,000 shrubs to be set out along the road.

Indefinitely Prolonged.

From present indications it looks as if the strike among the granite cutters of this city, will be indefinitely prolonged.
—*Worcester Times.*

☞ A Philadelphia litigant was, the other day handed four cents as his share of the proceeds of a lawsuit which he had started for the purpose of collecting a debt. He received a check for the amount from the sheriff. It looks like a pretty close-fisted way of peddling justice when a man cannot take a claim successfully through court and come out with enough of it left to enable him to play into a nickel-in-the-slot machine once at least.

—The Malden hospital project took its first definite step toward an ultimate realization last evening, when a gathering of representative citizens assembled in the room of the common council to form a permanent organization.

There are indications that ice men will depend not so much upon the climate as upon the ice machines next winter. Ice machines are being perfected, which will produce ice at a cost not to exceed 90 cents a ton.

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Cream Jersey Vest,

ALL SIZES,

at 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

These are stitched with Light Pink and Ecru.

We have a lot of

Lisle Thread Vests

in Fancy Colors, which we shall sell at

25 cents.

This week we shall sell a

SATEEN CORSET FOR 50 CENTS,

and one in BLACK at 75 cents.

Remember that our **HOSIERY** for Ladies and Children is absolutely Fast Black.

We have a lot of

Men's Fast Black Hosiery

which we shall sell at

17 cents; 3 pairs for 50 cents.

These goods are usually sold at 25 cents a pair.

We are showing a very nice line of **WORKING SHIRTS,** in all Colors, and the prices will suit you.

D. E. Wadsworth & Co.,

Adams Building, Quincy.

H. C. KENDRICK,

Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1—26t

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

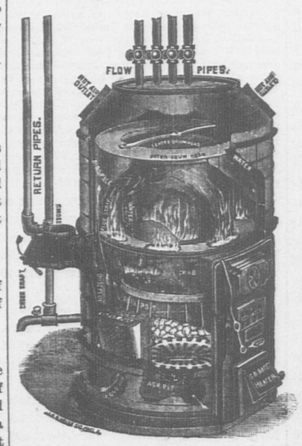
PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

This is the Day that the

Men's Sociable

will take place at the

Congregational Church, Wollaston.

Admission 15c., including Supper and Entertainment.

SUPPER AT 7 SHARP.

Come One, Come All.

Per order Committee.

May 8. It

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 2mos.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

Building Lots for Sale.

DESIRABLE HOUSE LOTS at Wollaston, from six to twelve thousand feet each, situated on high, dry land, near station, and on line of Quincy and Boston Electric Street Railway. Opposite Merry Mount Public Park, and within a few minutes' walk of the sea. Will be sold at reasonable prices to close an estate. For plans and prices address

WILSON MARSH, Quincy, Mass.

Box No. 1302.

April 8—1—26t p—4w

LOUIS WALTERS,

CARPENTER and BUILDER,

Post Office Address, East Milton, Mass.

April 8. 1—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5 00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Control of Electric Wires.

It is important that there should be stringent laws relative to electric wires and an expert officer, whose duty it shall be to see them enforced. The following bill reported in the Legislature Monday by the mercantile committee may meet the requirements:

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation private or municipal, owning or operating a line of wires over streets or buildings in a city, shall use only wires that are suitable and strong; shall suitably and safely attach them to safe and sufficient supporters, and insulate them at all points of attachment; shall remove all wires abandoned for use; shall suitably insulate every wire where it enters a building, and, if such wire is other than a wire designed to carry an electric light current, shall attach to it at a suitable and convenient point, near the place of entering the building, an appliance calculated to prevent at all times a current of electricity of such intensity or volume as to be capable of causing fire from entering the building by means of such wire, beyond the point at which such appliance is attached, and shall suitably insulate every wire within a building when such wire is designed to carry an electric light current.

SECT. 2. Every such person and corporation shall, in the several cities, within six months after the appointment of the officer hereinafter provided for, affix at the points of support at which any such wire, or cable containing wires, is attached, a tag or mark distinctly designating the owner or user of such wire or cable. No such tag or mark shall be required for the wires of a street railway company used for the transmission of its motive power, or for the protection and support of such wires.

SECT. 3. Every city shall, by ordinance, designate or provide for the appointment of an officer who shall supervise every wire over streets or buildings in such city, and every wire within a building when such wire is designed to carry an electric light current; shall notify the person or corporation owning or operating any such wire whenever its attachments, insulation, supports or appliances are unsuitable or unsafe, or the tags or marks thereof are insufficient or illegible, and shall at the expense of the city, remove every wire abandoned for use, and every wire which after six months aforesaid shall be unprovided with a tag or mark, as hereinbefore required, such expense to be repaid by the owner of such wire, and shall see that all laws, ordinances and regulations relating to such wires are strictly enforced.

SECT. 4. Any city may recover in an action of contract, of the person or corporation owning any such wire as is hereinbefore described, any expense which it may have incurred for any removal thereof.

SECT. 5. Any court having equity jurisdiction, or any justice thereof, in term time or vacation, may on a petition of the officer designated or appointed as aforesaid, by any suitable process or decree in equity, enforce the provisions of this act, and may, on such petition, issue an injunction or other suitable process to restrain the use or maintenance, or to cause the removal of any wire, post or other support erected, maintained or used, in violation of this act.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

The Massachusetts School Suffrage Association has published blank forms for the poll-tax assessment of women who desire to vote for School Committee. They should be filled out at once by those who wish to vote to be in readiness for the assessors when they call at the house on or after May 1st.

Professor Goldwin Smith, whose great temptation is to supplement knowledge with opinions, has evolved a long essay on the hatred towards England in the United States. Who hates England in the United States?

"I am simply bored to death," remarked Stanley as soon as he set foot in the world of civilization. He referred to the lionizing. It is perhaps safe to say, however, that he would be still more bored if he did not receive it.

It seems as if, after a tough fight, the power of a minority to defeat a measure by refraining from voting is to be broken in both houses of congress. Senator Sherman has given notice that hereafter, when a legal quorum is present in the senate chamber, he will demand that it be counted as such by the presiding officer, whether the members all vote or not.

The World-Cleveland-Dana three cornered fight, which enlarged into a quadrangular one, became correspondingly amusing to the outside word as it spread. The fourth individual to take a hand was the reporter, who did not propose to be sacrificed. In answer to The World's editorial denial of the truthfulness of his report of Mr. Cleveland's remarks he presented an affidavit that all he said was true, and a good deal more besides. More metropolitan journalism.

The service pension bill which passed the senate, and then, with an amendment, the house, is one which will interest veterans of all parties. Its provisions, as the house amended it, are that every person who served as much as ninety days in the army or navy shall, on reaching the age of 60 years, receive a pension of $8 a month the rest of his life. His widow and minor children will also receive a pension. Besides those of 60 years and over, all persons of any age who are dependent and served in the army or navy as aforesaid, will be placed upon the pension rolls at the same rate. The amount necessary to meet this added expenditure will not be less than $40,000,000 a year.

Kemmler.

March 29, 1889, William Kemmler murdered Tillie Ziegler in Buffalo by chopping her body into twenty-two pieces with a rusty hatchet. He was tried for the crime and was the first murderer to be sentenced under the law providing for the execution of criminals by electricity. On the ground that the law was opposed to the state constitution because it inflicted a "cruel and unusual punishment," the case was battled over in the state courts for months. At last the court of appeals, the highest authority in New York state, decided that the law was constitutional and that Kemmler must die.

It is said that the Westinghouse Electric company were interested in fighting for the life of Kemmler most desperately, because he was to be executed by a shock from one of their dynamos, and they feared it would give their machines a bad name. Kemmler was sentenced to die April 30, 1890. He spent his last days writing his autographs for curiosity hunters who have peculiar tastes and attending to his religious duties, which he had confessedly neglected hitherto. He was to be shocked to death at sunrise. The fateful chair was in its place. He had seen it. His coffin was made. He was baptized and professed his allegiance to the faith that was to take him to heaven.

A train load of reporters went to Auburn April 29, to be ready to describe the scene. With them was a quiet looking New York lawyer, Roger M. Sherman. He said nothing of his business, but, leaving the train, went straight to the prison authorities and sprung on them the following document:

The president of the United States to Charles F. Durston, warden and agent of Auburn prison, greeting: The people of the United States, whom God defend, do command you that you have the body of William Kemmler, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said William Kemmler is called or charged, before the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of New York, to be held at Canandaigua on the third Monday of June, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Witness the Honorable Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States. Fail not at your peril, and have you then there this writ.

Thus the ancient Anglo-Saxon writ of habeas corpus once more proved its tremendous power. It snatched from under the very wings of death a condemned murderer, who had only a few hours to live.

The writ was granted by Judge Wallace, of the United States circuit court. Kemmler's case will, therefore, be tried again, and for the third time. It is now carried into the United States courts, to be tried first before the United States circuit court for the northern district of New York. If it affirms the state court's decision, then this celebrated case will probably be carried to the supreme court of the country.

The ground on which the stay of sentence was granted was that killing by electricity was a violation of the eighth and fourteenth amendments to the United States constitution. The supreme court is years behind its business already, and this case must wait its turn. "When the final decision is reached Kemmler may be gray headed," exclaimed a juror.

A peculiar feature of the case is that until the constitutionality of the law is finally settled there can be no more executions of murderers in New York state. Matters are peculiarly complicated from the fact that Sing Sing prison holds three men under sentence of death now.

DISTRESSING SCENES

The Ruins of the Longue Pointe Asylum Visited.

NO VESTIGE OF THE DEAD.

Dr. Duquette Opposed to Placing Furious Lunatics Under the Care of the Sisters—At Least Sixty Lives Lost.

LONGUE POINTE, Que., May 8—The correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with Sister Therese de Jesus, the superioress of the asylum. She places the loss of life at certainly twenty, and possibly fifty. Dr. Duquette, government medical inspector, was next seen. He places the loss of life at least sixty. On being asked his opinion as to the present system of placing lunatics under the care of sisters, he replied that he was strongly opposed to such a plan, and would ask the government to place curable and furious lunatics in small institutions where they would have skilled treatment by a staff of specialists. The harmless insane could, he said, be placed to greater advantage under the care of sisters.

The ruins of the asylum were next visited. Nothing but heaps of smoking brick and mortar could be seen. No vestige of the dead can be traced. In the rear of the asylum are stables, where about 100 men patients were quartered under the supervision of the sisters and four Montreal policemen. The scene is not one to be easily described, and surely not to be easily forgotten. Lying on heaps of straw, sickly and feeble lunatics were to be seen moaning, shrieking, twisting and jumping. There were more sturdy ones on the floor around them.

It made one shudder to pass down between the two large hay mows in which were confined the worst cases, so fierce was the expression on their countenances. It was remarkable to see the coolness with which the good sisters soothed the raving, cheered the depressed and ministered to the wants of the sick.

The laundry was the next place visited. Here there are confined 100 patients, mostly quiet persons, whose aid has been taken advantage of in putting things in shape. At the door of the laundry was John O'Rourke. This man worked with the greatest heroism, and, with the aid of his brother James and William Higgins, saved twelve women from the furious ward when all hope of being able to snatch them from the flames had been abandoned by other spectators.

There were four overlapping verandas on the outside of the buildings, back of these were the rooms. O'Rourke cut through the flooring of the verandas and ascended to the top one. These verandas are barred with iron and resemble the cages of wild animals. He then passed the women, snatched from the jaws of death, through the hole in the floor to his brother, who in turn passed them to Higgins, and they were safely lowered to the ground.

Exhibition Day at Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., May 8.—Yesterday was the big exhibition day at Amherst college, the prize gymnastics coming at the gymnasium in the afternoon and the Lester prize speaking in the evening. In the former, participated in by the three lower classes, the juniors won the first prize of $50, the sophomores the second of $25. In the latter, open to juniors, H. D. Hammond of Freetown, N. Y., took first prize, and A. S. Burrill of Wellesley second.

Death of Judge Head.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Judge Edward F. Head of the superior court of San Mateo county died here of pneumonia. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and during his early life was a well known lawyer of Boston. He leaves a widow and four grown children, one daughter being the wife of a professor in Harvard college. He was 72 years of age.

To Succeed Manager Ripley.

KANSAS CITY, May 8.—The Times says that W. F. Morrill, general manager of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs and of the Hannibal and St. Jos railroad, will succeed E. P. Ripley, resigned as general manager of the Burlington system.

A New Steamship Line.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 8.—M. H. Wardwell of Bangor, manager of the Penobscot Steam Navigation company, is in the city this week negotiating with C. E. Weeks for a line of steamers to run from this port to Port Clyde.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Forecast for Maine: Cooler; northeasterly winds and rain.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly cooler; northeasterly winds; rain in southern, fair in northern portions.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cooler; northeasterly winds; rain.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 7.

The New York stock market had an off day, or rather the bull movement did. Boston trading continued active.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41⅛	Nor. Pac. pref	81⅞
Central Pacific	34⅝	Oregon Navi	100
Chi & Northwest	114⅝	Oregon Trans	42⅞
Del Lack & West	145¼	Pacific Mail	45⅞
Del & Hudson	163½	Reading	42⅛
Illinois Central	116⅜	Texas Pacific	21⅝
Lake Shore	110⅝	Union Pacific	63⅜
Missouri Pacific	75⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	13½
New Jersey Central	121⅜	do pref	29⅝
New York Central	103	Wheel & Lake Erie	39½
Northern Pacific	35½	Western Union	84⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	..	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	65	Flint & Pere Mar	37
Newport Land	2⅝	Maine Central	..
West End Land	26⅜	Mexican Central	24
Atchison	44⅜	N Y & N England	48⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	8⅞	do pref	117
Boston & Lowell	..	Old Colony	178½
Boston & Maine	221	Union Pacific	65⅝
Boston & Prov	259	Wisconsin Central	31½
Chicago, B & Q	109½	American Bell Tel	234
Central Mass	17½	New England Tel	..
do pref	36	Erie Tel	41½
Eastern	163	Mexican Tel	92½

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—FLOUR—Weak; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 98½ to 98¾ elevator; No 1 northern 104.

CORN—Higher; No 2, 48¼ to 43⅝c elevator; steamer mixed 42¾ to 44.

OATS—Active, No 3, 32½c, mixed western 31½ to 33c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined dull, granulated 6 1-16, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Strong; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

BEEF—Steady; beef hams firm; cut meats dull; pickled bellies 5½ to 5¾c.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

George William Curtis Speaks of the Triumphs of the Cause.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Civil Service Reform association held its annual meeting at its rooms in Thirty-first street, and President George William Curtis delivered an address. He said: "The triumph of our cause has been vindicated by the success of its operation. Notwithstanding the sneers of certain United States senators and the wholesale removal of postmasters in violation of the law the spoils system is going and the American republic is stronger to-day, as a result of it. The friends of reform owe much of the success of the system to its enemies in congress, and their victory has been obtained by the aggressiveness with which it has been contested. Popular support of civil service reform is greater than ever, and the late debate in the house of representatives and its discussion by the press is of more significance than Mr. Clarkson's action in deposing postmasters.

Mr. Curtis thought the selection of the present civil service commissioners was admirable, and he believed the system was conscientiously regarded in the departments at Washington. That the operation of the system would be perfected he had no doubt. The report of the treasurer showed that the receipts of the association last year were $3456, and expenses $3112. The old officers were elected.

NO DECISION REACHED.

Meeting of the Presidents of Western Railroads.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The presidents of the western railroads met again here, but reached no decision, and adjourned to meet again to-day. The Chicago and Northwestern would not agree to any of the plans proposed for a division of traffic at competitive points, claiming that such a division would be pooling and a violation of the law. The representatives of the other roads believe, however, that the Northwestern takes this position to preserve the advantage accruing to it through the traffic contract with the Union Pacific. An agreement to divide the traffic would compel the Union Pacific to turn over a portion of its business to other Omaha connections instead of giving all to the Northwestern. The indications are that the movement to reorganize the Presidents' association will fall.

A REMARKABLE BOAT.

Successful Trial Trip of the Torpedo Boat Cushing.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The government's new torpedo boat, the Cushing, was given a trial trip down tha river yesterday afternoon. Senator Hale and other members of the senate committee on naval affairs, were on board. Part of the time her speed was between twenty-six and twenty-seven miles an hour, and she traveled with no more rocking than would be felt on a railway train. While going at twenty-five miles an hour the engines were reversed, and the boat backed at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. She also turned in her own length. Senator Hale said: "She is a remarkable boat. You can't say anything too good for her."

A Well-Known Maine Man Dead.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Dr. Joseph R. Cummings, president of the Northwestern university at Evanston, died suddenly yesterday at Evanston. Fatty degeneration of the heart is assigned as the cause. Dr. Cummings was born in Falmouth county, Me., March 13, 1817; was a graduate of Wesleyan university; occupied the chair of theology in the Methodist Episcopal General Biblical Institute at Concord, N.H.; was made president of Genesee college, Lima, N. Y.; became president of Wesleyan university in 1858, and held the position till 1875, and in 1881 accepted the presidency of the Northwestern university. At various times he was pastor of churches at Malden, Chelsea, Boston and other places in Massachusetts.

Rates Reduced.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Soo line has reduced the through rates from the seaboard to St. Paul to the basis of 61 cents first class, to meet the cut in lake and rail rates via Lake Superior ports. The National Dispatch also reduced the lake and rail rates from the seaboard to St. Paul by way of Milwaukee, to 45 cents first class.

The Lake Shore road has given notice that taking effect May 12, it will reduce the rates on oats to the basis of 22 cents a hundred pounds, Chicago to New York. The present rate is 25 cents. It is claimed that this action is taken to meet the secret cuts of one or two competing roads.

Liabilities of $526,048.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—A statement made to the stockholders of the collapsed Bank of America shows liabilities of $526,048, and assets of $753,745. The $376,000 paid in by the stockholders does not figure in the liabilities. The report of the assignee shows a better state of affairs than had been thought to exist, and the depositors now hope to get at least 50 per cent. of their money back. All thought of re-establishing the bank has been abandoned.

Forged the Name of His Bondsman.

NEW HAVEN, May 8.—Peter J. McNierny, formerly recording secretary of Court Andrew Jackson, A. O. F., was arrested for having forged the name of his bondsman to a $500 bond in a case where he was charged with embezzlements of the funds of the society in January 1888. He was released by giving bonds of $700.

Ponemah Mills Burned.

NORWICH, Conn., May 8.—The Ponemah mills, horse and cattle barn at Taftville, were burned, and was entirely consumed with hay, grain, narnesses, etc. There were thirty-three horses and forty head of thoroughbred Wolstein stock in the barn which were saved. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

A Real Estate Agent Disappears.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—A. Ellwood Lancaster, a young man who carried on business of real estate agent at 920 Walnut street, has disappeared, and it is charged that he has embezzled funds intrusted to him by various parties to invest in real estate. The amount is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $70,000.

The Red River Overflows.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—The Times-Democrat's Jefferson, Tex., special says: Red river has overflowed everything and is backing up into the lakes. The river here is rising from lack water at the rate of an inch an hour. Cattle and other stock have already been drowned. The largest bridge in the county was swept away.

Narrow Escape from Death.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 8.—Henry Wilson of Greenfield Hill had a very narrow escape from death. He was in Fairfield and was struck by the fast express, his horse being killed and wagon demolished. Mr. Wilson was thrown twenty feet and picked up unconscious, but will recover.

THE TARIFF DEBATE

The Privilege of Speaking Without Limitation of Time

GIVEN McKINLEY AND MILLS.

The Former Outlines the Provisions of His Bill, and the Latter Criticizes the Measure—Majority of Senators Favor the Compromise Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In the house Mr. Rowell of Illinois presented the report of the committee on elections on the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie vs. Turpin. The report, which favors the claims of the contestant, was ordered printed.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio moved to go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill. In making this motion Mr. McKinley stated that he would endeavor to close general debate Saturday evening. The committee on ways and means had intended to ask the committee on rules to report a resolution limiting the five-minute debate to eight days, but had not done so on account of the absence of Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Mills of Texas thought that the time allowed for general debate was entirely too limited. Two years ago the Democrats had conceded twenty-three days general debate. All he could do was to remonstrate against the short time which was to be allowed for debate.

Mr. McKinley's motion was agreed to without division, and accordingly the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair, for the consideration of the tariff bill.

On motion of Mr. Mills the committee granted to Mr. McKinley the privilege of speaking without limitation of time, and a similar courtesy was accorded to Mr. Mills on motion of Mr. McKinley.

Mr. McKinley took the floor in supportof the bill. The bill had not abolished the internal revenue tax, as the Republican party had pledged itself to do in the event that the abolition was necessary to preserve the protective system, because the committee had found the abolition of the one was not necessary to the preservation of the other. The bill recommended the abolition of all special taxes and the reduction of the tax on tobacco and snuff, and it removed the restrictions upon the growers of tobacco. With these exceptions the internal revenue law stood as at present. If these recommendations were agreed to internal taxation would be reduced a little over $10,000,000. The committee also recommended a provision requiring all imported articles to bear a stamp or mark, indicating the country in which such articles are manufactured.

The Wool Schedule.

The committee had recommended an increase of duty in the wool schedule. The present rate of duty on first-class wools was 10 cents a pound, and on second-class wools 12 cents. The committee had recommended that the duty on first-class wools be advanced to 11 cents a pound, and that the duty on second-class wools should remain. On third-class wools the present duty was 2 1-2 cents a pound on all costing under 12 cents a pound, and 5 cents on wool costing over 12 cents. The committee would offer an amendment changing the classification from 12 to 13 cents, and would recommend a duty on wool under 13 cents of 32 per cent. ad valorem, and over 13 cents a 50 per cent. ad valorem. Having increased the duty on wool the committee had increased the duty on manufactures of wool to compensate for the increased duty on the new material.

The Free List.

Passing to the consideration of the free list, Mr. McKinley said that the committee had taken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list fifteen articles, ten of which were articles of agriculture. If the same quantity should be imported this year as was imported last year, this would increase the revenue $2,400,000. It had taken from the dutiable list and put upon the free list forty-eight articles which last year paid into the treasury $61,500,000—$55,000,000 of which was from sugar alone. The committee had increased the duty on carpet wools and necessarily increased the duty on carpets themselves, believing that the increased duty would be a justice to the wool grower, the carpet-maker and the consumer. Referring to the growth of the carpet industry in the United States, he said that the price of carpets had gone down, while the ad valorem equivalent had gone up.

The Foreign Markets.

What was the complaint against the bill? Was it that it would stop exportation and interfere with our foreign market? The foreign markets were as accessible under the bill as under existing law. They were as accessible under the bill as they would be under absolute free trade. The bill put no burden, no taxation, no restriction on American products that went out of the country. Nor did the committee despise the foreign trade. It would encourage and sustain it; but what peculiar sanctity hung about the foreign market that did not attach to the domestic market. Why should we pass over the best market in the world—our own market? Notwithstanding all of these croakings, however, we are now exporting more products than at any time in our history. Our exports had increased 35 per cent. more than the exports from free trade Great Britain. While Great Britain had between 1870 and 1880 lost 13 per cent. of her commerce, the United States had gained 22 per cent., and with the same aid to shipping that Great Britain gave the ships of the United States would plow every sea under the American flag in successful competition with the ships of the world. [Applause.] We have enjoyed twenty-nine years of continuous protection—the longest period since the foundation of the government—and found ourselves in greater prosperity than at any other time.

Mr. Mills Speaks.

He said that this was the first bill that had come before the American people with its mask took off, like a highwayman, demanding their purses. [Applause.] To check importation was to check exportation. Split hairs as you may, no man could show that we might sell without buying. When he refused to take the products of other nations, that refusal was an interdiction against our exports, and as we removed the barriers to free exchange, we increased our trade. Protection, boiled down, meant more work and less result, and carried out to its conclusion, it meant all work and no result. Pig iron was the base of all our iron and steel manufactures. In 1871 prices were rising, after a period of depression, and the imports of pig iron were increasing. From 2,500,000 tons in 1870 the imports of pig iron rose to 7,000,000 tons in 1873. If the the Republican doctrine was true, then every ton imported displaced a ton of American iron. But the figures showed that our domestic product rose from 52,000,000 tons in 1870 to 119,000,000 tons in 1872. That showed conclusively that the Democratic position was right—that increased imports increased the demand for American labor.

Agricultural Depression.

Gentlemen on the other side expressed sympathy for the farmer and their zeal to relieve the distress they at length acknowledged surrounded the agriculturalist. Two years ago the Democrats stood on the floor and declared that the country was on the edge of a dark shadow. The Republicans had ridiculed this, and had said that the farm mortgaged were only a further evidence of prosperity and wealth. At length these gentlemen were brought to their knees at the confessional and were bound to admit that their was widespread depression throughout the agricultural regions. What did the bill do to aid agriculture? It put sugar on the free list. Why did not the committee treat sugar as it treated woolen goods and cotton goods and iron goods? Why did it not put a protective duty on sugar and compel its production in this country and carry out the protective policy? Why not put a prohibitory duty of coffee and naturalize it in this country?

The Protection of Hides.

Then there was another article—hides. Had gentlemen on the other side ever heard of hides before? [Laughter.] Why did not the committee put a duty on hides as high as the duty on tin plate. The Republicans could have excluded all foreign hides and increased the value of all the hides in the western states, but they had never intended to do it. He did not believe in the protection of hides. He was for free raw material, and putting a low duty on the finished article that went to the consumer. Why did not the committee put a prohibitory duty on raw silk instead of dodging the question and providing for a bounty? Why did it not put a prohibitory duty on tea and develop the sassafras industry of this country? The committee had found out that the wheat production was in danger and had increased the duty 50 per cent. The United States exported 90,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, and last year it imported the startling amount of 1946 bushels. The increased duty was to protect the American farmer against the pauper of India. Corn was to be protected. The United States last year exported 69,000,000 bushels of corn, and imported 388 bushels. This immense importation must be stopped. The committee proposed to deliver the rye farmer from all peril. It was going to speak words of comfort to him and tell him that he would not have to compete with pauper labor. How much did the United States import? Sixteen bushels. Mr. Mills attributed to the majority of the committee one bold and audacious move, which meant the deliverance of the farmers. They had placed a duty on cabbage, and that was to be the panacea for all ills. The farmer could stand in his cabbage patch and defy the world. This was a cabbage head bill. The Republicans must do something more than this in order to fool the farmers. The farmers understood that they needed markets for their products. This bill would almost stop the exportation of agricultural products, and then the Republicans would hear a storm worse than a Nebraska cyclone.

Opposed to Subsidies.

The Democrats were opposed to subsidies. The speaker wanted to see the flag of the union floating on every sea. He wanted to see American vessels in every port; but he wanted to see those vessels going to foreign ports as free ships, representing free American institutions. He did not want to hire anybody to display the flag of the United States anywhere in the world. He wanted to see the flag, when it went into foreign seas, go as an emblem of the proudest and freest people of the world, who by their genius had conquered the seas and brought their commerce where they pleased. The Democrats would not impede the passage of the bill, but when the Republicans appeared before the great American people after passing this measure, may the Lord have mercy on their souls.

At the evening session, Messrs. O'Donnell of Michigan and Post of Illinois spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Stewart of Georgia and Ellis of Kentucky opposed it. The house at 10:25 adjourned.

THE COMPROMISE SILVER BILL.

It Provides for the Purchase of 4,500,000 Ounces of Silver a Month.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—With the exception of Senators Teller and Stewart, and some half-dozen other silver representatives, all the other Republican senators favor the compromise silver bill which has been agreed to. It provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month and requires the issue of certificates which are receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues, and they are to be reissued, whenever redeemed, to the amount of the sum paid for the bullion held in the treasury and purchased by the issue of such notes. It is in the nature of a compromise, and Messrs. Sherman, Aldrich and Allison are inclined to think that unless this measure is accepted, no legislation will go through on the silver question. Senators Teller and Stuart, who oppose the measure, said yesteday that they believed that a free coinage bill could be passed in both houses.

Making Corporations Liable.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senator Hoar introduced a bill making all corporations or persons engaged in transportation between the states liable to all their employes for any injury sustained by reason of negligence in the construction, equipment or management of frieght or passenger cars, unless the negligence of the person injured shall have contributed to such injury.

Senator Edmunds Sick.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senator Edmunds of Vermont is confined to his bed with a severe attack of rheumatism, following a heavy cold, which he contracted last Sunday. His condition, it is thought, is not serious, but as he has been in poor health for several months, it will be some days before he can return to the senate.

Verdict for the Defendant.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., May 8.—In the $50,000 breach of promise case, brought by Eliza B. Dolliver against William A. Atkins, all of Provincetown, in the supreme court, the jury brought in a verdict for defendant.

Alpha Delta Phi Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—The annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi College Fraternity has closed here. Hon. Clarence Seward of New York was elected president to succeed Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

EMBROIDERED

Mull Ties,

NEW PATTERNS,

CHOICE STYLES,

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

Springtime Has Come

And now is the time to

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD,

—BY USING—

Willard's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Bottle for 65 Cents.

ALL PATENT MEDICINES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. F. Willard, Druggist,

School St., South Quincy.

April 8. 9—20t

SEASONABLE GOODS

—AT—

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

B. N. ADAMS,

—AGENT FOR—

Greenleaf

Land

Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

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ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
, April 21. 12—tf

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 8.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1803—Inch of snow fell.
1862—Quincy Horse Railroad opened to Boston.
1869—Quincy Selectmen given charge of the schoolhouses.
1876—Wollaston Congregational Church officially constituted.
1877—Merry Mount Lodge, K. of H., organized in Quincy.

World Wide.



STUART MILL.

1265—Birth of Dante; died 1325; "the poet of the religious life of the Middle Ages; the Christian Homer."
1637—Oliver Cromwell declines the title of king.
1668—Alain Reine Le Sage born; died 1747, aged 79; author of "Gil Blas" and many plays.
1814—Steam substituted for horse and other power on the Fulton ferry boats, New York; subsequently abandoned.
1846—Battle of Palo Alto, Mexico; Mexicans defeated with loss of 400; Americans, 53.
1861—Secession of Tennessee from the Union.
1864—Beginning of series of battles at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., continuing until the 18th. Union loss, 12,564; Confederate loss, 9,000.
1873—Death of John Stuart Mill, English social and political economist; born 1806.
1879—Chinese excluded from citizenship in San Francisco.
1889—S. S. City of Paris makes unequaled time between New York and Queenstown.

In Suspense.

Dillenback—What's wrong, old fellow?
Budley—I'm almost crazy. I sent a phonograph cylinder to my broker asking him whether he thought I was a blamed fool, and another one to Miss Willets asking her to marry me, and I don't know which of them this answer is from.
Dillenback—What does it say?
Budley—Simply "Yes."—Judge.

No Notice Taken of It.

First Tramp—I don't see why our names don't get inter the papers, Bill.
Second Tramp—Why should they?
First Tramp—Well, I read today that a dinner was given to some big gun in New York a day or two ago. We get dinners given to us every day, and nothing is ever said about it. Folks is prejudiced, Bill.—Munsey's Weekly.

Sympathetic.

An old man nearly blind calls on an oculist and requests him to examine his eyes.
"Well," remarks the man of science, "I don't see anything."
"Great heavens, doctor! you don't say so? Why, you're as badly off as I am!"—Judge.

Love's Surprise.



Lurine (hiding in copse)—Here he comes now; I will jump out and frighten him.



Lurine (jumping out)—Boo, Charlie!—Racket.

The Year Round.

Mrs. De Languide—It's easy telling that spring is here. I have that tired feeling, and horror of exertion.
Mr De Languide—I think it must be a perpetual spring with you, then.—Munsey's Weekly.

But One.

"Now, Mrs. Taylor, you will excuse me, but before taking your son into my employ, I should like to inquire as to whether he has any bad habits."
"Well, no, sir—'cept dyspepsey."—Harper's Bazar.

His Weak Spot.

"Why is it that your friend has never succeeded in public life?"
"Periodical weakness."
"So? Of what nature?"
"Losing control of his mouth."—Chicago Times.

Thwarted.

When first we met it was agreed
That we should banish Cupid
She thought him simple; so indeed
Did I, and called him stupid.
"And what's the use," said she, "of his
Impertinent attendance?"
Adding, with jest, "My motto is,
A Friendly Independence!"

So in the waltz around her waist
She let my arm go stealing;
Meanwhile with constant gaze she traced
The cherubs on the ceiling.
And what I could not understand—
Though ignorance was pleasing—
Was that her tiny plump white hand
Did not object to squeezing.

Then out of friendship I began
Directly to discover
That naturally girl and man
Grow into girl and lover.
I told her so; and when I did—
Her modest love confessing—
Her face upon my breast she hid,
And Cupid asked the blessing!
—Harper's Bazar.

Death or Insanity There.

It is said that in 1841 a Spanish bark dropped anchor opposite the present town site of Columbia City, and near the farm now owned by Hez Copler. There was a large amount of treasure aboard the vessel and the crew conspired to obtain possession of it. They mutinied, assassinated the captain and buried the gold and silver somewhere on the Copler farm. Some say that the treasure was buried before the captain was killed, and that the man who buried it mysteriously disappeared immediately afterward. Others claim that it was buried after the mutiny, and that the men were frightened away by a band of red skins. At any rate the mutineers failed to find the treasure when they returned. Others who became acquainted with the fact that a great fortune had been buried on or near Copler's farm made unsuccessful effort to find it, but always with serious consequences to one or more of the searching parties.

At a spiritualistic meeting in this city, some five or six years ago, a Spiritualist claimed to have a revelation as to the identical spot where the Spaniards had covered up their ill gotten wealth. Several Spiritualists, reposing confidence in the revelation, visited Copler's farm, and after searching several days discovered a large deposit of small rocks at a depth of a foot, and supposed the money to be buried beneath it. While they were at work removing the rocks one of the men dropped dead. This created such consternation among the rest that the party abandoned their labors.

No further efforts to secure the hidden treasure were put forth until last week, when another party went on this wild goose chase. Among them was William Matthews, who succeeded in locating the rock deposit. While delving underneath it he struck a mass of human bones. During the few moments consumed in examining them Matthews was transformed into a raving maniac. After that his associates also abandoned the work. Matthews was brought to this city on the steamer Alarm, and is now under the care of friends, who will cause his removal to the insane asylum should he not soon recover his reason.—Portland (Ore.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Five Thousand Lepers.

The Paris Dix-Neuvieme Siecle publishes information received by private letters from New Caledonia which is calculated to cause some anxiety. It appears that leprosy is spreading in New Caledonia in a most alarming manner. Of 40,000 Kanakas no fewer than 5,000 are described as suffering from the terrible disease. Till quite recently the public authorities had taken no measures to prevent it from spreading; but now two subordinate colonies have been created—one on Goat Island, in Dumbea bay, and the other in Canala, at a spot known as the Pic des Morts. Every inhabitant recognized as a leper by the medical commission is to be confined in one of these leper colonies. The correspondent of The Dix-Neuvieme Siecle declares that this measure has been delayed too long to prove of any great use, and that it is not applied properly. Three Europeans have already been attacked by this incurable disease.

Brakeman Wilson Strangely Hurt.

Charles Wilson, a brakeman on the Louisville and Nashville road, was brought to the city suffering from severe injuries to the chin and right hand. Wilson left here about 12 o'clock on the southbound freight train, which met the northbound mail and passenger train at Venetia, about nine miles below the city. The mail train does not stop, but instead the apparatus attached to the side of the car is swung out and clutches the mail bag. Wilson was in the act of climbing the ladder on the rear end of the freight caboose when the mail train came by and the mail catcher caught him and pulled him off the ladder. His chin was badly cut by the fall, and in trying to hold on to the ladder his right thumb was severely crushed, almost severing an artery.—Mobile Register.

Contradicted by a Cyclone.

It is seldom that a man gets contradicted by a cyclone. Something very like it occurred in a lofty building in Pittsburg. Two gentlemen were standing near the window looking out at the clouds, ominously fluffy and gray, which the wind was driving across the sky.

"I wish," said one, "that I was out of this building—looks like a cyclone coming."

"Nonsense," said the other; "you're much safer up here than in the street," and as he spoke a furious gust of wind tore the iron shutter from its fastening and hurled it against the window, sending the glass in big splinters all over the room.—New York Press.

Novel House Building.

Franz Kasner is going to build a colossal ten story apartment on Orange avenue, in Newark, N. J. In order to construct it he bought a number of small houses that occupied the land. He tore them all down, except one leased by Frederick Theurer. Theurer refused to move until his lease expires, a year hence, so the brewer is preparing to build his house over the small one for a height of ten stories, with the smaller house entirely enveloped like a nut in its shell. There will be a small passageway in front, by which Theurer and his family can reach the street. Theurer doesn't mind it in the least.—Exchange.

Bruce's Fatal Meal.

Upton Bruce, colored, living with the Rev. Mr. Curtiss, near Groome, Prince George's county, died recently. His death resulted from his appetite for supper. The meal consisted of two and a half pounds of cheese, a quart of boiled navy beans, three pounds of cakes and the same of crackers, washed down with a half gallon of sweet cider. He failed to digest the cheese, and although a doctor was called in he was beyond medical skill.—Baltimore American.

The Duke of Connaught, who visits Canada this month, will spend only two weeks in the Dominion and return to England without seeing the United States.

GOSSIP OF THE CLUBS.

The Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. gymnasium members have signed a huge petition asking that grounds be furnished for them for outdoor practice. There are over 1,200 gymnasium members who pay $15 per year for their privilege. Those who have signed the petition for grounds agree to pay fifty cents a month extra toward the expense of keeping them up. There are many Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums throughout the country that have had no difficulty in getting good grounds, and in this respect they are far ahead of the celebrated Brooklyn institution.

The Missouri Amateur Athletic club, of St. Louis, Mo., the games of which are so well thought of by athletes who have taken part in them, has made arrangements to get grounds with a cinder track for the exclusive use of its members. The club has been handicapped since its organization half a dozen years ago by not having permanent training quarters, but it has steadily grown strong and is now able to fulfill one of its main desires.

There is quite a movement in Denver, Col., to organize an athletic institution which will develop the many amateur athletes there and give them a chance to compare their performances with the best men in the country by attracting the latter there with good games. The atmospheric conditions of the city are thought to be unusually favorable to good athletic performances.

The well known grounds formerly occupied by the Young America Cricket club at Stemton, Pa., have been hired by the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill navy. The members of this thriving club feel jubilant over the acquisition, for the question of "where can we practice" was becoming a serious matter with them.

The plan recently proposed by a number of prominent patrons of amateur sport in Toronto, Ont., for the institution of a large general athletic organization, after the pattern of the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, is meeting with success. Several offers of suitable grounds have been received, and it is not unlikely that the Toronto university may take an interest in the scheme and add its support to it.

The gymnasium in the new building of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill navy, Philadelphia, is the longest in America. Its inside length is 146 feet.

Mr. James A. St. John, of St. Louis, who is well known in athletic and aquatic circles throughout America, has been made a non-resident member of the Boston Athletic association.

W. C. Davis has resigned from the secretaryship of the Staten Island Athletic club and will soon move to Philadelphia, where he has entered a new business. He held his official position in the Staten Island Athletic club for about eleven years.

A Promising Pitcher.



THOMAS G. VICKERY.

One of the new men retained by Harry Wright for the Philadelphia club of the National league is Thomas G. Vickery, who bids fair to develop into a fine pitcher. Last season Vickery played with the Toronto club of the International league, and did such good work in the pitcher's box that he attracted the attention of several managers of the major organizations. Manager Wright was successful in his endeavors to secure him, and took him south with the team on its spring trip. Vickery did such good work that Wright was not long in deciding to retain him. He is a good batsman, an excellent fielder and a fine base runner. He commenced his baseball career with the semi-professional team of Burlington, N. J. His first professional engagement was in 1888, with the Bordentown, N. J., club. One of his most notable successes while with that club was in the game with the noted Rivertons of Philadelphia, in August of that year. King, of Princeton college, was in the box for the Rivertons. The Bordentowns won the game by a score of 2 to 0. The Rivertons made only one safe hit off Vickery, while sixteen of their batsmen were retired on strikes. This season will be Vickery's first attempt to travel in fast company, but he has confidence in himself and intends to make a good showing at the end of the season.

The New French Tenor.

A little more than three years ago a young machinist sang in a crude music festival given in the French provincial town of Saint Chignan. The mayor of the town was a man of unusually good musical taste, and was so pleased by the young mechanic's performance that he offered to pay the expenses of training his voice. Affre was sent to the conservatories of Toulouse and Paris, where he studied for three years. The other day he sang at the Grand opera and created a veritable sensation. His voice is wonderful.

Helen Dauvray-Ward.

The separation of Helen Dauvray-Ward from her husband, the famous baseball player, has been accepted by their friends with as good a grace as possible. The strange part of it is that most people admire them both, and so are unable to decide on which one to blame for the unfortunate affair. Mrs. Ward will star during the coming season in a play which is being written for her, and Johnny will not go to Europe, as has been stated.

Toole's Popularity.

The number of farewell dinners given to Toole, the very popular English comedian, in London, was remarkable. The actresses, being denied admission to the dinner given him by his professional brothers, organized one for themselves, and carried it out with great magnificence, Mr. Toole being the only man present. Ellen Terry presided.

American Theatres.

Mrs. Kendal says that the auditoriums of American theatres are much handsomer than those of English playhouses, "but," she adds, "the arrangements and conveniences of the stage are not so perfect or complete. During our American tour we have often been troubled by this, and even, sometimes, by lack of cleanliness."

A STATE WITHOUT A CENT.

Prentice Mulford Writes of the Expansive Methods of Trade in California.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—California still refuses to take coppers. They turn up their noses at cents. Nothing goes under a nickel. When incidentally and accidentally I have offered here some pennies brought from the east I have felt humiliated at the lofty air which accompanied their rejection. It said as plainly as words: "Here is a narrow, stingy, picayunish easterner, fresh from the constrained, one horse pastures of Connecticut, and not at all up to our broad, breezy, expansive way of doing business."

"The Californians, you know, don't bother with that sort of change," was the remark made at one of these refusals.

"How long have you been in California?" I asked.

"Eight years."

I meditated. I came to this state in 1856 and remained until 1870. I saw the state in her flush days. Here was a man eight years in California looking down at me from his lofty perch of experience. "He a Californian!" said Scorn. "Yes, a Californian," said Common Sense—"as good as you are. What though you were out here in the 'early days' and saw it all? Is it any credit to you? Are you any better for it than he is? Only you're angry because he won't take you're contemptible little coppers."

So I carried at last my coppers to the postoffice and humbly exchanged them for two cent stamps, and felt somewhat relieved because the general government was not above taking its own money in California.

But California today wants money as much as Connecticut. California with all her immense resources is in some respects poorer than Connecticut. California prices for provisions, clothing, etc., are as low as eastern prices. California today is not the California of 1855, when the miner was slinging his buckskin full of gold dust wildly about, paying for poor whisky fifty and twenty-five cents a drink, and foolishly imagining that because the place had given him a few thousands in gold it was inexhaustible. California is a land of wonderful possibilities and immense resources. She should be the richest state in the Union. She will be in time. But she needs the cent in her daily currency as much as does the opulent city of New York.

You may here in the course of a day want half a dozen small items, which in the east can be bought for a cent or two. When here you shovel out your nickel every time; you find it a great factor in melting away your daily pocket allowance. Result, it checks trade. People do not buy as they do in eastern cities.

If you want a sheet of paper or a single envelope you must plank down your five cents for it. If you buy matches you must buy five cents' worth and pack a cord about with you. You must buy five cents' worth of candy or none at all. The cent stick of candy, the cent or two cent apple, the cent cake, tart or roll at the baker's, the cent or two cent or three cent anything are here impossibilities.

I notice that in the world's great centers of commerce like London, Paris and New York do you find the smallest subdivisions of circulating currency.

Now, as to some results. In New York city the Italian's fruit stand is seen on almost every other block. In San Francisco it is hardly seen at all. And California is the fruit paradise of the United States. The Italian's retail fruit business in New York is, in the aggregate, an immense trade. Many is the ton sold daily from those corner stands. It depends mainly on the one, two and three cent sales; knock the penny out and the business would be ruined. Therefore is not the despised copper in the hands of boys and girls as well as grown up people a means of putting and keeping in circulation a great deal of cash every day? If I can buy twenty small articles with $1 instead of $10, for the reason that I can by means of a small currency cut that dollar up into twenty pieces instead of ten, is not that dollar when capable of such division worth more to me? You are charged here fifteen cents at some houses for a glass of beer if you are unwise enough to lay down a quarter of a dollar. That is at the rate of a "bit" a drink. A "bit" is either ten or fifteen cents. A "long bit" is fifteen cents. A "short bit" is ten cents. People who put on style here and do the magnificent and wish to stand well in the estimation of the bar keeper seldom proffer a "short bit" for a drink. No. They lay down their quarter every time and the bar keeper calmly shoves ten cents back, which the customer pockets, and his reputation is intact. In this way a princely man can pay sixty cents for four glasses of lager if he doesn't do some short bit business.

The daily paper here is five cents. As a result, you see in the street car and ferry boat nothing to compare with the newspaper reading by the masses while in transit from shop or store to their homes as in New York, where everybody's nose is buried in a paper when going from or returning to their homes, which they buy for one and two cents.

The entire sentiment on which this royal contempt for small currency is based always was a humbug. The miner of the flush times after living a few years where a dime was the lowest coin in circulation raked out of the soil a few thousand dollars. He went with it to his eastern home, turned up his nose at coppers, spent his money, came back for more, in most cases never got it, and lived on bread, beans and bacon in a cabin which his eastern friends wouldn't take as a hen coop. He was the man above coppers.

It seems to me a bit of ridiculous old "49" pride and usage, as ridiculous as a French door key, which must weigh nearly half a pound because all ancient door keys weighed near half a pound. Or the English railway persistency in refusing to check baggage and tumbling it out on the platform for you to select your plunder the best way you can, because such has ever been the custom and inconvenience. PRENTICE MULFORD.

STARS OF THE PAST

Two Great Actresses Whose Triumphs Are but Memories.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S CAREER.

One of the Brightest Lights of the American Stage Forty Years Ago. Adah Isaacs Menken, Who Charmed Two Continents—A Woman of Wonderful Talents.

Side by side on the wall of a room whose owner has known and admired most of the stage celebrities for a half century, are portraits of Charlotte Cushman and Adah Isaacs Menken. Two women more different in everything but the largeness of their hearts and their talents it would be difficult to mention, but this man has put their portraits in the same frame. "Yes," says he, "they were different, but were both wonderful—both admirable."

The very mention of Charlotte Cushman's name is sufficient to recall to the older theatre goers their most delightful experiences. In whatever character she appeared she was sure to play it more perfectly than any one who had gone before, and, truth to tell, those who have come after have hardly improved the parts.

She first went before the public in Boston, in March, 1830. At that time she aspired to be a singer. In 1835 she went to New Orleans, where an illness nearly destroyed her voice. To this illness was due her decision to become an actress instead of a singer. And what an actress she became!

Looking back over the printed reviews of her work—now yellowed by the lapse of time—it seems that the characters in which she was most admired were Meg Merrilles and Lady Macbeth. The former part she first assumed in rather peculiar circumstances. The illness of Mrs. Chippendale made it necessary for Miss Cushman to appear in her place with less than twenty-four hours notice.

Of her Nancy Sikes Lawrence Barrett said: "* * * but most wonderful of all was the death scene. As she painfully dragged herself on to the stage the effect was simply intense in its realism. She kept her face turned away from the audience, but the magnificent management of her voice, as she called for Bill and begged of him to kiss her, produced a feeling of chilly horror. It was as if she spoke through blood."

Clara Erskine Clement, in her life of the great actress, tells an anecdote which illustrates her character. As she was playing Romeo to Miss Anderton's Juliet, some one in the audience sneezed in an evidently artificial and derisive manner. Miss Cushman instantly stopped the dialogue and led Miss Anderton off the stage as a cavalier might lead a lady from a place where an insult had been offered her. She then returned and said: "Some man must put that person out, or I shall be obliged to do it myself." The fellow was taken away and the audience rose en masse and gave three cheers for Miss Cushman, who recalled her companion and proceeded with the play as if nothing had happened.



CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Dandy Dinmont said that in the death scene of Meg Merilles he had to turn away his head while supporting her, "and I have seen ladies in the audience cover their faces with their hands, unable to endure the sight of the dying agonies of that awful face."

There still lives in Philadelphia one of Miss Cushman's maids, Mrs. Curtis, the sister of Sallie Mercer, the actress' servant and confidential companion. The house in which Mrs. Curtis lives was built by Miss Cushman for Sallie Mercer; but when her will was read it was found that she had bequeathed it to Mrs. Curtis, otherwise providing for Sallie.

Five years after Charlotte Cushman made her first appearance on the stage Adah Isaacs Menken was born near New Orleans. Although her career was much shorter than that of the great Cushman, she created almost as much of a sensation. She made her debut when she was only 8 years old as a danseuse, and between that time and the time when she gave up dancing for acting she gained remarkable renown for grace and beauty. It was about 1855 when she announced her retirement from the stage. She did some really good literary work during the three years of her retirement, publishing among other things a volume of poems of considerable merit. During the season of 1858 she returned to the stage, not as a danseuse, but in "Fazio." She was as successful in the new line as she had been in the old, but she soon retired again, this time to study sculpture, in which art she showed unusual talent. A bust of Rachael, whom she greatly admired, is the only memento of this period of her life now known to be in existence.

Her longing for the stage returned in a year, and she appeared for the first time in New York. For the next four years she appeared in all the large cities of the United States in turn, sailing for England from San Francisco April 22, 1864.



ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

In London she created a furor in her favorite American part of Mazeppa, and remained in Europe for a year. She returned to New York only to go again to England in 1866 and extend her triumphs to Paris, where, on Aug. 10, 1868, she died. The supposition that she was born in the Jewish faith is incorrect, although she embraced it when she was about 17 years old. She was married three times, one of her husbands being Robert H. Newell, whose well known literary pesudonym was "Orpheus C. Kerr." While in England she became acquainted with Charles Dickens, beginning a friendship which was in its brightest bloom at the time of her death. She showed her admiration for the great novelist by naming her beautiful New York home "Bleak House" in his honor. She was a woman of wonderful versatility of talent, of broad opinions, humane and lovable, an honor to her profession. DAVIS DEACONS.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
	Term exp.	
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL. WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. James White,
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH, Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR; *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

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Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 8.

High water at 1.00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.30 A. M.; Sets at 6.51 P. M.
Moon rises at 11.22 P. M.
Last Quarter, May 11.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

"Keep off the grass."

Nothing new on the strike.

No deaths or marriages to record today.

The Grand Army will muster in five new members to-night.

Wednesday, the Atlantic Stars defeated the Resolutes of Atlantic, 18 to 6.

Capt. J. B. Mehaffy and family have moved from Quincy Point to Chelsea.

Mr. Frank W. White of Wollaston will build on Winthrop avenue this spring.

The Assessors have already completed their rounds in Ward Two, Quincy Point.

A number of granite cutters are leaving South Quincy for Denver, Col. and New York.

The City Band will give a concert in the balcony over the Quincy Cafe, Saturday evening.

H. H. Faxon, Esq., as usual, was liberal with his checks for ice cream at the First church fair.

The Order of Iron Hall has this week paid Mr. John B. Benson $100 for his four weeks' disability.

A number of granite cutters in West Quincy leave today for Haverhill, where they have obtained work.

The Miller estate has been turned into a cow pasture, and the boys must look elsewhere for a ball ground.

Messrs. Cunniff, Deane, and Mitchell, all stone cutters, are building sheds on Quincy street to go into the granite business.

Over half a mile of the new street railroad to Houghs Neck has already been laid and work is being rapidly pushed.

The building formerly occupied by M. A. Dolan as a tin store in West Quincy has been moved to a lot of land near Brewer's corner.

On Saturday the St. Marys are to play the Wollaston Grays, and the West Quincys will play the Electrics of Lynn on the latter's grounds in that city.

On Saturday, May 17, a Civil Service Examination will be held in City hall for applicants for positions in clerical work, foremen of laborers, and on police force.

There is a movement among grocery clerks to organize as a social club, for which purpose a meeting will be held next Wednesday evening, in Wilson's hall.

J. Q. A. Field denies that he has been boycotted on his milk route. He has not lost customers, and in fact is selling several quarts per day more since the first of May.

Washouts have become so frequent at the Wollaston depot that the Old Colony will lay a line of large Akron drain pipes from the track, opposite the depot to Sachem brook.

Mrs. Polly Sears will receive her friends on Saturday May tenth, her ninety-fourth birthday, from two until nine o'clock, at the residence of her grandson, W. G. Kendall, Atlantic street, Atlantic.

A Quincy gentleman left last evening at 5 o'clock for New York city. He arrived in that city, did one hour's business, and returned in season to partake of breakfast with his family in this place this morning.

The 105th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the diocese of Massachusetts, was opened in Trinity Chapel Boston, yesterday morning. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton of Christ Church Quincy, was appointed on the committee having charge of the admission of new parishes. The convention will continue in session for several days.

WEYMOUTH.

The cantata of "Ruth" was given by the Musical Associates, assisted by a chorus of forty voices, in Odd Fellows Opera House, last evening, under the auspices of Crescent Lodge 82, I. O. O. F.

The ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic circle, have presented Reynolds post 58, G. A. R., with $210, the proceeds of their fair held recently.

BRAINTREE.

The eleventh anniversary of the Knights of Honor Lodge was celebrated in the Town Hall last evening by a banquet, entertainment and dance.

Will B. Somers left on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, via steamer Teutonic of the White Star line, for Europe. He is to visit Manchester to see relatives, thence to London, Paris, Belgium and Italy for pleasure combined with business for Doe & Hunnewell.

HYDE PARK.

At the annual meeting of the Hyde Park Horticultural Society held Tuesday evening the following officers were elected:

President,—W. C. Eustis.

Vice Presidents,—C. F. Holt and Mrs. D. W. Lewis.

Treasurer,—Mrs. H. S. Bunton.

Secretary,—George E. Haven.

Executive Committee,—Mrs. A. H. Brainard, E. S. Hayward, Frank Greenwood, H. W. Killam, J. F. Mooar.

DORCHESTER.

Citizens of the Lower Mills have organized with the object of calling the attention of the city government to necessary improvements in streets, sidewalks and public places, with these officers: President, H. D. Pope; vice presidents, Hon. Henry L. Pierce and Hon. John Conness; secretary, C. C. Haines; treasurer, Dudley Talbot. About sixty members signed the roll. Another meeting will take place in Odd Fellows' hall next Tuesday evening.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—A strong girl for general housework at Wollaston. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at LEDGER office. May 18—3t

WANTED.—5 operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to JOHN E. DRAKE & CO. M5t

WANTED.—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

LAWN MOWER FOR SALE.

IT is nearly as good as new and will be sold at half price. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE. Quincy, April 26. tf

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—2?t

DOG COLLARS

—AT—

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

4 CHESTNUT STREET.

20—6t

Plants, Flowers,

Trees, Shrubs, Vines.

Climbing, Moss, Tea and Hybrid Roses.

Moon Flowers, Spring Bulbs, Hardy Plants, both old varieties and new.

HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 10. 4w—po&6td

PHILLIES WIN AGAIN

They Score Their Third Victory Over the Boston Team.

THE OTHER LEAGUE WINNERS

Capt. Kelly's Boys Defeat the Brooklyns. New York, Chicago and Cleveland Also Victors—Results of Other Games.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Philadelphia National League club scored its third straight victory over the Boston team to-day. The pitchers were about equally effective, but the home players were lucky in bunching four of their eight hits in the first inning. They also put up a great game in the field, a poor throw by Allen being their only error, and that was almost excusable. Attendance 1285.

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Burke, cf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hamilton, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Myers, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	4	3	0
Thompson, rf	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Clements, c	4	0	1	1	1	8	2	0
Meyer, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
McCauley, 1b	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
Allen, ss	4	1	1	2	0	2	6	1
Gleason, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	8	4
Totals	33	5	8	11	3	27	20	5

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	5	1	1	1	0	3	2	1
McGarr, 3b	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
Sullivan, lf	5	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Tucker, 1b	2	1	1	1	0	5	0	0
Brodie, cf	3	0	2	3	0	2	1	0
Shallahase, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	3	2	2	4	0	2	1	0
Bennett, c	2	0	1	1	1	5	1	1
Hardie, c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Getzein, p	4	0	2	2	0	1	4	3
Totals	85	4	10	13	4	24	9	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		—5
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Boston 2. Two-base hits—Brodie, Smith 2, Thompson 2, Allen. Stolen bases—Philadelphia 2. Base on balls—Philadelphia 3, Boston 3. Struck out—Philadelphia 7, Boston 4. Umpire—Lynch.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 1.

BROOKLYN, May 7.—The New Yorks won a very pretty game from the Brooklyns at Washington park to-day. Rusie did great work both in pitching and fielding. Poor base running kept the New Yorks down to one run in the fifth when they should have had at least two more.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York 1, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—New York 7, Brooklyn 7. Errors—New York 2. Batteries—Buckley and Rusie, Clark and Terry.

Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The National league game was a pitcher's contest. The red stockings have a trifle the best of it. Both teams put up a good fielding game.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati 3, Chicago 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 7, Chicago 6. Errors—Cincinnati 1, Chicago 7. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Coughlin and Kittridge.

Cleveland, 5; Pittsburg 4.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Two bases on balls in the fourth inning and a wild pitch by Baker in the eighth gave Cleveland a victory over Pittsburg.

Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1		—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned run—Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Cleveland 4, Pittsburg 9. Errors—Cleveland 5, Pittsburg 11. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Baker and Wilson.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Capt. Kelly's Boys Defeat the Brooklyns by a Score of 8 to 4.

BROOKLYN, May 7.—Only 805 persons witnessed the Brooklyn-Boston Players' league game at Eastern park. The weather was raw and cold and no doubt had a good deal to do with the small attendance. Daley, who pitched for the visitors, was chiefly responsible for the home team's defeat; aside from his wildness in giving bases on balls, he was very effective. Murphy pitched a fairly good game, but at times was batted quite hard. Brown's all round was particularly brilliant.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	4	4	0	5	0	0
Richardson, lf	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nash, 3b	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	1	2	2	1	9	1	0
Quinn, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Irwin, ss	4	0	3	3	0	4	3	1
Kelly, c	4	1	1	1	0	5	0	0
Daley, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	10	2
Totals	33	7	13	13	3	27	17	12

BROOKLYN	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Ward, ss	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	1
Joyce, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bauer, 2b	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Orr, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	8	0	1
McGeachy, cf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Seery, lf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Van Haltren, p	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
Kinslow, c	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1
Murphy, p	4	0	2	2	0	0	4	6
Totals	31	4	5	5	1	24	12	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	3	3	0	1	0		—8
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston 2, Brooklyn 1. Stolen bases—Boston 5, Brooklyn 1. Base on balls—Boston 7, Brooklyn 4. Base on errors—Boston 3, Brooklyn 2. Struck out—Boston 1, Brooklyn 5. Umpires—Barnes and Gaffney.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The New York Brotherhood team put up a good game and won from the local team, but it took ten innings. Two good catches by Slattery in the eighth robbed the local team, and hits by Richardson and Brown gave New York the winning run in the tenth.

New York	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New York 1, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—New York 8, Philadelphia 7. Errors—New York 3, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Keefe and Brown, Cunningham and Milligan.

Cleveland, 6; Buffalo, 4.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—The Cleveland Players' team pounded out a victory over Buffalo. The game was interesting, but attendance small on account of cold weather.

Cleveland	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—6
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 1, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Cleveland 11, Buffalo 7. Errors—Cleveland 4, Buffalo 4. O'Brien and Sutcliffe, Ferson and Mack.

Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 10.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Chicago and Pittsburg Players' league teams played an exciting game here in the presence of 1048 people.

Chicago	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	—12
Pittsburg	1	0	4	0	2	1	2	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Chicago 8, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Chicago 15, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Chicago 4, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—Baldwin and Farrell. Tener and Quinn.

Other Games.

At New Haven—New Haven, 8; Worcester, 4.

At Newark—Washington, 7; Newark, 6.

At Baltimore—Wilmington, 6; Baltimore, 2.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 15; Hartford, 6.

At Syracuse—Rochester, 7; Syracuse, 1.

At Amherst—Amherst, 4; Williams, 2.

At New Haven—Yale, 12; Columbia, 3.

James Nasmyth, the celebrated mechanical engineer and inventor of the steam hammer, is dead.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

A Settlement by Arbitration Seems as Far Off as Ever.

BOSTON, May 8.—The strike of the carpenters has been remarkable thus far for the quiet and peaceful manner in which it has been conducted. Very few of the strikers have indulged in intoxicating liquors to any extent, and those inclined to do so have not remained around the headquarters. This state of affairs is in a great measure due to the members of the executive committee, who are very strict in this matter.

There is no change in the general situation. The Carpenter-Builders' association has not deemed it necessary to call a meeting for the purpose of taking action, and a settlement of the strike by arbitration seems as far off as ever. The strikers are confident, however, and seem to think they have everything in their own hands. There are now less than 700 men on strike, the vast majority of carpenters, some 2800, being at work on the eight-hour system.

THEODORE THOMAS MARRIED.

The Famous Musician Leads Miss Fay to the Hymeneal Altar.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The wedding of Miss Rose Fay and Theodore Thomas, the famous orchestra leader, took place last evening at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and crowded with representatives of Chicago's prominent families and guests from abroad. All the music performed at the church was especially selected by Mr. Thomas and included Bach's "Toccata" and his "Wedding March," airs from the "Meistersinger" and the "Walkeur" and Beethoven's fifth symphony. A reception was given at the residence of the bride's brother after which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas left for Cincinnati, where Mr. Thomas is about to conduct the May musical festival. Miss Rose Fay is a daughter of the late Rev. Charles Fay of Cambridge, Mass.

MUST REMOVE ITS TRACKS.

A Peremptory Order Issued Against the New York and New England Company.

HARTFORD, May 8.—In the superior court Judge Thayer, following out the decision of the supreme court, announced Monday, issued a peremptory order commanding the New York and New England railroad company to immediately take up the surface tracks upon Church street. It is understood that Simon E. Baldwin of New Haven, of counsel for the road, has gone to Washington to apply to the United States supreme court for a writ to take the case into that court. Judge Thayer's order was served upon Director James L. Howard, Superintendent Phelps and E. D. Robbins, the latter of counsel for the road. Up to 9 o'clock last night the road had made no movement toward removing the tracks.

Suit to Recover Back Taxes.

HARTFORD, May 8.—In the superior court here the suit was begun of the state vs. the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company. The suit is one to recover over $100,000 of back taxes alleged to be due from the road to the state. H. C. Robinson and G. D. Watrous appeared for the road and A. P. and F. E. Hyde for the state. Treasurer Squire, the railroad's treasurer, was on the stand most of the day, which was spent by the state in endeavoring to bring out why the sinking fund was always put in the reports to the stockholders at $1,184,527.55, while in the report to the comptroller it was placed higher.

Enormous Embezzlements.

BUENOS AYRES, May 8.—Grave peculations have been discovered in the customs department here. The revenue lost by the government by the embezzlements is estimated to have reached the enormous sum of $10,000,000 annually.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The big cantilever bridge at Needles, Cal., is completed.

The arrival of a carload of pigs caused a great sensation in Dresden.

The house has passed the bill to pension the widow of Sergt. Plunkett.

Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, is said to be dying at Wiesbaden.

The fire in the Singer sewing machine factory caused a loss of $2,000,000.

The Berlin newspapers generally commend Emperor William's speech.

The coming marriage of William O'Brien causes talk in Jewish as well as Irish circles.

One young lady killed and ten other persons injured by a collision of trains at Allentown, Pa.

Prince Bismarck has decided to make Friedrichsruhe his future home in preference to his other estates.

Berlin waiters petition the emperor to have their employers substitute regular wages for the tip system.

Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said that "the marriages in George Eliot's novels are outrages on sentiment."

Judge Patterson of New York has given a decision which attracts attention as affecting the status of foreign corporations.

The body of L. M. Sawyer, who was drowned in Hampton Roads, Va., was found and forwarded to Forest Hill, Mass.

The Montreal insane asylum disaster causes comment in London as to the management of similar institutions in England.

A well-known business man of New York is reported to have embezzled bonds belonging to a Canadian insurance company for which he was trustee.

There was quite a row in the American Jersey Cattle club over the choice of officers, but Frederick Bronson of Connecticut was re-elected president.

Princess Victoria, sister of the German emperor, has asked an increase of her appanage allowance, in order to establish her own household in London, as she does not intend to marry.

Judge Sabin of the United States district court for Nevada is dangerously sick at the Palace hotel in San Francisco from inflammatory rheumatism, and is not expected to recover.

The late J. S. Morgan's fortune in England amounts to only $10,000 instead of $30,000, as at first reported. Mr. Walter Burns, who married his eldest daughter, is the sole executor.

Mr. Parnell's slackness of attendance in the house of commons is causing some indignation among his friends. They are afraid to tackle him on the subject, but the usual notice of remonstrance will probably be sent to him.

Edmund Yates telegraphs to The New York Tribune that King Leopold of Belgium may visit America this fall, with a view of arranging for further developments of the Congo district. But it will depend upon a decision which his ministers have yet to take.

Centennial of the "Stovepipe Hat."

Just 100 years have elapsed since the inauguration in Europe of the high silk hat—yclept "the stovepipe"—and the centennial anniversary thereof has been celebrated during the last week by the hatters of the Old World with all the solemnity warranted by the occasion. According to the traditions of the "tiling" fraternity it was the Quaker headgear of Benjamin Franklin which first gave the Paris hatters the idea of the "stovepipe," and that led to its adoption. During the early part of the century it was regarded as denoting liberal and even republican views on the part of the wearer.

But towards 1840 a change took place, and it became an emblem of conservatism, while the soft felt hat succeeded it as a feature of the revolutionary equipment. Even to this day the wearing of a soft felt hat by a politician in Europe is sufficient to denote his radical proclivities, and in the British house of commons Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. William O'Brien are almost the only members who affect that particular form of headgear. Everybody else makes use of the high silk hat, which, notwithstanding the fact that it is universally decried as both awkward and monstrously ugly, has maintained its supremacy for just 100 years.—New York Tribune.

Serious Defect of Smokeless Powder.

A great deal has been written about the smokeless powder, which has been adopted for the French, German and Austrian armies. The French have a powder of their own, and for all that has been reported of the experiments made with it, it is a very good powder. So is the German and Austrian powder, but it has a serious defect, which the military authorities of the two countries have been making uneasy endeavors to conceal. The powder has too great a force of expansion, and cracks the seven millimeter Mannlicher barrel after twenty shots. After long deliberation it was decided, at Berlin and Vienna, that the powder must be adopted notwithstanding; but it was also resolved that the Mannlichers must have new barrels. These are being manufactured with as much expedition and secrecy as possible; but to let the cat out of the bag, it must be stated that the rearmament of the Austrian and German forces cannot be effected within less than two years.—London Times.

Threw Away Their Fortune.

Valentine Setting and wife, of St. Louis, went out driving recently. Mr. Setting is a jeweler, and by hard work and rigid economy had succeeded in accumulating $4,605 in hard cash, which was kept in the house. On starting for the drive, being afraid to leave the money in the house during their absence, Mrs. Setting put the money in her stockings. It felt uncomfortable there. She took the package out and placed it at the bottom of a paper bag containing oranges, and which she carried in her hands. During the drive through the park the couple ate the oranges, and when the last one was gone threw the bag away, losing sight of the fact that it contained all the money they had in the world. They did not discover their loss until late in the evening, and all attempts to find the package proved unavailing.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

The Navy Yard's New Dock.

The mammoth new dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard is to be tested this month in the presence of Secretary Tracy. It is said to be one of the largest dry docks in the world. It cost something like $600,000, and is over 500 feet long, 134 feet 4 inches wide at the top, 50 feet wide at the bottom and 32 feet 8 inches deep. Underneath the entire dock, length and breadth, there is a solid foundation of concrete, six feet in thickness, and beneath this a supporting floor of piling. The keel track is built on oaken timbers 3 1-2 feet long and 22 inches wide, at a distance of four feet apart. Between each two timber there is a pit two feet in depth, which will allow a workman to work on the under part of the keel. This dock will take up any vessel that our navy is ever likely to build.

No Man Is a Hero to a Coroner's Jury.

"Died from injuries received through his own neglect."

Such was the strange verdict returned by a coroner's jury in the case of Wilson Seal, the brave Pennsylvania railroad engineer who met his death by being caught between engine and tender in the accident near the Columbia avenue bridge.

"What was his neglect?" asked the coroner.

"He stayed on the engine until he was killed," answered the foreman.

"All right," was the comment of the coroner, in utter disgust.—Philadelphia Record.

To Rid the State of Insect Pests.

State Entomologist John B. Smith, of New Jersey, is sending out circular letters asking the co-operation of farmers in getting rid of insect pests. He wants grangers who are bothered with wire worms and root lice on corn, borers in melons and squashes, leaf lice on the same plants, rosebugs on the grape, and maggots on cabbage and onions, to write to him at New Brunswick and he will send samples of insectides that will be used in a series of experiments this season with special reference to these pests.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Knoxville barber shaved a man recently who resides in the Smoky mountains and whose beard has been growing since the battle of Chickamauga. The man, whose name is Harmer, was in the Confederate army and shaved the day before the battle and had not shaved since. He said he had got tired of wearing so much hair and wanted it removed.

A whale whose sands of life have all run out is stranded on the beach opposite the mouth of the Banana river, near Melbourne, Fla. His length over all is 42 feet 2 inches; beam, about 10 feet; breadth of tail, 10 feet 8 inches; length of jaw, 9 feet 6 inches. The immense carcass is the center of attraction.

THE BOSTON TEAM

Its Chances for the Players' Pennant Seem to Be Good.

RADBOURNE IS IN GREAT FORM.

New York May Brace Up Yet—Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago Surprising Patrons of the National League Games. The Western Teams Hold Their Own.

The Boston team of the Players' league have struck a gait that is fast making the teams apprehensive that they will get the largest share of that $20,000 in prize money to which all in common must contribute at the end of the season. The way Capt. Michael J. Kelly and his assistants are pounding crack pitchers and rolling up runs and victories is well calculated to worry their adversaries, particularly the New York brothers, who do not appear to be in it at all. If this thing keeps up much longer they will be calling some of these invincibles cracked pitchers.

There have already been many surprises in the memorable campaign just opened, and one of them is the remarkable form shown by that old war horse Radbourne. Of course it is early in the game to make predictions, but if Radbourne holds his speed and Stovey, Richardson, Nash, Brouthers and Kelly keep up the lively cannonading the lively Keefe ball is receiving, the gentlemen from Boston will come pretty near winning the Brotherhood bunting. At any rate it looks now as if the guess I ventured to make some time since—that Boston, Brooklyn, New York and Chicago would wrestle for first money—was well founded, save as regards New York. And there is no certainty that New York will not be in it before long. It won't do to count Brother Ewing out of it yet. If they do not get too deep into the consomme, Buck's team will strike a winning gait soon, and when they do they will make it lively.

So far as Buck's team go they are not the same old Giants. Figure it as you will the loss of Ward, Tiernan and Welch has made a vacuum. Ward was frequently irregular, but when the Giants got into a tight place he was nearly always ready to pull them out. They used to say out in Indianapolis that Mike Tiernan was a demon with the stick. Certainly those bunts and hard drives of his were handy adjuncts to victory. And Welch—well, Mickey and his smile were of some value in spite of the fact that since he refused to sign a Players' league contract his old comrades have voted him a stiff. The reasons for the many defeats of Ewing's men in the past two weeks are not mysteries. Buck's pitchers have been hit hard and his outfielders have been a bit slow. That's all there is to it. Buck has read the riot act to all hands, and unless there is some ball playing pretty soon there will be some surprises.

The Buffalos have surprised the country by their success, and the Chicagos have been somewhat of a disappointment. Comiskey has not got quite the work out of them that they are capable of doing, but at present they do not seem to have much to fear except Boston and Brooklyn. Ward's team have certainly done splendid work so far, and will do better as the season progresses. Their victories from Boston and New York are a pointer that they are likely to keep well up with the procession.

In the League race the surprise has been the good ball played by the Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago colts, who have kept well to the front and seem to show no disposition to let go.

All three teams are playing magnificent ball, and have seemingly, for the time at least, eclipsed the veteran teams of New York, Brooklyn and Cincinnati. Mutrie's aggregation have made no better showing, so far as position is concerned, than Ewing's men, for both teams are ornaments of the rear division, and well in the rear, too. Still they have played good ball. The main trouble seems to be a lack of effective team work and the aptitude the stars of the team have shown in making costly errors. But with such pitching and base running talent as the team undeniably have, they will not long remain in the background. They have the material to win the pennant, and Manager Mutrie, like Manager Ewing, is confident that before the 1st of June his men will be well to the front.

Sizing up both teams, I think Mutrie will be nearer the top than Buck will when the two teams go on their first western trip. The western teams, with the exception of Cleveland, have been holding their own against each other during the opening games; but it is plainly evident that Cleveland and Pittsburg are not probable candidates for first place honors. The Bostons are doing the best batting, but seemed to lack intelligent direction in their games at Brooklyn. They have a great lot of base runners, but unless their ambition in this respect is curbed when they are hitting the ball out of the lot, it will lose many games for them before the season closes.

The Brooklyn team seem to be suffering from the same trouble that has beset the New York Brotherhood team. Their pitchers are not in proper form, but I think this will merely be temporary. Caruthers has pitched one good game and so has Hughes. A few days of good hot weather will greatly help Byrne's pitching talent, because physically all the pitchers are in good condition and have taken good care of themselves all winter. Summed up the colt teams of the league have the call at present, but the indications, to me at least, are that before the end of June New York and Brooklyn will be well up, making a pretty race with Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. The weakness of Philadelphia's team is in the box, and it will be apparent when the heavy stickers begin to get their eye on the ball in earnest, and Chicago will suffer from the same cause before long.

So far the Players' league teams have done more batting than the National league teams. Indeed, the Brotherhood pitchers have been pounded all along the line. It is too early yet to figure out, if it can be figured, how much of this is due to the eighteen inches added to the pitchers' distance. Tim Keefe says that it is due mainly to a too lively ball and the fact that the pitchers are not in condition. Tim, in my judgment, has hit the nail on the head.

W. I. HARRIS.

Don't Give the Audience Too Much Credit.

"In trying to be a successful comedian," says Francis Wilson, "one must not give his audiences credit for too keen a perception of humor. He ought not to satisfy himself with a witticism which pleases only the more intelligent half of his audience, but should never rest until everything is adjusted to the comprehension of everybody. Fine language should be sacrificed to plain, vigorous phrases."

To Destroy Rabbits.

It having been alleged that the Australian government had refused to allow M. Pasteur the reward of £20,000 offered to the person who should suggest the best plan for the destruction of the rabbits that infest the antipodean colonies, the savant has been interrogated on the matter. He says that he has not been refused the reward, for the simple reason that he never sought it, and that owing to circumstances over which he had no control he could not claim such a reward.

When he read in the newspapers that the Australians desired to get rid of their rabbits he immediately thought of his method. Experiments of a necessarily restricted character enabled him to arrive at the conclusion that rabbit virus was most violent, and that, by inoculating a few animals with it, it could be rapidly communicated to any number of them. He accordingly sent M. Loir, his nephew, and another of his assistants to Australia in order to try the experiments which he had made in his laboratory on a more extended scale.

The assistants returned to France after a few months, discouraged. According to M. Pasteur, they were not allowed by the commission appointed by the Australian government to effect any important experiments. This commission permitted the assistants to inoculate a few rabbits, and the experiments were successful enough to warrant a further extension of the authorization; but all sorts of delays and adjournments were caused until the assistants abandoned all hope of being able to carry out the purpose for which they had undertaken the voyage to Australia. Such is M. Pasteur's almost vertabim version of the affair of the antipodean rabbits.—Chicago Herald.

Destroying a Magnificent Elm.

Thursday morning, after most of the citizens of West Medford had started to pursue their usual avocations in Boston, a gang of laborers, acting under instructions of the road commissioners, began an act of vandalism which has aroused the greatest indignation among the people of the beautiful village. A most magnificent elm, estimated to be about 225 years old, over 100 feet high and thirteen feet in girth ten feet from the ground, has stood on the side of the highway, the admiration of every lover of the beautiful. Its graceful limbs spread entirely across the street, and every tiny twig that marked its slender tracing against the sky was bursting into bloom, and the tree was never in a more flourishing condition, but because its trunk encroached upon the street a trifle the commissioners resolved secretly upon its destruction, and it now lies beside the road, majestic even in its fall. Several times before has this tree been threatened, but the almost unanimous protest of citizens has saved it. But this time no notice was given, no hearing was allowed, and the destroyer has done its perfect work.—Boston Post.

A Palace Car Cathedral.

Think of a Pullman palace car cathedral. It is both a paradox, and is to be a fact, Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, having decided to have a Pullman car so constructed as to afford seats in it for eighty or more people, and to contain a font, an altar, a lectern and a cabinet organ and whatever might be necessary for conducting worship and performing the rites and sacraments of the church. Notice will be sent in advance to the people of a certain town announcing the date of the bishop's visit there. On the appointed day the car will be drawn to the village and switched off on a side track. At the proper hour the religious services will be held in the room of the car. Next day the car will be moved on and the services repeated elsewhere.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Singular Affliction.

At the Vienna general hospital the medical officers are at present watching a man about 34 years of age, who was a navvy up till last year, when he hurt the forefinger of his left hand. The finger had to be amputated. Since then the left hand has always been in motion, and now the nervous affection has spread over the whole body, and the patient is obliged always to turn to the left side. When lying in bed he gives sudden jumps into the air like a fish lying on dry ground. A similar case attracted recently the attention of medical men at Paris, who called the disease clownism, on account of the movements of the patient.—New York Telegram.

Israel's Fate and Germany's.

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Israel's Fate and Germany's.

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who is now emperor would do
o ponder over the following episode
record of King Rehoboam:
ut he forsook the counsel of the old
which they had given him, and con-
d with the young men that were
n up with him.
Israel rebelled against the house
vid until this day. * * * There
one that followed the house of Da-
t the tribe of Judah only."
Rehoboam read William, for Da-
ead Hohenzollern, for Israel read
any, and for Judah read Prussia.
don Truth.

Victoria as Godmother.

queen does not shrink from incur-
spiritual responsibility. She is, at
wn wish, to be godmother to the
daughter of the Duke and Duchess
rtland. It would be interesting to
a list of the children on whose be-
ie sovereign has stood sponsor, and
in consequence, are fitly named
ria. It is said that in this case the
was signified because of the report
was current at the time of the
s marriage that he was not in favor
rt.—London Figaro.

son, when in Paris, laid great stress
the fact that it was dangerous to
nding side by side with gas con-
through subterranean Paris elec-
currents by wires charged with
tension currents and predicted that
sions would be the result. Many
sions from this cause are now oc-
g in Paris, and the newspapers of
city are reverting to Edison's warn-

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1 NO. 28. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

—EXAMINE OUR—

$5.00 ALL WOOL,

SPRING OVERCOAT.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.



CALL AND GET

THE LEDGER RATES

—FOR—

Large Advertisements

—AND—

LONG TIME ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCORE BLANK FOR AMATEUR BALL GAMES.

BETWEEN THE

.....of.....and.....of.....

.....May....1890, at.....

CLUBS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	BH.	E.

BATTERIES:

REMARKS:

Signed.....

Address.....

For the convenience of our many juvenile base ball enthusiasts we publish the above blank, which will aid them in making proper returns. The scorer will please be careful and write plainly so that no errors will appear when published. We should be pleased to publish any and all games. Address all such communications to the City Editor of the DAILY LEDGER.

MEN'S SOCIABLE.

Did Something Besides Talk and Eat Bake Beans.

ENTERTAINMENT WAS UNIQUE.

Congregationalists, Unitarians, Methodists, and Baptists were there—The Menu and Programme—The Committee of Arrangements.

It was generally understood that the men's sociable at the Congregational church was to eclipse everything in that line ever given in Wollaston. Long before seven o'clock last evening, every seat in the auditorium was crowded with Congregationalists, Unitarians, Baptists and Methodists. The entertainment was unique. It shows that a church sociable can be something more than a common-place affair, where people meet to talk and eat a plate of beans. It can be made elevating and entertaining. The committee who had the sociable in charge, intended from the first that it should be a success. Nothing about it should be cheap,—the entertainment and supper should be the best that could be had. Their expectations were more than realized, and their guests were not disappointed. Everything about the affair having an ancient and regular church sociable odor was excluded. The committee of arrangements was as follows: Mr. W. H. Brasee, Mr. Charles R. Sherman, Mr. S. B. Wiley, Jr., Mr. James C. Bates, Mr. John F. Neil and Mr. W. S. Sayward. They were assisted at the tables by Mr. John Roberts, Mr. N. G. Nickerson and Mr. A. L. Baker. The tables were very tastefully decorated with flowers. The entertainment was furnished by the famous Shipp Bros., the English bell ringers, assisted by Mr. Edward Brown of Belmont, on the organ.

The Menu.

ENTREES.

Rolls,
Ham, Tongue,
Radishes.

ICE CREAMS.

Vanilla, Strawberry.

CAKES.

Angel, Chocolate, Currant,
Pound, Nut, Citron.

Coffee.

The Programme.

Organ, "Hymn of the Nuns,"
Mr. Edward Brown.
Bells, Imitation of English Tower Bells.
Shipp Bros.,
Bells, (encore) "Money Musk."
Shipp Bros.
Zither duet, (encore) "Maiwonne," Noroth
Harry and Charles W. Shipp.
Bells, Melody
Shipp Bros.
Bells,(encore) Selection from "Il Travatore."
Shipp Bros.
Banjo and Banjoaurine duet, "On the Milldam."
Harry and Charles W. Shipp,
Banjo and Banjoaurine duet, (encore)
"Darkey's Dream."
Harry and Charles W. Shipp.
Organ, "E minor fugue," Bach
Mr. Brown.
Intermission.
Organ "Pastorale," Whiting
Mr. Brown.
Zither solo, "Valse," Noroth
Mr. Harry Shipp.
Zither solo, (encore) "La Miserere."
Mr. Shipp.
Bells, selected, Handel
Shipp Bros.
Bells, (encore) "Il Triviata."
Shipp Bros.
Banjo duet, "Darkies Patrol."
Harry and Charles W. Shipp.
Bells, "Annie Laurie."
Shipp Bros.

Norfolk Superior Civil Court.

The Superior Norfolk court for the trial of civil cases convened at Dedham at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning with Judge Barker upon the bench. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Seabury of the Congregationalist church. Albert R. Daniels of Mills was chosen foreman of the first jury, and W. A. Kane of South Braintree, foreman of the second jury.

The suits of the proprietors of mills on Monatiquot river, namely, Sumner Hollingsworth, Oliver Ames & Sons, James T. Stevens, Alva S. Morrison, Lydia O. Morrison, Jenkins' Manufacturing Company and Betsey B. Hobart, all against the inhabitants of Randolph, Holbrook and Braintree, will be referred to three men as auditors. The action is brought upon the ground that the plaintiffs claim that the defendants use so much water from Great pond in Braintree for domestic and other purposes that the force of the water is reduced in running their mills along the river, the plaintiffs claiming that they have had water privileges along the river for years, and hence they seek damages.

Will They Arbitrate?

The State Board of Arbitration, consisting of Messrs. Davoll, Barry and Walcott, paid this city a visit yesterday, to investigate the present trouble. They were here from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., and looked matters over carefully, but could not accomplish anything, unless both sides agree to leave the matter to them. The workmen are said to be willing, and all it requires now is for the manufacturers to do the same. It is understood that a gentleman prominent in city affairs was the cause of their coming. If both sides will agree to abide by the decision of that board, the trouble will speedily be settled.

Miss Lizzie Baxter of Washington street has been confined to the house of late.

ON THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

An Open Air Fete to be Given by the Hospital Aid Association.

The Hospital Aid Association will hold an open air Fete, June 17th, on the hospital grounds, unless rainy, if so the first fair day, from 2 till 10 o'clock P. M. The following committees have been appointed to take charge of the arrangements.

Committee on refreshments,—Mrs. Whicher, Mrs. David Jewell, Miss Isabella Emery, Mrs. G. H. Field, Mrs. J. L. Whiton, Miss Annie W. Miller.

Fancy table,—Mrs. Tisdale, Mrs. Dr. Rice, Miss Hinkley, Mrs. Fred Smith, Mrs. Helen Fitts, Mrs. S. M. Donovan.

Dancing, music, etc.,—Mrs. Walter Babcock.

Athletic sports,—Mrs. Donovan.

Base ball,—Mrs. Dr. Rice.

Ice cream,—Mrs. M. E. Perkins, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Geo. Litchfield, Mrs. John Shaw, Mrs. Dr. Sheahan, Miss Flora Shackley.

Fire Works,—Mr. E. Whicher.

Croquet games,—Miss Amy Slade.

Gipsy camp,—Mrs. King.

Candy table,—Mrs. Lewis Bass, Mrs. Stedman Williams, Miss Emeline Newcomb.

Decorations,—Mr. W. G. Corthell, Mr. Geo. Dewson, Mr. Emery Crane, Mr. Fred Smith, Mr. Roger Wilde, Mr. Fred Badger.

Articles for the "fancy table" are solicited, and may be sent to any of the committee.

The Wollaston Social Club.

The committee having in charge the organizing of the proposed social club has issued the following circular and postals, together with a copy of the proposed constitution,—which has been published in full in the LEDGER.

The Circular.

DEAR SIR:

You will find here a draft of the proposed constitution of the Wollaston Social Club. When 100 or more gentlemen have signified their desire to join, the Club will be organized, and a constitution in harmony with this adopted.

Will you at once return inclosed postal, either signed or stating you do not wish to be a member, that we may know just how many will come in. It is hoped you will subscribe liberally to the stock. Should more than $2,000 be called for, the capital can be increased and the money well used for furnishing the rooms.

W. G. Corthell, Benjamin Sargent,
Charles R. Sherman, Herbert W. Marshall,
F. E. Litchfield, C. F. Wilde,
Chandler W. Smith, H. T. Whitman,
Henry O. Fairbanks, Albert G. Olney,
A. A. Lincoln, Richard H. Lincoln,
G. B. Rice, James S. Whiting.
W. E. Simmons,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
Secretary.

Wollaston, May 7. 1890.

The Postal.

WOLLASTON, May 7, 1890.

I hereby subscribe for.....shares of the stock of the Wollaston Social Club at $10.00 a share, payable at any time on demand of the treasurer.

.....

I desire to become an annual member of the above-named club, the assessment being $10.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

.....

State Dairy Commission.

The committee on agriculture has reported a bill providing for the establishment of a state dairy commission, and for the protection and improvement of dairy products, and the punishment of fraudulent sales of oleomargarine. It prescribes penalties of $100 fine for selling imitation for real butter, or for exposing "oleo" for sale without proper label, and $50 for each day's neglect to have the proper announcement that "oleo" is on sale placarded. Any person who peddles "oleo" without displaying the sign "licensed to sell oleomargarine" is to be fined $100 or imprisonment for thirty days, and similar penalties are prescribed for eating houses, boarding houses, hotels, etc. The commission is to consist of the secretary of the board of agriculture ex officio, with power to employ assistance. His salary is $600 with necessary expenses. He is empowered to expend not exceeding $5000 in carrying forward the work of commission, and is to make annual reports to the Legislature.

A Fine Almshouse.

The new almshouse in North Attleboro was opened to the public on Wednesday. It is one of the best laid out institutions of its kind in the State. The building is two and a half story high with four gables, the ground floor being in the form of a Maltese cross; a large hall extends through the building and opening out of it at one end is the men's department while the women's quarters are at the other end. The whole building is finished in pine with plaster finish and there are five entrances. The building is heated with steam and lighted by gas. The cost of the building was $10,000; $5600 will be paid for a barn and tramp houses and $2000 paid for the land. The entire cost of the estate will be $17,600.

A Solution.

When Chelsea wants to change her name she will do it as any other blushing maiden might—that is, get married. Boston is willing to be the bridegroom.—*Globe.*

RECORED SALES.

Recent Transfers of Real Estate in Quincy and Vicinity.

The Banker and Tradesman of May 8, reports following real estate transfers.

In this City.

Carrie W. Adams by guardian to B. F. Crane, $550.

Wm. Q. Bent, et al. to A. J. Garey, $1,000.

Edward V. Trask to John Brown, $200.

Edward V. Trask to Edward Murphy, $100.

Charles B. Burleigh to F. B. Rice, $1.

Frederick B. Rice to Charles R. Sherman, $1.

Charles R. Sherman to N. G. Nickerson, $1.

Angus L. Frazer to Mary Bowen, $1.

Barnabas Clarke to O. N. Larson, $150.

Thomas Litchfield et al. to H. M. Tarbell et al., $2,533.

Thomas Litchfield et al. to M. T. Dunbar, $2,666.

Nathaniel Boynton to Maria Preston, $1.

Edward Burke to E. A. Perkins, $1.

Elias A. Perkins to Ellen Burke, $1.

Annie S. Marsh et al. to E. A. Perkins, $1.

Seth Spear to Town of Quincy, (old deed) $5.

Adams Real Estate Trust to the City of Quincy, $1.

In Braintree.

John Long to John Beasley, $600.

John Beasley to Eliza Long, $1.

David A. Collins to Eliza Long, $1.

Eliza Long to John Beasley, $1.

Eliza Long to D. A. Collins, $1.

Eliza Long to R. B. Long, $1.

Ernest W. Dennett by guardian to C. A. Belcher, $250.

W. E. Field by guardian to C. A. Belcher, $500.

George P. Niles et al. to C. A. Belcher, $750.

Catherine L. French to A. R. Tirrell, $550.

Abiah R. Tirrell to C. A. Belcher, $1.

Charles A. Belcher to Aubrey Hilliard, $1.

George P. Niles et al. to C. Q. Hunt, $287.

William E. Field by guardian to C. Q. Hunt, $191.

Ernest W. Dennett by guardian to C. Q. Hunt, $95.

John J. Barry to H. L. Burrell, $1.

Hattie L. Burrell to A. L. P. Barry, $1.

Augusta A. Cook to H. G. Rand, $1.

In Milton.

Albert K. Hunt to C. L. Hunt, $2,500.

In Weymouth.

Richard L. Hunt to W. L. Coughlan, $1.

William J. Coughlan to E. A. Hunt, $1.

Francis E. Munroe et al. to S. E. Munroe, $1.

Mrs. C. A. Richards to L. A. Cook, $90.

Mrs. Richard Newcomb to C. B. Perigo, $130.

Town of Weymouth to A. C. Humphrey et al., $1.

Amos. C. Humphrey et al. to Margaret Lane, $660.

Prescott A. Nash, by mortgagee to S. F. Woodbridge $2,800.

Charles H. Hemenway to G. D. Lamont, $1.

Books of Travel.

Among the signs of approaching Summer are the handsome guide books annually issued by the Passenger Department of the Boston & Maine railroad, three of which have made their appearance, each covering an important portion of the tourist region of New England.

These hand-books, in typography, engravings and general get-up fairly rival the costly gift-books of a few years ago. Take "The White Mountain Region," for instance, with its large and beautifully executed maps, showing how every section of that romantic resort can be reached by the Seashore Route, passing through the great White Mountain Notch, touching at North Conway, Intervale, Jackson, Crawford's Fabyan's and Bethlehem.

Then comes the hand-book of "Southwestern New Hampshire," equally well produced and handsomely illustrated. Last but by no means least, a folder, giving a description of the magnificent stretch of seashore reached by the Boston & Maine railroad.

Interstate Commerce Law.

Congressman Morse is "dead again" the interstate commerce law,as well he may be, says the Brockton Gazette. Boston has not had the full effect of the law yet, owing to the favors received from Canadian roads. Now, however, it is proposed to screw the law down to the last notch, and make the pressure still heavier on the business of New England. Perhaps the rest of the country thinks it can make this section all "go West." "We guess not, oh, we guess not."

The Concord school board seems to be afraid of newspaper men. Public servants who fear their acts will be reported will sometimes bear watching.—*Manchester Union.*

The members of the school committee of Fall River regarded reporters as intruders until a very recent date. But now their minds are changed and everybody seems to be satisfied.—*Fall River Globe.*

The Quincy school board have had similar ideas.

AGAIN REMEMBERED.

George M. Wadsworth Receives Presents and Awards Prizes.

A few days ago Mr. George M. Wadsworth the retiring principal of the Willard school was kindly remembered by the teachers and the janitor. Thursday the A grammar class added their testimonial by presenting a set of Scott's works bound in half morocco.

The class which he graduated last year also combined and presented him with a moonstone scarf pin and stud.

Last September Mr. Wadsworth offered two prizes one to the pupil who excelled in writing, and the other to the one making the most improvement in writing. Because of his departure he has awarded these as follows: the first, "Nature's Hallelujah" by Jerome, to Lulie Shea; the second, "One Year's Sketch Book" by the same author, to Daniel Reardon.

Seldom, if ever, did West Quincy have a more popular principal.

Reception.

Occasionally we read and hear of receptions and surprise parties, but there was never a more jolly crowd of fellows than those who assembled at Durgin & Merrill's block Wednesday evening, for the purpose of giving Messrs. Reynolds and Wood, who had lately moved into their new quarters in the Adams building, a house warming. The weather being a little unpropitious just before starting for the new abode of the above mentioned gentlemen, it of course depended upon the two weather prophets of the party to ascertain if the weather would be favorable for the anticipated advent into the new quarters. Two prophets being delegated to return the prospects clear, E. L. Goodridge reported about fifteen minutes before starting that there were indications of a storm, while Dr. Bamford watched the blue patches on his unmentionables to see if they would change color. The doctor giving the probabilities as clear weather, the party started and were soon at their destination. After a general handshaking all around, amusements were in order, which consisted of games, songs, etc. Dr. Bamford, being in his usual felicitous mood, he was the first called upon to set the ball a rolling and he rendered in a beautiful tenor voice that sweet ballad, "Come where my love lies dreaming," which being so exquisitely rendered he received an encore, but the Doctor being by this time completely exhausted declined, but said he would give them a new suit of clothes all around if they would let him off, and his offer was accepted. Then followed a song and dance, by William Richards. The dancing by this well-known artist was of a character that would puzzle some of the best on the vaudeville stage.

Next in order was a song by our well-known granite contractor, John Richards, otherwise known by his friends as "Jack." Then followed a duet by Reynolds and Wood, which was well received.

Last, but not least, was a song by our weather prophet, Mr. E. L. Goodridge, who gave in a rich baritone voice "Down Went McGinty." He had just commenced the second verse, and had reached the most thrilling part of the song, when the doctor called out "Chestnuts," and he sat down.

A collation was served, and about twelve o'clock the company dispersed, all saying as they left that they had a jolly good time, and hoped they would have the pleasure of coming again.

Laid Tenderly to Rest.

John, the six-year-old son of Mr. George O. Langley was laid tenderly to rest Thursday afternoon. The little fellow had been ill for a long time with a head trouble for which no relief could be obtained. He had been deprived of his eyesight toward the last of his illness, so that even the pleasure of watching the beautiful spring approach was lost to him.

All that kind and loving hearts could do was done for him, but of no avail. It is hard to turn with submission from such scenes as these, but the lesson comes to all sooner or later.

The floral offerings were most beautiful. The Rev. Edward Norton officiated at the funeral services. Relatives and immediate friends followed the remains to Mt. Wollaston cemetery.

Celebration.

The Plymouth County Good Templars Association will hold its 74th quarterly session with Bridgewater lodge of Bridgewater today. All lodges in Norfolk and Barnstable counties are expected to send delegates.

Morning, service of song, opening service, reading reports, reports of lodges. Afternoon, service of song, discussion of questions, addresses by Grand Lodge officers and others. The afternoon and evening meetings will be public.

Sewerage.

Today Mayor Douglas, the city council and several prominent citizens of Brockton, visit South Framingham and inspect the system of sewage disposal in that town. The selectmen of the town have made every arrangement to give the visitors an excellent opportunity of witnessing the working of a system which is said to be one of the greatest improvements for inland cities or towns.

A large open car, and a daisy by the way, was unloaded at Quincy Adams today for the Quincy & Boston street railway. The company intends to be well equipped for the summer travel.

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals., $1.25
Ladies' Kid Button, 1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button, .40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

H. C. KENDRICK,

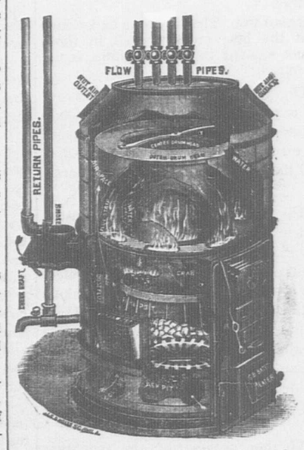
Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position. together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

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Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5 00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Pure Milk.

The milk dealers in this city have held a meeting and are endeavoring to form a combination for the purpose of keeping the price of milk at seven cents per quart through the summer. It has been the practice in past years to ask seven cents in the winter and six in the summer.

As the feed in the pastures is in abundance, as the frequent showers has caused the grass to grow luxuriantly, it seems wrong to charge the extra cent; but we presume the milkmen, like the granite cutters, are bound to get all they can, and they hope by union to carry their point.

The only real reason we have heard given for asking seven cents is that the new inspector of milk is attending to his duties so faithfully that the dealers are obliged to furnish better milk, and cannot afford to sell it so cheap as in former seasons when they could use the pump handle more freely.

This may be a point well taken, and be perfectly true, but one thing is certain, it speaks words of praise for Dr. Garey, the inspector, for it is a fact that our citizens want pure milk let the price be what it may.

An act approved by the Governor, April 26, gives mayors of cities the privilege of appointing in each voting precinct two election officers not representing either of the two political parties which cast the largest number of votes in the State at the annual election next preceding the appointment. This would give the Prohibitionists representation at the polls, as hitherto all twelve election officers have been appointed from the two leading parties. However, as the Prohibitionists do not charge fraudulent counting, we see no need of incurring the additional expense.

The Massachusetts Chief of Police Union dined at Young's hotel, Boston, Saturday afternoon, and after the dinner a discussion took place on the recent order prohibiting open bars. The following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the Union, the furnishing of chairs and tables for patrons of the liquor saloons will have a tendency to increase drunkenness.

RESOLVED, That it is our experience that the best order prevail in those liquor saloons in which loafing is not tolerated.

The Massachusetts House however by a majority of four, rejected a substitute bill on Wednesday, and refused to reconsider the vote on Thursday, and there will be no more public bars.

Any of our readers who visit Boston and return without strolling through the Public Garden, where hundreds of thousands of brilliant blossoms meet the eye, lose something which is alone well worth a trip to that city. Never before has the magnificence of this floral display been equal to the present season, when the variety and extent of the decorations rival that to be seen in any public garden in the world.

Whether because of the fact that street laborers are working but nine hours per day, or the supervision, it is a very noticeable fact that they keep about their business and work, which cannot be said of some past years. This is particularly true of the gang on Hancock street, where much is being accomplished in a comparatively short time.

Chicopee did not enthuse much over its adoption of a city charter. A Springfield paper says: "Although the question was probably the most important one in the town's history, there was not a cheer, not a voice was heard at the announcement of the result."

The Brazilian Press.

President Manuel Deodoro Da Fonseca and his minister, Manuel Farras De Campos Salles, of the provisional government of Brazil, in their new decree to the newspapers of that republic, bring under the ruling of the decree of December, 1889, all who circulate lying and slanderous reports to the detriment of the republic. This of itself is not half a bad idea. It would not be a bad idea to suspend for awhile newspapers everywhere that circulate false and lying reports, whether about governments or private citizens. If this law were enforced in the republic of the United States, some newspapers would take a good rest every few months.

President Da Fonseca is apparently quite liberal in the freedom he does allow the Brazilian press. He says that all criticism of the government will be permitted, however severe. The decree reads fairly enough to a casual peruser. There seems nothing on the surface that indicates the provisional government is prepared to exercise over the press a sway as despotic as that of the czar of Russia. Seven whereases precede the authoritative "therefore" which closes the document, and which says that the decree of December shall apply to certain specified offenders, as follows:

Article 1.—To the provisions of decree of Dec. 23, 1889, are subject all persons who originate or aid in circulating by means of the press or telegraph or in any other way, in Brazil or in foreign countries, false reports and alarming rumors, such as refer, for instance, to the discipline of the troops, to the stability of the institutions of the country and to public order.

From this it is seen that anybody who shall circulate at home or abroad "alarming rumors" may be tried and punished by military court, that being among the provisions of the December decree. It makes no difference whether the alarming rumor be true or false, the person who gives it publicity shall be court martialed if caught. The government can construe any utterance their own way. This of course applies to foreign correspondents as well as newspaper men at home. It is possible, by means of this decree, for the provisional government of Brazil to suppress all accurate information of its condition. Another crime that will bring the offender under the hand of this military despotism is the following:

Circulating in the army and navy false and subversive ideas in such a manner as to excite unfriendly feelings toward the republic.

Perhaps this is the Brazilian idea of a republican government, but it is enough to make the people sigh for the days of good old Dom Pedro. Then they had liberty in fact, if not in name. A military despotism under the name of a republic is quite possible.

Co-operation Among Women.

In the numerous women's meetings that have been held lately not enough attention has been given to economic and pecuniary questions. Women workers do not get much wages. A gentleman who studies the social problems of the day with peculiarly intuitive vision says that women must secure pecuniary independence first of all. There is no other way. Since women and girls do not get much wages the thing before them is to make the little they do get go as far as possible. He believes the co-operative home would solve the problem of cheap living. If, say, fifty working girls would club together, rent a building, furnish it and go to keeping house in a simple, economical way, he thinks they could live on the fat of the land at a very moderate price. Five dollars is not much. But suppose fifty girls paid $5. It would go a long way. The co-operative club at Decatur, Ills., has the best of food and table service for $2.75 apiece per week. How they do it they are willing to explain. It consists in careful buying in large quantities, first class cookery and no wastes. In a co-operative home there are so many things the girls could do with their own hands that few chambermaids and laundresses would be required. The sloppy, saucy boarding house chambermaid might be dispensed with altogether. A woman can take care of her own room and yet be "a perfect lady," and the room will be dainty and sweet, like herself.

Certainly a large proportion of the successful plays of the future will be written by American authors. It has not been ten years since there was scarcely an American play of any reputation on the boards. Now Bronson Howard's fine dramas will compare favorably with those of any of his contemporary playwrights. Mr. De Mille and David Belasco write comedies full of thrilling situations, while Sydney Rosenfeld is known as the author of several highly successful ones. The United States will furnish the musicians, the actors and the plays of the future. In the field of painting and sculpture the Yankee genius is not so promising.

The Illustrated American prints a picture of a striking group of women fencers, taken by the instantaneous photographic process, and remarks concerning the present athletic fad among women that the successful experience of the girl of the period with short skirts, baggy knickerbockers and loose blouses, gained in exercise hours, will probably encourage her to gradually adopt hygienic dress altogether.

"The most obtuse ass in Christendom can write his own biography; the difficulty is to get anybody to read it," says Blakely Hall, referring to the sketches of senators and representatives in the congressional directory.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

Continuation of the Debate on the Tariff Bill.

ARGUMENT ON BOTH SIDES.

Lively Tilt Between Congressmen—The Senate Passes a Bill Providing for the Classification of Worsted Cloths as Woolens—Other News.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—After the reading of journals the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Dockery of Missouri said that the burden of taxation had always been willingly assumed by the people when restricted to legitimate public purposes, but history made no record of that willingness when taxation was intended to subserve private interests. That the present system of taxation did not restrict the revenue to the needs of the government was shown by the surplus in the treasury, which had compelled the treasury department to purchase bonds, paying therefor a premium of $47,000,000. But the surplus was only an incidental burden. The substantial burden was the oppressive taxation of the people. He favored the enlarging of the markets for agricultural products and the unshackling of life's daily needs from unnecessary and paralyzing taxation. Instead of having to meet competition on our own soil, the American farmers exported their produce to supply the agricultural deficiency of European countries. In order to show that the farmers of the west met with no competition from foreign countries, he instanced the exportation of 90,000,000 bushels of wheat and the importation of 1946 bushels of seed wheat. And yet (sarcastically) the McKinley bill was to relieve the western farmer from this competition. The same was true of corn and other farm products. The exportations were much larger than the importations. He then submitted an argument in favor of free wool and a reduction of duty on the manufactured products.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee said that in the state of Michigan there were 47,000 mortgaged farms; while there were only 43,000 which were not mortgaged. Was that a condition or a theory that confronted the gentleman at home? The average rate of interest paid by his poor, overtaxed constituents was 7 2-20 per cent. What remedy did this bill propose for these over-taxed people? In Ohio the number of mortgages was 291,000 and the mortgage indebtedness was $33,000,000. What had the chairman of the committee on ways and means done to relieve one particle of this excessive indebtedness? Although one half of the people of the United States who lived during the war were dead; although the national debt—then over $2,000,000,000—had been reduced below $1,000,000,000, the tariff taxation imposed to meet the charges of war had not been abated one jot. How long would the people stand this excessive taxation? He opposed the silk bounty, and denounced the action of the majority in increasing the duty on tin plate. Instead of yielding $7,000,000 to the treasury, tin plate would be made to yield $15,000,000. Gentlemen on the other side spoke of the victory achieved by the Republicans in 1888. This was a victory, when 100,000 popular majority was for the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Milliken of Maine—Does the gentleman not believe that more than 100,000 Republican votes were suppressed in the south.

Mr. McMillin—No, sir; that is absolutely false, absolutely false. I am tired of this business of a lot of people standing back, thanking God that they are not wicked like others, when their own record is as rotten as a cancer sore. What is your record? You stole one presidency and bought another; and now you talk about suppressing votes. There was a conflict joined in 1888, and this settled something. Let us see how it was waged. It is a fact known by all men that the fat was fried out of manufacturers all over the country for campaign purposes. Go to the postoffice department and ask your postmaster-general how much money he contributed.

Mr. Milliken—The candidate on our side did not put up $10,000.

Mr. McMillin—It is a known fact that during the last campaign money was used without stint; votes were bought in "blocks of five;" some of the people who put up the boodle to buy the "blocks" were rewarded with fat offices, and now it is proposed to pay the others in an indirect way.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania thought the last election had decided that the people were in favor of the tariff. He admitted that there had been depression in the agricultural districts, but thought that the next census would show a vast increase in the value of the farms of the country. He argued in favor of the tin plate duty, and said that a large majority of the tinware manufacturers had declared themselves for it. This was the best tariff bill ever produced; there was not a single laborer or sewing girl, or farmer or mill hand left unprotected by it.

Mr. Flower of New York said the pending bill disregarded all considerations of the equality of citizens and industries under the law, and proposed to increase present duties and levy new ones in the interest of partiality and unjust discrimination. In a general criticism of the bill, he cited as an illustration the provisions of the measure with reference to fruit. The manner in which this bill dealt with the item of fruit was a fair illustration of its unfairness, injustice and insincerity in its dealings with the larger commodities in the various schedules. The probable effect of the fruit provision would be to stop importations and deprive the people of cheap oranges; to throw out of occupation many thousands of the poor who derive their subsistence during a portion of the year from the traffic in this fruit; disasterously to affect a large amount of capital invested in the foreign fruit trade, and to destroy the business of box making in Maine and other states, where the boxes for these imports are now made. He then reviewed briefly and in a critical manner, the provisions to increase the duty on tin plate, for a bounty on sugar and to increase the duty on Sumatra leaf. In conclusion, Mr. Flower said, "It is the most objectionable measure, in my estimation, that has ever been offered as a solution of the tariff question, a bill relieving few burdens, creating new ones and adding to those that already exist; and what I said upon it, though not comprehensive, is enough to bring us to a full appreciation of the legend that was found pinned to the corpse of a victim of Judge Lynch in a western territory. 'He was a pretty mean man in some respects, but he was a blamed sight worse in others.' That is about my estimate of this measure, and at the proper time I shall offer amendments aimed at some of its evils."

At the evening session the debate was resumed. Mr. Simonds of Connecticut discussed the tobacco schedule and favored the increased rate of duty on Symtra tobacco.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana made an argument in opposition to the protective system of taxation.

Mr. Pierce of Tennessee opposed the general features of the bill especially criticising the sugar schedule as being in the interest of the sugar trust.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee condemned the trust and combines which controlled the country, and traced their creation to a great extent to the protective tariff.

Mr. Stockbridge of Maryland spoke in favor of the bill and the protective system.

Mr. Stewart of Texas drew a comparison between the Mills bill and the McKinley bill, much to the advantage of the former.

Mr. Brookshire of Indiana contended that the paralysis which to-day affected the agricultural industry would be enhanced by the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. Shively of Indiana argued that the protective system was for the benefit of the few, to the detriment of the many.

The house then adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Classification of Worsteds Cloths as Woolens.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The senate took up the house bill providing for the classification of worsted cloths as woolens, and Mr. Morrill explained the provisions and answered questions with regard to it.

Mr. Gray opposed the bill, saying that cloths made from worsteds were cheaper than woolen cloths. He would be glad to see a cheap all-wool suit within the reach of every workingman, but, under the suppressive tax laws, the only cheap clothes were made of shoddy, or of inferior mixture of cotton and wool. The bill was a discrimination in favor of a few and against the poor.

Mr. Aldrich expressed his surprise at the statements of Mr. Gray, although he might have expected (he said) such statements whenever any bill affecting the tariff was before the senate. The difference between woolens and worsteds was simply a difference in the process of preparation. They were both made from the same class of wool (wool paying the same duty) and were used for the same purpose.

Mr. Gray said that unless he was misinformed the class of wools from which worsteds were made, was not exactly the same as that from which the best cloths were made.

Mr. Aldrich replied that if the senator from Delaware had that opinion, he was misinformed. Worsted goods were made from the most expensive wools that were used for clothing purposes.

The presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls, announced at 2 p. m., that the worsted bill would go over, and that the silver bill was before the senate as unfinished business. Finally it was agreed that the silver bill should go over till Monday, and should then come up after the formal business of the morning hour, and be continued as "unfinished business," until finally disposed of. The discussion of the worsted bill was then resumed, and was then participated in by Senators Faulkner, Gray, Gorman and Aldrich.

At the close of the discussion, the senate proceeded to vote on the bill and proposed amendments.

Amendments and motions to postpone action, offered by Messrs. Gray, Gibson, Jones of Arkansas and Vest, were all rejected.

The bill was then passed without amendment.—Yeas, 32; nays, 20.

All the votes were divided on party lines except that on the passage of the bill. Mr. Payne voted with the Republicans. The bill now goes to the president for his signature.

The pension appropriation bill (appropriating for the next fiscal year $97,090,761) was then taken up.

Mr. Cockrell expressed his belief that the appropriation would not be sufficient.

Mr. Allison (in charge of the bill) said that that amount had been fixed after a careful estimate by the commissioner of pensions as to the amount required to pay pensions for the next fiscal year under existing law. Of course, if laws increasing the pension list were passed at this session, an additional appropriation would be required.

Amendments offered by Mr. Sherman and Mr. Washburn to increase the number of pension agents from eighteen to twenty and to twenty-one, gave rise to a long discussion. As a vote disclosed the absence of a quorum (only thirty-four members present) the senate here adjourned.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Forecast for Maine: Fair, preceded by rain on the coast; stationary temperature; northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer; westerly winds; fair, preceded by rain on the Massachusetts coast and Rhode Island.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 8.

The Wall street market showed only a fair volume of business, the general list being in parts dull. New York and New England and sugar were the leaders in the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	43⅞	Nor. Pac. pref.	82⅝
Central Pacific	34	Oregon Navi	106
Chi & Northwest	112¼	Oregon Trans.	48
Del Lack & West	144⅝	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	162	Reading	42⅝
Illinois Central	116½	Texas Pacific	21⅞
Lake Shore	111⅝	Union Pacific	66⅞
Missouri Pacific	75⅝	Wabash St. L & P.	15⅞
New Jersey Central	142⅛	do pref	29⅞
New York Central	108⅝	Wheel & Lake Erie	40
Northern Pacific	35⅞	Western Union	84⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	91
Fremn's Bay Land	....	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28	Mexican Central	24⅞
Atchison	44¼	N Y & N England	....
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	117¼
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	178
Boston & Maine	223	Union Pacific	66
Boston & Prov	259	Wisconsin Central	32⅝
Chicago, B & Q	111	American Bell Tel.	233
Central Mass	17¼	New England Tel.	....
do pref	36	Erie Tel	41⅜
Eastern	162	Mexican Tel	90

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 99¾ to 1 00 elevator; No 1 northern 1 04½ to 1 06.

CORN—Steady; No 2, 43⅝ to 43¼c elevator; steamer mixed 42½ to 44.

OATS—Firm, No 3, 32c, mixed western 32 to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 23c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined dull, granulated 6 1-16, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Strong; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

NATIONAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Sixty-Eight Companies Now Belong to the Association.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The National Board of Fire Underwriters held their twenty-fourth annual meeting here, representatives of several companies not members, being present by invitation. Sixty-eight companies now belong to the association, according to President Heald's annual address, nine, including that National of Hartford, having joined during the past year, while the Atlantic Fire and Marine of Providence and one other company retired from business. The risk mortality has increased in a marked degree during the year, and the rates have increased 1 38-100 of 1 cent on each $100 of risk written. Reports of the treasurer and executive committee were read. A resolution was adopted unanimously requesting the committee on legislation and taxation to consider the practicability of procuring in the Massachusetts and New York legislatures the passage of laws requiring local authorities to investigate the causes of all fires, and if the committee's conclusions are favorable, to do all in their power to have such laws passed.

NINETEEN LINES ACCEPT.

They Adopt the New Agreement of the Western Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Nineteen lines east and west of the Missouri river have adopted the new agreement of the Western Passenger association and are now considering the rules under the agreement. These nineteen lines include the principal roads in the territory of the Trans-Missouri association and that of the old Western States Passenger association, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central, which company refused to adopt the agreement or become a member of the new association, unless its demand for lower time between Chicago and St. Paul, or a differential fare were conceded. The practical result of this action on the part of the Wisconsin Central will be that passenger rates cannot be at present restored to regular tariff. The other lines hope the Wisconsin Central, however, will accede to them before long.

Arrested on Suspicion of Forgery.

WARE, Mass., May 9.—United States Marshal McDonald and Postoffice Inspector Vario were here and arrested John Grayback, a Polander, who has worked for the Otis company two weeks, on suspicion of forgery on the Woonsocket, R. I., postoffice. He was taken to Boston. No particulars of his doings were obtainable.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The strike at Roubaix, France, has practically ended.

Six fishermen were picked up at sea and brought to Boston.

A ten-hour bill has been introduced by Socialists in the German Reichstag.

The strike among the Barre, Vt., marble quarrymen remains unchanged.

A New Jersey jury has found Mrs. Vandergrift guilty of attempting to kill her son.

O'Donovan Rossa, who was recently convicted of criminal libel, has been fined $100.

Increased armaments of France and Russia are given as the pretext for the German army bill.

A number of dams have been carried out by the high water in the Truckee river, California.

More millions of capital are reported to have gone into Kentucky and Tennessee enterprises.

Ten persons were drowned by the capsizing of an overloaded naphtha yacht in the Ohio river.

There is no change in the International Union and Knights of Labor controversy at Lynn, Mass.

Convicts in the Illinois state prison incur punishment by trying to secure dainties from outside.

New York people will be given an opportunity to express themselves on a probationary amendment.

Frauds to the amount of $10,000,000 are alleged in the construction of the new Croton aqueduct for New York.

Emperor William is said to be very angry at Bismarck for the latter's free statement through his Hamburg organ.

The queen is going to confer the order of the bath upon young Emperor Wilhelm. The investure will take place privately.

The Bath (Me.) city government have voted by a majority of one in the two boards, to set the town clock on local time.

The Boston and Maine stockholders have voted to purchase the property and franchises of the Eastern and the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway roads.

A congressional committee has unearthed an ugly scandal in Georgia and Alabama, where Federal officers are accused of using the courts to make money.

Editor William O'Brien has been refused a new trial of his libel suit against Lord Salisbury, the prime minister. On the first trial a verdict was rendered for Lord Salisbury.

The Illinois coal miners are still out—at Springfield on a quibble, at Peoria because they must wait for the appearance of their state president; meanwhile coal is becoming very scarce.

Thomas Fitch, vice president of the national silver committee, has called a state convention for Nevada, to be held at Carson May 29, to favor free coinage.

No freight trains have been moving on the Union Pacific, between Portland, Ore., and Umatilla, since Sunday, owing to a strike of the conductors and brakemen on account of a reduction in wages.

Reports from the lower Mississippi say that the expected trouble has arisen over the federal relief for the overflow sufferers, the negroes refusing to accept work, preferring to go where provisions are free.

Story, the sculptor, has been chosen to design the bronze statue of George Washington, which will be presented to the French people in return for the gift of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

Near Fairfield, O., Ira Marlatt shot and killed Herrick Ashton, and severely wounded Lewis Bell, for refusing to sign a bond or note. He also wounded Sheriff Wyman when he attempted to arrest him, but was finally jailed.

Two girls, named McDonald, aged 9 and 12 years respectively, were playing on the approach to a railroad bridge across the river at Portland, Ore., when they saw a train coming, and, becoming frightened, they jumped into the river and both were drowned.

There are indications of trouble at Moody Estabrook & Anderson's shoe manufactory, Nashua, N. H., when the men are asked to return to work, it being understood that the firm has decided not to again employ union men. At present quite a number of hands are idle, but not out on strike.

FEARFUL HOLOCAUST

Ten Living Persons and One Corpse Cremated.

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

Unfortunate Idiots Locked in Their Cells and Roasted to Death Like Beasts—All Burned Beyond Recognition.

NORWICH, N. Y., May 9.—The excitement over the destruction of the poorhouse and county insane asylum yesterday is intense. All who had friends among the unfortunates have eagerly sought information of their fate. Preston is six miles from any railroad, and a procession of all sorts of vehicles were going there all day. The smoke and stench from the holocaust are perceptible here; at the scene of the disaster the stench is sickening. Ten living persons and one corpse were cremated. The idiots were locked in and roasted like beasts. Their unearthly screams first aroused a pauper named Edward Francis, who slept near them.

Francis' Story of the Disaster.

Francis tells this story: "My room was in the rear of the pauper department, just across the alley from the idiots, and immediately on hearing the cries arose and called Keeper Manwarring, who came down stairs from his room in a hurry. By that time the building was doomed and the folks inside were screaming and calling for help, but no one could live a minute in there, so went for the others and got them out safe and sound. You know that Mrs. Dibble was smoking a pipe in there in the afternoon and set herself on fire and was so badly burned that she died. Her bed was all on fire too, but we threw water on it and put it out, afterwards washing the floor; and I thought at the time that everything was all right, but some sparks must have been left to smoulder and they finally broke into a blaze. Everybody who could possibly be saved was taken out and none perished who could be awakened."

Keeper Manwarring's Version.

E. F. Manwarring, the keeper, said: "I retired at my usual hour, and must have been in a sound sleep, when I awoke with a start, and a cold sweat stood out all over me. I cannot say that I heard any noise or distinguished any smell of smoke, but an inborn instinct told me that something was wrong. Without waiting to dress myself I bounded down stairs in my bare feet, and on entering the paupers' dining room a strong smell of smoke struck my nostrils. I followed the scent, which led me to the idiot department. On opening the door leading from the hall to that building, I was thunderstruck to see that the interior was all ablaze; in fact it was one mass of flame, and the smoke was overpowering. I attempted to open the door and rescue the poor inmates, who were all securely shut in their cells as usual, but was driven back by the heat and smoke. I saw that

The Idiots Were Doomed

and that nothing could save them. I then ran out and gave the alarm, went to my room and pulled on my trousers and then ran through the corridors and aroused the paupers. In some instances the poor people were dazed, and it was necessary to carry them bodily from the house and turn them loose in the yard and fields. There were twelve inmates in the idiot asylum, and they must have been overcome by the heat before I awakened them, for I heard nothing from them and they roasted like pigs in a hole. How the fire originated is a mystery to me as well as to everyone else. When I took possession as keeper of the house I threw out all the old stove pipe and replaced it with new, besides putting heavy sheet iron screens around every stove, and besides this, it has been my hobby to de everything to prevent a conflagration. It must have been a case of spontaneous combustion." Coroner Fernald of this place, went to Preston and ordered the removal of the charred and blackened remains in the ruins. Buckets of water were dashed upon them and at length the roasted trunks were pulled out and laid upon the grass.

All Were Burned Beyond Recognition.

In some instances the remains were removed with shovels, nothing but a skull or a few bones giving any indications that they were once human beings. A number of relatives of the victims gathered around, and the affecting scene that followed beggars description.

The insurance amounts to $19,000, including $1005 each in the Phœnix, Hartford and Orient companies. The Chenango county poorhouse was situated on the county farm, on the east side of the road leading from Preston to Oxford. It was six miles west of Norwich, six miles north of Oxford and about one mile from Preston Corners. The building devoted to paupers was built of wood, three stories and basement, and was pleasantly located on an eminence. The main building or central part was 40 by 80 feet. Attached to this were two two-story wings extending east, each 30 by 40 feet. The building was erected in 1862, and originally afforded accommodation for 125 inmates. The insane asylum was situated south of the poorhouse building and separated from it by a driveway twenty-three feet wide. This building was two stories high and eighty-five feet long.

Colored Members Excluded.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—The diocesan convention adopted an amendment excluding colored members from seats on the floor, with a provision that the only present colored member shall retain his seat until his privileges are lost by resignation or death. The vote on the amendment was: Clergy, 24 to 4; laity, 29 to 10. The settlement of the negro question is not final, as the convention retains the power to admit colored delegates at any time. The St. Michael's and St. Paul's church of Charleston are not represented in the convention.

The Lake Shore Censured.

CHICAGO, May 9.—At a meeting of representatives of the east bound roads, the Lake Shore was censured for reducing the rate on oats without giving notice in the proper manner. All the lines, with the possible exception of the Baltimore and Ohio, will meet the 22 cent rate, taking effect Monday. The Baltimore and Ohio people are waiting for instructions from their eastern offices.

Congressman Greenhalge's Choice.

LAWRENCE Mass., May 9.—A dispatch from Washington states that Congressman Greenhalge has recommended Lewis G. Holt for appointment as postmaster for Lawrence. Mr. Holt is one of six candidates for the position, and an old soldier.

ANOTHER LOT

— OF —

18x28 FRINGED DAMASK

TRAY CLOTHS

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the **Best!**

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 9.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1630—Committee ordered to lay out land for Pastor Wilson at Mt. Wollaston.

World Wide.

1849—Rivalry between Edwin Forrest, American tragedian, and Macready, an English actor, culminated in the Astor place riot, New York. One hundred and fifty persons wounded and several killed.

1850—Introduction by Henry Clay in the U. S. senate of the "omnibus bill," providing for the formation of the territories of Utah and New Mexico; prohibition of slave trade in the District of Columbia; the return of fugitive slaves to their masters and the payment of $10,000,000 to Texas for claims due by Mexico. These measures subsequently adopted separately.

1860—Death of Theodore Parker, eminent Unitarian divine of Boston.

1862—Pensacola occupied by the Federal forces.

1862—Confederate iron clad Virginia burned, it being impossible to move her into the James river.

1865—Jefferson Davis captured near Irwinville, Ga.

1865—Surrender of Gen. Sam Jones at Tallahassee, Fla.

1869—Completion of the Pacific railroad and ceremonious laying of the last rail at Promontory Point, Utah. The point of junction is 1,086 miles west of the Missouri river and 690 miles east of Sacramento City.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Mrs. Bowser Tells About a Vain Search for Gentle Spring.

"Well, get ready!" said Mr. Bowser as he entered the house the other evening in apparent great good humor.

"Who's coming?" I asked.

"Somebody has come!"

"Aunt Jane?"

"No—spring. I fain would sing with the poet:

Oh! the merrie, merrie springtime,
With its many buds and blossoms!"

"Mr. Bowser, I was already possessed of the knowledge that spring had appeared."

"Well, get ready. Smith and I have planned that the two families of us will take a trip to the green woods to-morrow. We are going to drive out with his team. We'll take lunch along and ramble and cull flowers and climb trees and have a day out."

"Mr. Bowser, the woods are wet—that is, the ground is wet. There may be one bud somewhere within fifty miles of Detroit, but you won't find it. It is also too early for flowers."

It was settled that we should go. It had to be settled that way, of course. Mrs. Smith came over during the evening and let me know that she was also opposed to it, but had promised to go for the sake of the ride out and back. Each of us put up a lunch, and as soon as breakfast was disposed of next morning we were all ready to go. Mr. Bowser got up singing something about "the flowers that bloomed in the wildwood," and even when he found a northeast wind blowing and a winter overcoat necessary his enthusiasm was not diminished.

I noticed that as we passed tree after tree without sign of buds he began to hitch about uneasily. I finally inquired of him.

"Mr. Bowser, how far is it to the green forest?"

"You will probably get there when the rest of us do," he sweetly replied, as he turned up the collar of his overcoat.

We got there at last. That is, we reached a piece of woods. There was nothing green about them, and Mr. Smith seemed a bit disappointed. Mr. Bowser wouldn't give in, however, but declared that he felt like a new man. He said that the scent of wild flowers which came to him carried him back over a period of twenty years. We couldn't see any of the flowers mentioned, but after making the team secure we set out to look for them. We hadn't gone five rods before Mr. Smith discovered a bunch of green moss, and Mr. Bowser found a leek. These discoveries filled them with enthusiasm, and they pranced around like two colts. The only mishap which occurred before luncheon was brought about by Mr. Bowser's friskiness. He saw an old bird's nest on a bush and galloped off to get it, and falling over a log he broke both suspenders, ripped his coat up the back and covered himself with black dirt. I helped to brush him off, and he appeared to enjoy the joke as much as Smith did, but as soon as he could find opportunity he said to me:

"It has turned out just as I said it would!"

"Well, didn't I tell you it was too early to come!"

"No, ma'am! But for you I never should have thought of coming!"

We ate our luncheon sitting on a log. The children's teeth chattered as they waited, and when Mrs. Smith found her feet wet she insisted that Smith build a fire. He complied, and was rewarded by thanks all around and the fall of a few snowflakes.

At that moment a farmer appeared before us, coming out of the woods, and after looking the crowd over he queried:

"What asylum, please?"

"H-how?" asked Smith.

"What lunatic asylum have you escaped from?"

"We came out for a—a picnic."

"Oh! Did you find one?"

"No."

"Sorry for you, but I can't have people building fires and galloping over my land for nothing. My charges are $2. What's the matter with your hired man?"

"Who?"

"Why, him," pointing to Bowser. Bowser retorted, and one word led to another until it took all of us to prevent a fight. The farmer got his $2, however, and he sat on the fence as we drove away, and called out as a parting shot:

"I'll bet that old daffodil with his neck driv up had the planning of this campaign."

* * * * * *

The above represents the peaceful and starry decked sky now covering our family circle. Mr. Bowser did not leave me and apply for a divorce, and he and Smith were playing euchre together last night.

A Hamlet.

Stage Manager (to undersized amateur)—No use your studying for Hamlet; you'll do just as you are.

Amateur (flattered)—Really?

Manager—Certainly; aren't you a little slim now?—Yonowine's News.

Spring Song.

The swift is wheeling and gleaming,
The brook is brown in its bed,
Rain from the cloud is streaming;
And the bow bends overhead,
The charm of the winter is broken!
The last of the spell is said!

The eel in the pond is quickening,
The grayling leaps in the stream;
What if the clouds are thickening?
See how the meadows gleam!
The spell of the winter is shaken!
The world awakes from a dream!

The fir puts out green fingers,
The pear tree softly blows,
The rose in her dark bower lingers,
But her curtains will soon unclose;
The lilac will shake her ringlets
Over the blush of the rose.

The swift is wheeling and gleaming,
The woods are beginning to ring,
Rain from the cloud is streaming;
There, where the bow doth cling,
Summer is smiling afar off,
Over the shoulder of spring!

—Robert Buchanan.

Some Londoners Are Sensitive.

Some of the London newspapers have been inconsiderate enough to harrow the feelings of polite society by publishing the tale of an East End tragedy whereby a dock laborer died of starvation. Mark Valle was the victim's name, and his neighbors report him to be a temperate, steady man, who made every effort to obtain sufficient work to support his family, consisting of a wife and five small children. He had a little money due him on Thursday, and dropped dead at the paymaster's feet as he received it. The doctor who made the post mortem said death was due to starvation, and the man's stomach was entirely empty. The eldest boy told the coroner that their father had eaten nothing since the previous Saturday, though the children had had a little stew twice since then. Their father ate nothing in order that there should be more for his little ones.

The West End was quite shocked when The Pall Mall Gazette published this story, and more than one good citizen stopped the paper in order that his wife and children might not be annoyed by the perusal of such vulgar atrocities.—Cor. New York Sun.

Recent Developments of Yale Culture.

A novel fad has recently taken possession of the Yale juniors, and is causing much amusement about the college. Every afternoon and evening the members of the three upper classes gather round their respective portions of the new fence in front of Durfee and as a new man strolls up to join a group of classmates he is suddenly pounced upon, his vest is unbuttoned, and in spite of his struggles the tab on the bottom of his shirt bosom is cut off. This trophy is then tacked up on an elm, where are some fifty or more similar ones. The custom is peculiarly a junior one, and the members of the other classes look on and cheer while the struggle is in progress. As many of the tabs so taken have the owner's initials embroidered upon them they are easily recognized as they hang upon the elm, and among them can be seen the tabs once belonging to the best known men in the class.—New York Sun.

An Acoustic Tale.

A special to The New York World from Helena, Ark., dated April 24, says: John R. McGuire, of Modoc Landing, says that during the high water he has been compelled to fell trees in order that his cows might sustain life by browsing on the green leaves. The animals were always hungry and he had great trouble in driving them away to keep the oaks from falling on them. Two days ago there was a thunder storm and before it began to rain there was a clap of thunder that sounded exactly like a tree falling. Mr. McGuire's entire herd of cows rushed frantically towards the spot where it seemed the tree had fallen. Another and another clap followed in rapid succession and all of the cattle put to the hill country, where they supposed trees were being cut down. Not one of them has been seen since.

Cotton Over Twenty-five Years of Age.

A sample of cotton with a history has just been exhibited in Nashville, Tenn. It came from a bale raised near West Point, Miss., in 1863. The man who raised the cotton was offered forty-two cents per pound for it in 1864, but refused to take it. He has since been holding for a rise that never came, and on March 19 last he sold it for ten cents per pound. Estimating the bale to weigh 500 pounds, and counting simple interest on the money at 6 per cent., the planter lost $487.60 by not disposing of it twenty-six years ago. The cotton is perfectly sound, and as good as when taken from the field.—Exchange.

An Unfortunate Man.

Luther Waring, of Plainfield, N. J., has had a particularly unfortunate career. Some time ago he lost an eye from a gunshot wound; later he was compelled to undergo a severe surgical operation. The other day he caught a trouser leg in the spokes of his bicycle and was hurled headlong to the pavement, striking on the back of his head. He was senseless several hours and is in a critical condition.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Louvre is about to become the possessor of Millet's "Glaneuses," which has been bequeathed to it by Mme. Pommery, who died recently at Rheims. The "Glaneuses" was painted two years before the "Angelus," and was first exhibited at the Salon of 1857. It is a much more important work than the more widely known canvas, and is by many connoisseurs considered to be greatly superior to it.

The bashaw of Tangier, the same who jeered at our war ship Enterprise, has become so corpulent that he is unable to walk abroad. He is only 5 feet 2 inches in height and must be about the same in breadth, as he weighs over 400 pounds. He has been advised by his thirty-two physicians to fast for a month.

A recent patent applies to a machine for dusting poisonous powders on growing plants, such as cotton or potatoes, to rid them of insects.

HE PUTS THE SHOT

John D. McPherson, the Champion of the World.

HOW HE DOES HIS FINE WORK.

Malcolm W. Ford Describes His Manner of Performing—Not a Large Man, but Full of Muscle and Very Quick—A Challenge Out for Currie.

The illustration shows John D. McPherson, the great shot putter, as he stands ready to perform his favorite game. He is not an unusually muscled man, but he is very strong. His height is 5 feet 11 inches, and his weight as the picture shows him is 175 pounds. He has just issued a challenge to put with any man in the world different weight shots. There is little probability that any one outside of Currie will take up the challenge, and it is generally understood that McPherson intends his bold defi especially for his big rival.

McPherson is without doubt the most wonderful man in the world at putting the shot for his weight. George R. Gray, the amateur, is considered a phenomenon, but he weighs a little more than McPherson and is not so good. McPherson has been attracting a great deal of attention lately on account of his great ability and his comparatively small size. He is nothing but sinew from head to foot, and his motions when delivering the shot are very quick. McPherson, being both quick and strong, combines qualities that many can never hope to have, and his style at the game is perfection.



JOHN D. M'PHERSON.

His position in the picture is assumed just previous to taking a hop. A 7 foot 6 inch run is allowed in putting the shot and McPherson starts with his right foot against one of the lines. Amateurs are allowed only a 7 foot run. McPherson in delivering the shot raises his left foot suddenly and hops forward with his right, landing with his left foot at the other line and his right foot about in the middle of the two lines, which leaves his feet about 3 feet 6 inches apart. He lands, on that hop, in just about the attitude that the picture shows him, except that his shoulders may be a little further down. With a violent movement of his waist and right leg he raises his whole body, turns his right shoulder around at the same time and shoots his right arm out. The jumping movement with his legs is followed by their exchanging positions, for in throwing his right side around he lands with his right foot to the mark, his left foot back and his right side forward. He follows the shot as far as possible with his arm without getting too much of an overbalance and falling over the mark. All of these motions are done simultaneously and he goes through them so evenly and rapidly that one can hardly realize that he is doing so many things at once.

McPherson made a trial with different weights of shots, and although most of them were lighter than they were thought at first to be, as found by a test afterwards, the performances are the best that have yet been done so far as actual merit in shot putting is concerned. His 50 feet ½ inch performance with the 12 pound shot is the best professional record in the world, and his 40 feet 11¼ inches with the 20 pound shot is also the best in the world. These are his two greatest records, but he has come within a shade of the best records in all weights from 12 up to 24 pounds, and it is universally considered that Currie is the only man in the world who can give him a competition.

MALCOLM W. FORD.

Jersey City's First Base.



CHARLES L. DOOLEY.

Charles L. Dooley, who played first base on Manager Mutrie's New York team for a short time before the season commenced, has signed to play first base for the Jersey City club, and he will play it well. He is a college graduate. He was born in Paterson, N. J., and is 24 years old. He is 6 feet tall and weighs 178 pounds. He was a member of the Hamilton college team when it won the New York state intercollegiate championship. In '84-'85 he played with the Columbus (Ga.) team, in 86 at Wilmington, Del., and in 87 was the manager and captain of the Galvestons. Last season he played first base for the Oakland (Cal.) team, and held a high place in the batting record of the California League. He is temperate in his habits, and keeps himself in fine condition all the year around. As a fielder he is a sure catch of fly balls, and throws well to bases.

WHAT STATESMEN EAT.

A VISIT BY LETTER TO THE CAPITOL RESTAURANTS.

Some National Lawgivers Eat Shellfish, Some Bread and Milk and Many, Very Many, Are Devoted to Pie—The Country Man's Aversion Cream.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Statesmen are human, and, being human, must eat. Perhaps we shall find something to interest us for a moment by stepping into the dining room most frequented by law makers. Over the door is a sign:

FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

But we don't stop for that. No one does. We walk in, and find a sundry and usually pretty civil assortment of statesmen sitting round the tables, eating and drinking. There is quite as much drinking as eating, for bottles of beer and wine are everywhere to be seen. Of course there are temperance men in congress, temperance men who are teetotalers here as well as at home; but there are others who pose as prohibitionists in the districts which they represent, and in Washington drink like fishes. One of the first things that attracts our attention as we enter is a little scene in the far room, devoted to the use of ladies. There sits a well known prohibition statesman sipping wine with a feminine friend. The pair are evidently out for a good time, for the sparkle of the wine is already to be seen in their eyes, and there is a bottle in the cooler which has not yet been opened.



A TEMPERANCE STATESMAN AT LUNCH.

Congressmen complain that the air in the hall of the house is dry and arid; that there is something in it which causes thirst. However this may be, the fact remains that a surprising number of them have their bottles of beer before them. A few drink wine, but only a few. The average congressman does not drink wine when he has to buy it himself. The average congressman counts the cost of things, because he has to. Living is at best an expensive thing in Washington. I know newspaper men who have incomes exceeding a congressman's salary, and they can't save a cent. How the congressman who has no income but his salary—and that is all the majority have—manage to make both ends meet after paying election expenses and entertaining their constituents, is more than I can understand.

There is a law, or, what is the same thing, a joint resolution of Congress, forbidding the sale of liquor in the Capitol. But, goodness knows, that law is a dead letter. One may have served him as much beer, wine and whisky in either the house or senate restaurant as he cares to drink or pay for. Nor does he need call for "cold tea" when he wants whisky, as in the old days. The waiter brings him a cute little caraffe containing a good sized drink, and the customer pours it out and gulps it down. Every one knows it is whisky—there is no disguise about it—though nobody pays any attention. Though there is plenty of liquor and plenty of drinking in the Capitol, it must be said for the statesmen that they drink in moderation. During this whole winter I have seen but one member of congress on the floor in a state of intoxication, and this one gets drunk about three times a week with painful regularity. In the senate there are two statesmen who habitually drink more liquor than is good for them, but only two. Congress is a pretty sober body.



THE BREAD AND MILK BRIGADE.

The average law maker usually breakfasts at 9 o'clock and spends an hour or two with his mail or in visiting the departments before going to the Capitol. He generally arrives at the scene of his labors at 11 or 11:30, unless there is a committee meeting which he must attend. Then he appears an hour earlier. Between 12 and 2 o'clock he goes down to the basement to get his lunch. The luncheon brings together congenial spirits. Gossip, anecdote and badinage are plentiful over the ale and oysters. Here and there a pair of congressional dromios may be seen together. Some of these good friends lunch together every day of their lives. Every day several lunch parties are formed upstairs, and when one of these coteries gathers about a table and sauce their food with wit and story the cares of statesmanship and sometimes even dignity itself are forgotten. The sons of War Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and of Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, may often be seen lunching together, as may any number of southern "brigadiers" and ex-generals of the Federal army.

As likely as not McKinley, the apostle of the protective tariff, will be seen sharing a bottle of ale with Roger Q. Mills. One armed Oates, of Alabama, chief of the anti-election law forces, is hobnobbing with Mr. Lodge, champion of the proposed legislation. Speaker Reed is at table, and in merry converse with two or three of the Democrats who but lately were denouncing him as a despot and usurper. The lunch rooms of the Capitol not only satisfy the cravings of nature, but soften many of the asperities of public life, cement friendships, avert enmities. Over there in the corner, blending ice cream and strawberries with their conversation, are two men who were up stairs twenty minutes ago, metaphorically and rhetorically tearing each other to pieces.

"Do you think they will fight a duel?" asked a stranger in the house gallery the other day, when Congressmen Rogers and Kelley were savagely attacking each other in debate.

"No," replied a veteran observer, "they will probably go down stairs and split a small bottle."

The average congressman lunches modestly. Oysters on the shell or roasted are prime favorites. Bread and milk is another popular dish. Four famous bread and milk eaters are rising Jim Morse, of Massachusetts; Cogswell, of the same state; Barnes, the Georgia heavy weight; Farmer Funston, of Kansas. Half-and-half, a mixture of cream and milk, is often called for, and occasionally a dish of pure cream; but the proprietor of the restaurant points out to us the interesting fact that it is always the city and never the rural member who wants cream.

The man from the farm has been educated in a school of domestic economy which teaches that eating cream is wastefulness, since cream makes butter, and butter can be sold, and milk will take the place of cream, why not eat milk? Therefore milk it is for the farm boy or farm man—milk in his coffee, milk on his fruit, milk with his oatmeal or rice. An old philosopher of my acquaintance says if this drinking of milk in the country and consumption of cream in the cities goes on for a hundred or two hundred years the people of the cities will become so superior to those of the country in brawn and brain that the latter will be in danger of falling into serfdom. This is an extreme view.



STATESMEN AT THE PIE COUNTER.

Pie is also a prime favorite with hungry statesmen. It is more than a luxury—it is a staple. If the supply of pie in the Capitol restaurants were to be suddenly cut off, I fancy the shock to congressional nerves would throw the wheels of legislation out of gear. To see pie eating in its highest state of development one does not need to go down stairs to the dining room. In certain little alcoves and shadowy nooks of the main corridor of the old Capitol—nooks whose echoes are of the days of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and John Quincy Adams—is the art of pie biting practiced to perfection. Here come great statesmen to eat pie and doughnuts and drink milk, all served by a solemn old woman who has been in the very spot and self same pie business for a quarter of a century. At this rude counter one may see such men as Speaker Reed, Judge Payson, Cabot Lodge, R. R. Hitt, Roswell P. Flower, Julius Cæsar Burrows, McKinley, Judge Reed of Iowa, "Billy" Mason, Frank Lawler, ex-Speaker Carlisle, W. D. Bynum, Ben Butterworth and Tom Bayne standing side by side and devouring pie and milk with railroad station eating celerity and unconventionality.

There are some secrets about the manner in which statesmen eat. For instance, in the house of representatives are a half dozen or more men who are never seen in the restaurant nor at the old woman's pie counter. If you want to know how these men lunch you must go down into their committee rooms, where, in a secluded corner, they may be found opening a snug little basket put up at home by the hands of their good wives. These are men who find it almost impossible to live on their congressional salaries, and who are forced to economize in any way they can.



TAKING LUNCH IN HIS SEAT.

Occasionally in the house itself one may see a man like Judge Holman eating from his desk, meanwhile watching with eagle eye the proceedings going on about him—proceedings in which he takes such lively interest that he cannot spare the time to go out to eat.

WALTER WELLMAN.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Loyett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
		Term exp.
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL, WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. James White,
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH, Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 9.

High water at 2.00 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.29 A. M.; Sets at 6.53 P. M.
Moon rises at 12.01 A. M.
Last Quarter, May 11.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Fair and warmer.

The lawns were never greener.

Nature is putting her best foot forward today.

Capt. John P. Thomas of Hose 2, will have his uniform this week.

Mrs. Goulding an old and respected resident of Atlantic is very ill.

Mrs. Ella H. Young of Maine is spending a few weeks in Wollaston.

Mayor Porter will deliver a Memorial address at Medford, on May 30.

Mr. W. C. Sanders and family are getting settled in their new home at Wollaston.

Mr. Suclin of Rockland, Me., has been engaged as principal of the Willard school.

The assessors will soon be asking the citizens of Wollaston some very personal questions.

Mrs. George Hinkley of Atlantic has been quite seriously ill the past week, but is now on the mend.

All of the hose companies in the city with the exception of hose 2, will appear in uniform next week.

Miss Marion Sherman of Wollaston, youngest daughter of Councilman Sherman, is seriously ill.

Timberlake & Small have bought the large lot of land corner of Walker and Newhall streets, Atlantic.

Mr. Samuel Brown of Wollaston will soon occupy the Allen place on Beale street, which he has recently bought.

Children are now rehearsing for the next entertainment at the Memorial chapel, Atlantic, which will be something taking.

The monthly session of Norfolk County Probate court in Quincy will be held next Wednesday morning in the Adams building.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society will hold its last entertainment of the season on next Wednesday evening in Memorial church.

The proposed constitution for the Wollaston club has been put in circulation, together with invitations to subscribe for the stock.

Rev. A. J. Torsleff preaches at the Universalist church Sunday, at 10.30. Sunday school at 11.45. Christian Endeavor at 5.45.

The regular monthly meeting of the Atlantic Social club was held with Mr. Safford, Wednesday evening, but no business of importance was transacted.

William Wilson's horse attached to a tip cart, while at work on the farm at Atlantic, yesterday, ran to the corner of Billings and Newhall street where he was thrown. The damage was slight.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Waterhouse brought home many fine "specimens" from Mexico and California. He took nearly three hundred views with his "Kodak" which he is having made into lantern slides.

One of our Wollaston citizens has received from New Hampshire nearly 300 pounds of the finest maple sugar. He has promised an "old-fashioned sugaring off" on the 4th of July, if snow falls on that day.

When Walker street, Atlantic, is extended, some excellent building lots will be opened up that are now of very little value. If some of the land owners would present their narrow strip to the city it would be a shrewd move on their part.

One of the letter carriers found Wednesday a grey home spun coat, evidently belonging to some man who works on the road. In the pocket was found a memorandum book with the name of O'Neill, South Boston, written on one of the covers, and a list of glass wanted for some doors and windows of a house or some place in need of repair. In another pocket was found a list of names of men. The owner can have his property, by going to the post office and claiming it, and return thanks to the LEDGER for their endeavors to straighten things out.

HINGHAM.

A hearing was given by the Plymouth County Commissioners Thursday upon the petition of Hon. Joseph O. Burdett and others that certain roads and section of roads in Hingham be located anew, on account of their being inconvenient and dangerous to public safety, because of their proximity to and crossing the tracks of the Old Colony railroad, and also that a road near Ripley's building in that town be discontinued.

The Herald says, it is a well known fact that the railroad crossings of streets and roads in Hingham at grade are probably more numerous and more dangerous than in any other town in the state that has so few miles of track—only about five. Within that distance the Old Colony railroad track crosses the highways at grade at 22 points. Some years ago the selectmen were petitioned to take measures to compel the railroad company to place gates at those crossings, but the company said they intended to lay a double track through the town, and then gates would be placed at the crossings. The company went still further, and promised that if the town would have a few crossings closed that were townways, gates should be placed at some of the most dangerous crossings at least. The town closed those private ways, but all the company has done is to place flagmen at the remaining crossings. With scarcely an exception, these crossings at grade are where there are sharp curves, or where buildings or trees prevent a view of the track, and flagmen are of but little service.

The remonstrants had no counsel but they were out in full force and took part in the discussion. The matter was taken under advisement.

This Morning's Court.

Mrs. Josephine O'Brien of Braintree, was arraigned for an assault on Cornelius G. Flynn. J. W. McAnarney, Esq., appeared for defendant, and W. G. A. Pattee, Esq., for plaintiff.

On Sunday morning Flynn left his house, and for a short cut intended to use a right of way which he claims exists on land of defendant. She warned him not to cross, and thinking he would insist on doing so, and wishing to prevent him, ran and picked up a tin pail lying on the ground and threw the same. The pail contained a quantity of filthy water and the contents struck Flynn, ruining his clothing.

The case occupied two hours and the judge finally fined the defendant $10 and costs. She appealed and furnished sureties in $200.

A Big Jump.

Last evening about 100 persons gathered about the drug store of S. F. Willard to witness the settlement of a wager that Joseph Powers could not jump twelve feet, and Mr. Powers took this opportunity of proving that he could do that and more by making a standing jump of thirteen feet and four inches. After the jump was over and the bets made good, the quality of Mr. Willard's cigars and soda water were tested.

St. Paul's Church.

The Sunday School board met at the church Wednesday evening at 7.45, and the following officers were elected: Superintendent, M. Magnuson; vice-superintendent, S. Anderson; treasurer, J. Werme; secretary, A. Serburg. The school is constantly growing and the reports were encouraging.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—A strong girl for general housework at Wollaston. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at LEDGER office. May 8—3t

WANTED.—5 operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to JOHN E. DRAKE & CO. M5-t

WANTED.—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

LAWN MOWER FOR SALE.

IT is nearly as good as new and will be sold at half price. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE. Quincy, April 26. tf

DIED.

TIRRELL—In South Weymouth, May 7, Mr. Alfred Tirrell, aged 65 years, 10 months and 19 days.

MOORHEAD—In West Quincy, May 8, Mary Dewson, daughter of Mr. James and Mrs. Ellen Moorhead, aged 11 months and 3 days.

WOODS—In Somerville, May 3d, Mr. Benjamin P. Woods, formerly of Quincy, aged 66 years and 9 months.

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30 20—2 t

Plants, Flowers,

Trees, Shrubs, Vines.

Climbing, Moss, Tea and Hybrid Roses.

Moon Flowers, Spring Bulbs, Hardy Plants, both old varieties and new.

HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it,

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 10. 4w—po&6td

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

MISS M. FARRAR,

HAS Opened Rooms in the Adams Building for

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

Jackets and Outside Garments a Specialty.

Quincy, May 9—6t May 10—4w

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

To be

Continued

In

Wednesday's

Ledger.

THE PHILLIES IN LUCK

Boston National League Team Again Defeated.

CHICAGO DOWNS CINCINNATI.

Cleveland Wins from Pittsburg—The Boston Players' Club Again Defeats the Brooklyns—Chicago, Philadelphia and Cleveland Also Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The Philadelphia League club won its fourth straight game from Boston, more by good luck than good playing. Nichols was not hit safely once up to the sixth inning, when he was found for three singles and a double. That seemed to rattle him, and he gave a man first on balls, then made two wild pitches, all of which netted the Phillies four runs. The fielding of Megan and Myres and the catching of Clements were the features.

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Burke, cf	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hamilton, lf	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Myers, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	0
Thompson, rf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clements, c	3	1	0	0	0	9	0	0
Mayer, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
McCauley, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Allen, ss	2	0	1	1	0	5	3	2
Vickery, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	30	5	6	7	3	27	9	6

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	5	1	2	2	0	10	0	0
McGlar, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	2	2	0	3	0	0
Ganzell, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Long, ss	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
Brodie, cf	4	0	2	2	1	3	1	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	2	3	0	0	1	1
Hardie, c	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	2
Nichols, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Totals	41	4	11	12	2	24	10	14

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3. Boston 4. Two-base hits—Smith and Myers. Stolen bases—Philadelphia 4, Boston 2. Base on balls—Philadelphia 3, Boston 1. Base on errors—Philadelphia 2, Boston 3. Struck out—Boston 8. Double plays—Brodie and Loug. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance 1199.

Chicago, 18; Cincinnati, 9.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The National league game was well in hand for Cincinnati up to the sixth inning, when Hutchinson started the ball rolling and before the inning closed, Chicago had pounded Viau for twelve hits, netting as many runs.

Chicago	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	0	—18
Cincinnati	4	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Chicago 13, Cincinnati 6. Base hits—Chicago 18, Cincinnati 10. Errors—Chicago 12, Cincinnati 1. Batteries—Hutchinson, Nagle and Kittredge; Viau and Baldwin.

Cleveland, 9; Pittsburg 8.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—The Cleveland league team won a hard battle in the tenth by good work at the bat.

Cleveland	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	—9
Pittsburg	0	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland 4, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Cleveland 13, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Cleveland 6. Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Gilks, Lincoln and Zimmer; Sowders and Wilson.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

The Bostons Defeat the Brooklyns by a Score of 11 to 10.

BROOKLYN, May 8.—Notwithstanding the fact that it rained nearly all day there were 251 people at Eastern park to witness the Brooklyn-Boston Players' league game. The grounds were wet and slippery and good fielding was out of the question. Neither could the pitchers handle the ball, and the result was that many bases were given on wild pitching.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	2	0	1	0	4	0	1
Stovey, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Brouthers, 1b	3	2	1	1	0	10	0	1
Quinn, 2b	5	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
Irwin, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Kelly, c	4	1	1	1	0	6	0	1
Daley, p	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	4	0
Totals	33	11	6	7	3	27	13	13

BROOKLYN	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Ward, ss	4	1	0	0	1	5	2	1
Joyce, 3b	3	1	1	3	0	1	2	1
Bauer, 2b	5	1	2	3	0	2	5	0
Orr, 1b	4	2	1	1	0	10	1	0
McGeachy, cf	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	2
Seery, lf	5	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Van Haltren, lf	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Daly, c	5	2	1	1	0	4	2	0
Weyhing, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	1
Totals	37	10	10	14	3	24	18	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	3	4	1	—	11
Brooklyn	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn 1. Two-base hits—Bauer, McGeachy and Daily. Three-base hit—Joyce Stolen bases—Boston 4, Brooklyn 2. Base on balls—Boston 7, Brooklyn 8. Base on errors—Boston 4, Brooklyn 3. Struck out—Boston 3, Brooklyn 2. Double plays—Nash and Brouthers. Umpires—Gaffney and Barnes.

Chicago, 20; Pittsburg, 5.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Chicago won the last game with Pittsburg with the greatest ease, knocking Staley out of the box in the first inning; and batting Morris all over the field for the remainder of the game.

Chicago	5	2	5	1	0	4	0	3	0	—20
Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	— 5

Earned runs—Chicago 10, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Chicago 24, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Chicago 5, Pittsburg 5. Batteries—King and Farrell, Staley, Morris and Quinn.

Philadelphia, 14; New York, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The grounds at Forepaugh park were in frightful condition and wholly unfit for playing. The right fielders had a particularly hard time of it, often wading ankle deep in mud.

Philadelphia	1	1	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	—14
New York	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	— 5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 7, New York 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 6, New York 8. Errors—Philadelphia 2, New York 4. Batteries—Knell and Cross, O'Day and Brown.

Cleveland, 14; Buffalo, 5.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—The Cleveland Brotherhood team batted out a victory, defeating Buffalo with ease. Attendance, 700.

Cleveland	0	3	3	0	1	3	1	0	3	—14
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	— 5

Earned runs—Cleveland 7, Buffalo 3. Base hits—Cleveland 14, Buffalo 7. Errors—Cleveland 1, Buffalo 5. Batteries—McGill and Synder, Haddock and Mack.

Caucus Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, May 9.—The Democratic members of the incoming general assembly made these caucus nominations: Speaker of house, Augustus S. Miller, who was renominated; state auditor, Elisha W. Bucklin; sheriff of Providence county, Raymond A. Rathbone of Scituate; reading clerk, Dennis H. Sheahan; recording clerk, S. O. Edwards; commissioner of sinking fund, Gen. Olney Arnold of Pawtucket; member of board of education, Perry D. Smith of Gloucester.

Burglars Make a Haul

CONCORD, Mass., May 9.—The old Hurd farm residence on Elm street, now occupied by William F. Hurd, was robbed, entrance being effected into the lower story. The safe was opened and a silver service vlaued at $800 taken. There is no clue.

Carlisle Declares His Candidacy.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., received here, says that Carlisle has declared his candidacy, and it is believed he will be nominated by the caucus at Frankfort on the second ballot.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Strikers Claim That Certain Members of the Carpenter-Builders' Association Are Badly Crippled.

BOSTON, May 9.—It now looks as though it might be several weeks or perhaps months before the strike of the carpenters comes to an end. There are now some 700 carpenters out, the strikers claim, and these are nearly all union men, employed by members of the Carpenter-Builders' association. The question is whether the Carpenter-Builders' association will recognize the executive committee of the strikers. An officer of the organization says that a regular meeting of the association would be held during the latter part of next week, but he did not think that any action would be taken in regard to the strike, as it was deemed unnecessary.

The strikers, on the other hand, claim that certain members of the Carpenter Builders' association are badly crippled by the strike; that the best workmen are out, and that the few non-union men that these builders have now in their employ are not able to do good carpentry work. If some action is not taken by the Builders' association soon they threaten to go to work for outside contractors who have offered them employment. Some thirty men went to work yesterday on the eight-hour basis, twenty of the number being sent to Oakland Garden to work on Barnum's menagarie buildings. Non-union men are coming into the city to take the strikers' places.

SUBSCRIPTIONS CALLED FOR.

Financial Condition of the Springfield Training School.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—The convention of general secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations, which has been in session here for several days, listened to O. C. Morse of the Springfield, Mass., training school as he explained the financial condition of the school. A deficiency of $2600 in the year's current expenses was announced and subscriptions were called for. One thousand dollars was subscribed. The nominating committee for executive committee for next year reported George T. Coxhead of St. Louis, secretary and treasurer; George E. Williams of Kingston, Ont., W. R. Bosard of Atlanta, J. R. Mott of New York and J. L. Jordan of Boston.

SENATOR BECK'S FUNERAL

The Largest Ever Seen in Kentucky Since That of Henry Clay.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—The funeral of Senator Beck yesterday was probably the largest held here since that of Henry Clay. The Southern Presbyterian church was crowded, for besides the delegations from Washington, the state legislature, the city officials, the Chamber of Commerce and the Fayette county bar were all fully represented. Rev. Dr. W. F. V. Bartlett read passages of scripture and offered prayer and the choir sang selections. A long and distinguished procession followed the body to the grave where brief services were held.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

Editor Graham Claimes $50,000 from Henry Hilton.

NEW YORK, May 9.—City Editor J. F. Graham of The World has brought suit against Henry Hilton for $50,000 damages for libel. The alleged libel was contained in a letter written by Mr. Hilton to the district attorney, urging that suit for criminal libel be brought against The World on account of its attack upon Mr. Hilton. In this letter the editors and proprietors of the paper were referred to as miscreants, liars, wretches, blackmailers and skunks.

IN SIXTEEN ROUNDS

George Godfrey Defeats Patsey Cardiff and Wins $1200.

PROVIDENCE, May 9.—Twelve hundred people at the Gladstone club last night saw Patsey Cardiff of Minneapolis fall down before George Godfrey, the colored heavyweight champion of Boston in sixteen rounds. The opinion was generally expressed by those who claimed to be conversant with the western man's peculiar tactics that he voluntarily surrendered the contest. The $1200 trophy was awarded to Godfrey.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 9.—In the senate yesterday the bill relating to fraternal beneficiary corporations was advanced a stage without material change. The Brockton court house bill was engrossed. Adverse reports were made on allowing additional municipal control over electric wires in Boston.

The house refused to reconsider its action on the public bar question. The bill to authorize consolidation of gas and electric light companies was recommitted, and the caucus bill was advanced a stage unamended. The bill regarding violations of the insurance laws was engrossed. The number necessary to a quorum for business was increased to 121.

Suit Against the Standard Oil Company.

COLUMBUS, May 9.—Attorney General Watson, on behalf of the state, began, in the supreme court, a law suit against the Standard Oil company, its object being to oust that company from doing business in Ohio. The petition asserts that by entering into a trust agreement with other corporations the Standard Oil company vested all its property in the board of trustees of the trust, and thus annulled the corporate rights conferred upon it by the state of Ohio. Attorney General Watson says he was not instigated to bring the suit by any other oil dealers.

Shot by a Woman.

BANGOR, Me., May 9.—Percy Rich, the only son of Charles Rich, a well-to-do merchant of Winterport, was shot by a woman while the two were driving from Frankfort to Winterport, and he lies in a very critical condition. The woman fired two shots, one passing through the lower lip and penetrating the roof of the mouth. The immediate cause of the shooting is unknown. Rich is 25 years of age, unmarried and one of the smartest young men in the village. The woman who shot him is thirty years old, and has been married, but is divorced.

The Newly Appointed Naval Officer.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 9.—Hon. Frank P. Currier of Canaan, the newly appointed naval officer of the port of Boston, has filed his bonds with the clerk of the United States supreme court. He stated that he should not enter upon the duties of the office for two weeks yet.

Miss Blaine's Wedding Day.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The cards are out for the marriage of Miss Margaret Blaine, eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine, to Mr. Walter Damrosch. The ceremony is to take place at Washington on Saturday, May 17.

A Mermaid at Last.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., dated April 29 says: W. W. Stanton, mate of the schooner Addie Schaefler, while fishing for bass 800 miles off St. Augustine, drew in his line and found entangled therein the strangest fish, if it is a fish, that has ever been caught. This strange creature is about six feet long, pure white and scaleless. The head and face are wonderfully human in shape and feature. The shoulders are well outlined, and very much resemble those of a woman, and the bosom is well defined and shows considerable development, while the hips and abdomen continue the human appearance. There are four flippers, two of which are placed at the lower termination of the body, and give one the impression that nature made an effort to supply the strange creature with lower limbs. Mr. Stanton confesses to quite a fright on first sight of his queer prize, which, on being drawn on board, gave utterance to a low, moaning sound, which might easily have been mistaken for the sobbing of a baby.

It is extremely unfortunate that Mr. Stanton did not succeed in keeping the creature alive, which he thinks might have been done, as the strange object lived two days after being taken. The schooner has been thronged all day by curious visitors, who express much wonder and astonishment at the strange object. Mr. Stanton, after visiting several ports and showing his queer creature, will donate it to the Smithsonian institution. The fish or mermaid is in a large six foot glass jar in alcohol.

Persons That Turn to Air.

Nearly 200 people mysteriously disappeared from the city of Philadelphia during the year ending with the opening of April. This is a remarkable exhibit and one which reminds the writer of an article which appeared in a French scientific journal two or three years ago, wherein the author advances the theory that death is occasionally actual dissolution. It is a disease, the writer referred to maintains, but one from which there is no suffering; there is no illness or warning of approaching end; the patient suddenly ceases to exist and as suddenly fades from sight. He says he has actually witnessed this phenomenon and that he was at one time walking with a friend who suddenly vanished and has never reappeared. With such conclusive testimony he has little doubt that many persons searched for have actually melted into thin air. He further states that at the moment his friend disappeared a strong sulphurous odor pervaded the atmosphere.—St. Louis Republic.

A Hospitable Church.

"A curious and somewhat significant incident took place during the Easter evening service in Grace church," said a woman who was present. "The congregation was not large, but in nearly every pew on the south aisle at least one person was seated. Two young ladies, apparently strangers, came in late, and presumably applied to the usher for places, as he was observed motioning them to go up the aisle. He did not accompany them. They went on slowly, looking from right to left, and evidently hesitating about the propriety of entering, uninvited, a pew that already had an occupant. Heads were turned to gaze at them as they went on up to the last slip in front of the chancel. There they turned and came back down the aisle. Their cheeks were flushed with embarrassment, and one young girl had tears in her eyes as they hurriedly left the hospitable portals of the sanctuary."—New York World.

Preserved Music.

According to The New Orleans Picayune the workmen pulling down the Saengerfest building, where the wonderful feasts of music were given, by placing their ears to the planks which formed part of the building, particularly the thin planks, can hear faint sounds of music. Scientific gentlemen who have examined the matter express the opinion that the phenomenon is due to the fact that unseasoned wood used in constructing the building subsequently contracted very rapidly, and while in process of contraction the woody fiber was impressed by the great musical vibrations, and now that the planks are exposed to the freedom of expansion the musical sounds are developed.

The Evening Star.

A brilliant star shines in the glowing west as the month of April draws to a close. It is the planet Venus, the earth's twin sister, the most beautiful object in the heavens, after the sun and moon. She commenced her course as evening star on Feb. 18, but has been so near the sun that she has been invisible until nearly the present time.

She will shine with increasing splendor through the rest of the spring, the entire summer and a part of the autumn, and will complete her course as evening star early in December.—Youth's Companion.

Walt Whitman's Condition.

Walt Whitman, the poet, is in very poor condition at his cottage in Camden. His paralysis has made him almost helpless and his physical condition is so weak that his physicians have insisted that he shall not talk with any one for more than a few words at a time. He is poor, but not neglected, as friends in Philadelphia constantly supply his wants and are even now preparing to remember him on his birthday with substantial favors.—New York Press.

The three locomotives that went over a sixty foot bank near Cape Horn mills, on the Central Pacific road, some weeks ago, have not been recovered. Car loads of coal cinders are being brought up from the shops at Sacramento to be used as bedding to support the necessary apparatus for handling the engines, as the ground is so full of water that no other material can be obtained that will serve the purpose so well.

The recent persecution of the Jews in Vienna became so dangerous to all shopkeepers that the city recently appeared covered with such signs as "I am a Christian Tradesman;" "Christian Cheesemonger;" "Christian Old Clothes Shop."

EDITORIAL PERSONALITY.

It Is No Longer the Dominant Factor in Journalism.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—What has become of the great editor? I am moved to lay this question before the profession because of the emotion I feel after reviewing some old files of prominent papers and contrasting the wonderful personality in their editorials with the lack of it in most journals now. Have universal education, the growth of population and increase of fairly good writers reduced the great one to the ranks or rendered him obsolete?

When I began to read the newspapers no one asked: What does the New York Tribune say? They asked: What does Greeley say? Similarly they asked: What view does Prentice take of it? These two dominated the thought of the Wabash valley in those days, aided or thwarted, of course, to some extent by John D. Defrees and the editors at Cincinnati, Toledo and St. Louis. The smallest item in the Louisville Journal was potent with the personality of George D. Prentice. It was popularly taken for granted that Horace Greeley wrote every important editorial in The New York Tribune. And when Toledo, Washington, Cincinnati or other city papers were quoted, the first question asked was as to the name of the editor. He was responsible to a degree unthought of now; the great mass of readers accepted or rejected a statement on his authority alone.

At a somewhat later date every city had its recognized editorial authority, whose utterances in his particular field carried tremendous weight. A hundred thousand voters accepted the opinions of "Deacon" Bross as second only to the gospel. From ocean to ocean Samuel Bowles had a personal following that no man now has. Whitelaw Reid as "Agate" gained a personal strength in the west which is not even now exhausted. The signature "E. D. M." in The Cincinnati Gazette would cause 10,0000 old subscribers to read the dryest article. Halstead, Medill, Watterson, Cowles, Dana, Wash. McLean, Richard Smith and many more had each his personal following, and in a different line so had Storey, of Chicago, and the De Youngs, of San Francisco.

In like manner the journals of many smaller cities acquired a prominent personality. It was not The Dayton Journal but Major Bickham who was quoted; not The Omaha Herald, but Dr. Miller; not The Denver News, but Byers, and so on all over the country. Major Bickham had literally created a newspaper power at a center where there was apparently overwhelming competition from three sides; and when Omaha had, perhaps, a population of ten thousand Dr. Miller made The Herald sound as if it were the exponent of an interoceanic and transcontinental metropolis. It is pleasant to note that both these gentlemen are still vigorous and their personality still shines through the editorial accumulations of recent years.

When this editorial personality had declined and almost ceased in the east it seemed for a time to increase in the far west, and many a small town would have been totally unknown save for the editor. If any one had cared to inquire The Kansas Gazetteer would have told him that White Cloud was a village in Doniphan county; but "Sol Miller's White Cloud Chief" was known and quoted far and wide. It had a personality which completely overshadowed that of the town.

The same was measurably true of The Parsons (Kan.) Sun, The Salt Lake Reporter, The Territorial Enterprise (of Nevada), The Burlington Hawkeye, Pioneer Index, La Crosse Democrat, and many other journals in the new states and territories. When Helena, Mont., was so far in the wilderness that one armed himself for an Indian fight to reach it, it had one of the spiciest papers in the United States, and more than one village station on the Pacific railway boasted of "a paper you could swear by," as the citizens put it. Where are all the young men who made their youth and humor, their strong hope and budding talents manifest in these papers? Absorbed by the great city dailies—those who are still at the desk—their personality is lost, but the great daily pays them better than the personal organ did.

The panic of 1873 and the following "hard times" were contemporary with a tremendous change in journalism. The great newspaper corporation has taken its pick of the local geniuses, and in its many departments they are, so to speak, swallowed up; they write, perhaps, better than ever, but the reader no longer feels that he is in close touch with the one he knew so well.

Of the editors in the greatest cities (great, I mean, in their relation to their sections) I can just now recall but three whose personality is greater than that of their papers, and in many respects greater than that of the city in which each is located, viz.: Charles A. Dana, Murat Halstead and Henry Watterson. Henry W. Grady was a fourth, but his place is not filled and it is very doubtful if it will be. The day of separate individual enterprises is past; the day of great aggregations, alike of talent and capital, has come. The personal domination of one writer is only to be looked for in comparatively obscure local papers, and even there it is seldom found.

J. H. BEADLE.

The Indians Expecting a Messiah.

The Indians of Tongue River agency, Montana, out of their ancient superstitions and a crude idea of Christianity gained from missionaries, have evolved a Messiah of their own. Their medicine men assert that this spiritual leader is white, that he lives in the mountains, and that he is soon to come forth to destroy the pale faces and restore the Indians to supremacy on the American continent. He has scars on his hands and feet and a spear wound in his side. The excitement over the expected advent of a red men's redeemer is so great that troops have been detailed to watch developments and avert trouble.

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Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S.

We have the most Complete Assortment of Gloves in the City.

ONE LOT LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD, Finished Fingers, 15 Cents a Pair.

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ONE LOT EXTRA HEAVY TAFFETA, FOR 50 CENTS.

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Gentlemen's Gloves.

We can give you Gents' Driving and Street Gloves, all Prices from 75c. to $1.50.

LADIES' KID GLOVES A SPECIALTY.

D. E. WADSWORTH & CO.,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Let shouting millions shake the prasinous field,
The Big Twelve cometh, all others yield;
Lo! the multitude with loud acclaim,
Welcome the show of twelve-fold fame.

WAIT FOR THE BIG TWELVE!

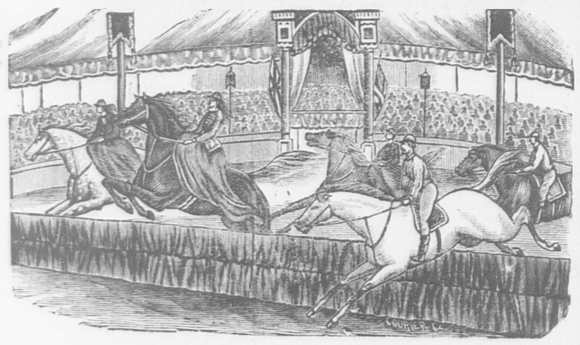
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Combination of Twelve Great and Famous Shows, Tripple Circus, Double Menagerie, Roman Hippodrome, Modern Hippodrome, Museum of Wonders, Double Spectacular Pantomime, Aviary, and Deep Sea Acquarium.

IT WILL EXHIBIT AT

Quincy, Tuesday, May 13th,

ON FRANKLIN STREET LOT.

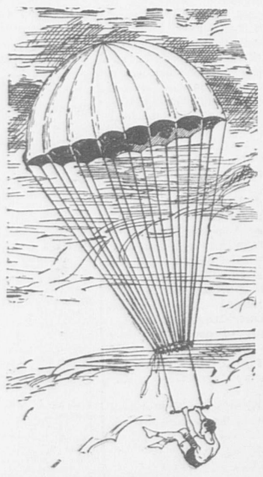


100 Circus Artists 100

In all kinds of Circus Acts. Six Great Acts at one time.

More Hippodrome Riders and Faster Horses than you have ever seen before.

Fleet o'er our courses with thunderous sound.
Arabia and Kentucky's steeds will bound.



NORTH AMERICAN MENAGERIE,

Containing a world of tamed and untamed beasts.

10,000 Museum Wonders, Countless Freaks of Nature and Horrible Monstrosities. A Gigantic Octopus or Devil Fish; a department containing weapons and tools of burglars, and safe blowers. The recently legalized Electolode for executing criminals in the New York Prisons. An Aviary of Beautiful Birds; a Deep Sea Aquarium: two Resplendent Spectacular Pantomimes. Cinde ella and the May Pole dance, with 100 Young Ladies in the ballet.

Daily Free Street Parade at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.

ONE TICKET AND ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION TO ALL

Two Exhibitions Daily at 2 and 7 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 6 P. M.

April 26.—May 10 52d po—3w

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 29. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

A BAD SITUATION.

Are Not the Men Demanding Too Much of the Manufacturers?

The labor trouble as it stands now is bad business and nobody is being benefited. The men are losing their pay, the manufacturers are doing no business, and their money and effects are lying idle. In fact, every branch of business in the city is more or less affected. On both sides there are, as everybody knows, a number of hot-headed and obstinate ones, but it seems that the coolness and good judgment of the others ought to more than balance that defect. There isn't a doubt but the matter would have been settled long before this but for the former.

Misunderstanding always comes with labor troubles. Cool and deliberate consideration is what is needed to ascertain where the remedy to present trouble lies. The manufacturers have not had any communication from the Board of Arbitrators, and know nothing more about them than that these gentlemen made Quincy a visit.

Let the exact position of the manufacturers be considered. They claim they did not want a strike, they conceded to the demand of nine hours a day and a rise per hour, but cannot accept the minimum price demanded by the men, because they must employ some men who are not worth 25 cents per hour.

Now some of the cutters acknowledge they have made money by the old bill, and were satisfied for themselves, but that other men were not dealt justly with.

In every business there will be found two classes of employers, the one who is willing to allow all possible chance to his workmen and the one who is bound to make all he can out of him.

Even though the demands were granted the men would still have the difficulty of dishonest and scheming contractors to fight against. The man who is bound to take advantage of his men will do it under any bill of prices, and the men would gain a great deal by refusing to work for such men as these and in a measure oblige them to be "straight."

There can always be faults found on both sides. The thing to do is to prove which side is in the wrong. Would not the cutters consent to have some good fair, square man whom they have faith in, talk to them from the manufacturers' standpoint. There must be some such man to be found in our city. Let there also be a man to represent the cutters, a cool level-headed man who perfectly understands the situation, and can express himself equally as well as the man looking at things from the manufacturer's standpoint.

This talking around the street corners does not amount to much. Get together, talk reasonably and rationally, and then take some definite action. Precious time is being wasted, and ill feeling being nurtured. These measures would at least be a step in the right direction.

"A Teacher of the Truest Kind."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heath, nee Minnie J. Carter, who were married recently in this city, were tendered a reception on their arrival at the groom's home, of which the Berkshire Courier has the following:

The reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heath at their home last Wednesday evening in Curtisville was a very pleasant affair. Over one hundred responded to the invitations in person, and the presents were very numerous and valuable. We herewith append a poem read on the occasion by the poet Laureate of the village, Miss Lucie B. White.

Once when the schools of this good town
From going up, were going down,
They tried to see if they could find
A teacher of the truest kind.
The poet says: "To hold a school,
Love, hope and patience each must rule
Within the hearts of those who teach,
As in the souls of those who preach."
They found one, and they brought her here,
Where she has taught the children dear,
Whose happy smiles, whose constant love,
Have brought God's blessing from above.
We've sometimes thought, perhaps aright,
She had a class by evening light,
For boys of larger growth and brain,
Where Cupid sometimes slyly came;
Old Princeton's College President
Said he taught best, when one was sent
To learn of him the highest grade,
When he could listen, not afraid.
We think she had a recitation
From Frank, who had no hesitation,
To say the lesson Cupid shows—
It may be so, and yet who knows?
A better pupil never came,
To teacher of a fairer fame.
As Cupid saw, he knew full well,
Just when to ring the wedding bell.
We thought he'd ring it years ago
When Frank was such a handsome beau,
With curling hair and beaming face,
Where patience, truth and every grace,
Shone forth with clear, unchanged ray,
That made him loved in every way.
But as the years rolled slowly on,
As nephew, brother, oldest son,
He left a record none can beat;
And now, tonight, we gaily meet
To wish him all the good we can,
A staid and sober married man—
But life's a school, whose task we find
Not always suited to our mind,
And in our haste, we oft forget
That He by whom the task is set,
Is Teacher, Father, Brother, Friend,
Who doth our every blessing send.
May those whom we would bless tonight
Learn life's grand lesson, each aright,
That God is Love—that love reveals
The Heaven of Heavens to him who feels
Its power within himself control
And sanctify his heart and soul.
And when shall end the world's great school,
When Christ shall come with kingly rule,
May we each be the wedding guest
Of him who loves us most and best.

Curtisville, April 30.

It is stated that all of the bank note currency of the Italian Government is engraved and printed in the United States.

The California fruit crop is likely to be uncommonly large this year.

WILLIAM PARKER DEAD.

Prominent Builder—Ex-Chief of Police—Church Deacon and Mason.

The death of Mr. William Parker at four o'clock yesterday was not unexpected, as he had been failing for several weeks. His disease was heart failure, and the end was calm and peaceful.

Mr. Parker was born in Parsonsfield, Me., Sept. 13, 1816, and came to Quincy about fifty-two years ago. His occupation has always been that of a carpenter, and when quite young he became a contractor and builder. The first house which he built was that now occupied by Mr. Amos Churchill on Hancock street. He also built the Robertson block, Almshouse, High, Coddington and Quincy schoolhouses and remodelled the Universalist church, and many of the best houses in the city, including those of Hon. John Quincy Adams and William B. Rice, Esq.

In 1880 and 1881 he was elected on the board of constables, serving each year as chief. Some years ago he was also on the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department.

For many years he was prominent in the Universalist church and society, serving on the parish committee and as trustee and deacon.

He was a member of Rural Lodge of Masons, and a charter member we believe at its reinstitution. The lodge will have charge of the funeral on Monday.

He leaves a widow and married son; also two sisters, Mrs. Philip Carver and Mrs. Eben Harmon, both of this city. Had he lived until May 23, he would have been married fifty years.

The deceased was a much respected citizen, and stood high among the builders of the city.

This Morning's Court.

James Macauley, for being drunk, fined $3 and costs.

Edward A. Thayer of Braintree, for keeping a liquor nuisance. Two witnesses were put on the stand and one testified that he had never bought any liquor of Thayer. The other swore that he had bought liquor a number of times. He was in an intoxicated condition this morning, and the judge did not think that he was accountable for what he said. The defendant was discharged.

Melvin Thayer, for liquor nuisance. The man in the befuddled condition being the principal witness in this case, it was continued until next Saturday.

Melvin Thayer of Braintree, for the larceny of two hogs valued at $10 from Isaac W. Hayden. Discharged.

Isaac W. Hayden, for keeping a liquor nuisance, plead guilty and paid a fine of $50 and costs.

Slight Fire.

The alarm at 2.55 Friday afternoon was for a slight fire at No. 89 Water street, occupied by Mr. Thomas Doyle and owned by McDonnell & Sons. It originated in the bedroom on the first floor, probably from a match used to light a pipe. A few buckets of water extinguished the fire, and the loss was trifling. The fire department responded promptly and laid a line of hose from the hydrant at the corner of Pleasant street, but no water was played. Recall at 3.20.

False Alarm.

The alarm from Box 26 shortly before midnight was a false one rung in by some malicious person, who had the key from one of the break glass boxes. The fire department responded very promptly but it is a shame that so much energy should have been wasted. An effort should be made to find the guilty party.

Sunday Services.

The LEDGER has extended invitations, both through its columns and by letter, to each of the pastors in the city to forward church notices, which would be inserted free of charge. This was a generous offer, as many newspapers make a charge, but is one of which the pastors are slow to take advantage. The LEDGER feels that it has done its part.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor. Preaching by pastor at 10.45 A. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League at 6 and praise service at 7 P. M. Solo by Miss Lucy A. Jones. Seats free. Welcome.

Christ's Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Edward Norton, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. by Rev. D. B. Scott of Clinton. Sabbath school at 11.45. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6.30 P. M. Social service Friday evening at 7.45.

Universalist Church.

A. J. Torsleff acting pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. Sunday school at 11.45. Meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 5.45 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Christadelphian Meeting.

In Dr. French's hall, Quincy, Sunday evening at 7.30, lecture by Mr. H. H. Rich of Boston. Subject: "Death abolished; how and when." All are invited.

IMPROMPTU CONCERT.

The Programme Which Entertained the Cutters Last Evening.

The stone cutters' concert at Hancock hall last evening was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. The talent was all home production, but Quincy has a large amount and it is always appreciated.

The Programme.

1. Song, *a* Across the Bridge.
   b If the Waters Could Speak as they Flow.
   Mr. John McGowan.
2. Song, A Handful of Earth.
   Miss Martha Brooks.
3. Song, *a* How Did you Leave the Pigs, Sammy?
   b I Shall Never Make a Gentleman of You, John.
   Mr. William Kingstree.
4. Club Swinging, Mr. John McGovern
5. Song, *a* Shells of the Ocean.
   b Come Back to Erin.
   Mrs. A. C. Smith.
6. *a* Stump Speech on the "Situation."
   b Slight of hand, with Cards.
   Prof. Galletly.
7. Song, *a* Killarney Lakes.
   b Sweet Rothesay Bay.
   Mrs. John Bissett.
8. Song, *a* Mary of Argyle.
   b O'Donnell Aboo.
   Mr. Joseph Huston.
9. Song, *a* Then You'll Remember Me.
   b The Kerry Dance.
   c The Last Rose of Summer.
   Miss Kate Garrity.
10. Sword Dance, Sailor's Hornpipe } Mr. D. Morgan.
11. Comic Song, Mr. Edward Robertson
12. Song, Woman, Lovely Woman.
    Mr. John Lillicrap.
13. Song, *a* Thou Art My Dream.
    b I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen.
    Mr. Louis Griffiths.
14. Song, Still I Love Thee, Alex Kemp

Encores were numerous and the artists kindly responded.

This afternoon there was to be a base ball match between blacksmiths and stonecutters, whether they will play in the rain or not remains to be seen.

Next Wednesday evening the stonecutters will give a dance in Hancock hall, and the following Friday a concert.

BRAINTREE.

Arrangements have been made for the weekly "Holiness" meetings at the house of Mr. George Buker of East Braintree, every Wednesday evening. All are invited.

The Royal Arcanum have paid to the heirs of the late Everett Harris, $3,000, being the amount of insurance effected on his life with that popular and honorable organization.

Hon. John Gray is in training and will deliver the great address of his life on Celebration day, May 22, at the triumphal arch to be erected across Commercial street near the residence of Hon. Edward Avery in East Braintree. Subject:—"There are no flies on Braintree. Let her go John.

We suppose that the old folks would call the cold, rainy weather we had on Thursday "the lamb killer." Our idea was, backed by our feelings, that it might have been aptly and truthfully denominated "the ram killer," so disagreeable was the weather.

All parts of the town are catching on and it looks as if we were going to have one of the grandest anniversary celebrations on record. Having waited 250 years reasonable expectations are cherished that the weather on the auspicious day will, also, be glorious.

Col. A. C. Drinkwater has received a new and powerful engine, whose fly wheel is to make some two thousand revolutions per minute when working under a heavy steam pressure. The old one did not solve the problem of perpetual motion, although old enough, its driving wheel having whirled for more than twenty-three years.

Col. Beals who has the decoration of the public buildings in preparation for the coming celebration and who publishes a card elsewhere to the effect that he will be happy to have orders from citizens to decorate their residences in anticipation of the same event instructs us to state that he will be at the Town Hall, next Tuesday, May 13th, from 2 to 6 P. M. to receive such orders. Please make a note of this.

Things, we are assured are working along in pretty good shape towards making the forth-coming anniversary celebration a grand success. The exhibition of trades and business concerns, promises to be a credit to the town. Those of our business men who have not yet asked for a place in the procession, for the purpose of making a display, ought to see the necessity of doing so, without delay. It will be a grand and rare opportunity for cheap advertising.

Quincy Post Office.

Letters advertised today, May 10:

Anderson, Alfred	Lamont, Mary
Anderson, C. E.	Smith Machine Co.
Adams, Sam.	McDonald, John
Adams, Mrs. Lena	McDermott, James
Bath, Edwin	Maguire, Ellen
Bull, Miss Anna L.	Mitchell, F. S.
Bowen, George	Morrison, Marcia
Cameron, Annie B.	Roberts, J B.
Connolley, Wm.	Suretts, August
Connors, James	Sandberg, J. W.
Closs, Peter	Smith, William L.
Chapin, Lovica	Tucker, Ada
Derrity, John	Tatham, Benj.
Floyd, Mrs. F.	Vaughan, G. D.
Gallagher, Michael	Vinson, James
Gagen, Sadie	Weeden, August M.
Lighman, Henry	Webster, Annie H.
Lincoln, Ellen D.	

The Brockton Enterprise of May 9th, says: "Hon. H. W. Robinson sends us papers giving account of the flower festival lately held at Los Angeles, California, where he now is. The large hall, with its great banks of calla lilies, roses, potted plants, ferns and palms, must have been a lovely sight. One feature was a model of the Eiffel tower, 50 feet high covered with lilies and roses."

Plants, Flowers,

Trees, Shrubs, Vines.

Climbing, Moss, Tea and Hybrid Roses.

Moon Flowers, Spring Bulbs, Hardy Plants, both old varieties and new.

HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 1°. 4w—po&6td

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 2mos.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

H. C. KENDRICK,

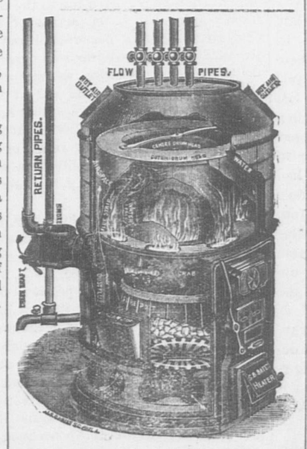
Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

$5 REWARD.—Lost, a black Pocket-book containing between $15 and $20, latch-key and a glove buttoner. The above reward will be paid by leaving the same at the LEDGER OFFICE. May 10—tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 63 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—Meat Cutter to work in a meat and provision store. Apply to PRATT & CURTIS. May 10. 3t

WANTED.—A strong girl for general housework at Wollaston. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at LEDGER office. May 8—3t

WANTED.—5 operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to JOHN E. DRAKE & CO. M5 t

WANTED.—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A derrick in good order. Has 6 new wire guys. Apply to GEORGE MAIN, South Quincy. M10-3t

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

LAWN MOWER FOR SALE.

IT is nearly as good as new and will be sold at half price. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE. Quincy, April 26. tf

DRESSMAKING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Corner of Hancock and Wayland streets, Wollaston. May 1—1t

MISS M. FARRAR,

HAS Opened Rooms in the Adams Building for

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

Jackets and Outside Garments a Specialty. Quincy, May 9—6t May 10—4w

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—26t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Combinations.

When combinations are formed in a legislative body, argument becomes a farce and discussion simply a delusion. When legislation is to be enacted and by previous agreement a union of forces is made which guarantees the support of a certain number for one measure, in consideration for the support of a certain number for some other measure, then public policy becomes demoralized and measures pass by force of numbers and not on account of the public needs or weight of argument. "You vote for my measure and I will vote for yours," is a method of transacting public business upon the lowest possible plane. It at once, by means of trade and dicker, supersedes the merits of a question and leaves no chance for honest argument to make any impression or have any weight. If the day ever arrives when such a policy shall be in operation in the City Council of Quincy, it will be a humiliating state of affairs.

When a measure has not sufficient intrinsic merit to receive favorable consideration and support, it should never become a law by a union of votes secured by a previous agreement based on a return of favor. Projects if carried through in this manner, will foster only bad politics, poor legislation, and unsound methods. It will result in money being expended for purposes comparatively needless, in order that Councilmen may point out the amounts they have secured for their wards, regardless of the fact that improvements of far more importance have to be postponed as a result of such action. It will develop wire pullers and schemers instead of statesmen, and cause judgments to be warped by selfish motives. It can be successful for only a brief period, because its foundation is selfishness and narrow views of the way to transact public business.

A public body which desires to command the respect and confidence of the people, must decide questions upon their merits and not by means of combinations; there must be no pooling of issues, but each measure must stand or fall according to its just and honest value.

Here is a decision of interest to and directly affecting the bicycle rider. In Rockingham county, N. H., there lived a man who didn't think a bicycle should travel the highway, and last summer he ran into three wheelmen between Hampton beach and Exeter. The collision was so manifestly one of his seeking that the bicycle boys had the gentleman who wanted the whole road, arrested, and at a hearing before the police court he was fined for his offence. He appealed to the supreme court, and a jury has sustained the decision of the lower court, finding the defendant guilty of malicious and illegal obstruction of the highway. Candid minded men will consider the decision nothing short of a wise and fair-minded verdict. If the bicycler is not to have any right to the sidewalk or the highway either, the question is, where will he find a place to propel his silent steed.

The legislative committee on agriculture has reported a bill to the senate providing that "in all cities in this commonwealth the officers in charge of the public buildings, and in all towns such officers thereof as the selectmen shall designate and appoint, shall take and enforce such reasonable means and use such appliances as in their judgment may be effective for the extermination of the English sparrows therein, but in so doing poisons shall not be used."

Enthusiastic silver men prophesy that when the silver bill passes it will bring up the price of wheat and cotton abroad and force European countries to return to silver coinage.

Mrs. Jenness Miller is an enthusiastic advocate of the divided skirt, but she draws the line on that. She does not go in for women's clubs, because they tend to divide men and women.

"The venomous, slimy, cotton mouthed viper that runs the affairs of that committee," is the way in which one polished member of the legislature of the great and cultured state of New York refers to another.

President Harrison was in office a year and nearly two months without sending to congress a veto message. His first veto was in the interest of economy, it being stamped upon a bill congress had passed authorizing Ogden, Utah, to run into debt additionally.

It is said that an English syndicate has bought a thousand acres of phosphate lands in Marion county, Florida. There is always a place to draw the line, and here it is. When it comes to actual ownership of land in this republic by subjects of monarchical governments it ought not to be permitted to any extent. A United States law to this effect, strictly enforced, would only be such a protective measure as other nations have already adopted.

So solidly is labor organized that even the fishermen along the Pacific coast have formed a protective union. What is more, in the free and independent climate of the slope, they enforce its edicts with the gently persuasive shotgun. There was a fight lately between the catchers of union and non-union fish near Portland, Ore., in which one man was killed on the spot, another mortally wounded and a third seriously wounded. The two men were thus sent out of the world because they sold a fish for seventy-five cents instead of for a dollar and a quarter.

Prosperity for the Farmer.

C. Wood Davis presents in The Forum a cheerful process of reasoning to show that in a few years more prosperity will smile on the American farmer in a way almost unprecedented in our history. The American farmer thinks it is about time, no doubt, and wonders what will become of him meanwhile.

Mr. Davis says the figures show that it requires 3.15 acres to supply the wants of each individual American. A great number of acres have been brought under cultivation in the past fourteen years, a greater number proportionally than the increase of population warranted. There are now, however, not many tillable lands yet to be brought into use. By 1893 population will have caught up with the increase in farm products, and after that an additional 6,000,000 acres yearly will be required to keep up with the people.

Whence are these additional acres to come? Grain production is diminishing, and that of tobacco, cotton and animal products increasing. As farmers turn their attention to the last named products the balancing shuttle of equalization will swing back again, and we shall need more wheat and corn after 1893 than we can raise. Hence good prices and prosperity for the farmer.

Work of the Pan-Americans.

Nov. 17, 1889, the Three Americas' conference began its sessions in Washington and held them almost continuously for twenty weeks. A great deal of useful work was done by the delegates in that time, work which will be fruitful of results in the interests of civilization and peace.

The most important action of the conference was a recommendation for the adoption of arbitration in all cases of international dispute. The governments of each country participating in the conference must ratify the action of the conference before it becomes authoritative; but in case the nations all agree to the arbitration resolution, as they probably will, there will be an end of the bloody and devastating wars that have kept back the Spanish republics from a century of growth. If the treaty of arbitration is adopted the conference recommends that it stand in force twenty years.

Another important measure was the resolution in favor of reciprocity treaties for trade and commerce. Absolute reciprocity of course means free trade, and this the nations are not yet prepared for, but the delegates thought there might be a gradual approach to it in the commercial treaties which each republic might conclude with the rest. The conference therefore put itself on record as favoring partial reciprocity treaties, Chili, Paraguay and the Argentine Republic dissenting from this conclusion.

The conference recommends the construction of a great international railroad down the whole Pacific coast of the United States and Central and South America. The building of such a magnificent road is only a question of time. Steamship subsidies were approved for the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Caribbean sea. They passed resolutions in favor of a great international bureau for commercial information, headquarters at Washington, the information to be published in English, Spanish and Portuguese respectively. Finally, they ask that a commission be appointed to consider the expediency of an international silver coin, which shall be legal tender in all the countries.

A FATAL DISPUTE.

It Ends In the Killing of a Man and His Wife.

A DETECTIVE THE MURDERER.

Affidavits and Counter Affidavits Made in the Lexington Lynching Case—Over 100 Inmates of the Longue Pointe Asylum Missing.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10.—Thomas Lynch, a detective, shot and killed Samuel Stoddard and his wife last evening, after a dispute over a fence. Then he gave himself up to the police. The fence was built a few day's ago on the lower end of Lynch's yard and passed within a few inches of Stoddard's house. Thursday night the latter dropped a part of it down. Yesterday afternoon he sawed away another portion. While he was at work, Lynch and his son came out and hot words followed. Stoddard struck at Lynch with the saw. Lynch fired a revolver, but missed the man and killed his wife, who stood in the doorway. He shot again and killed the man. He walked quietly to police headquarters and surrendered. He said the man and woman attacked him fiercely and he shot to save his own life.

THE LEXINGTON LYNCHING CASE.

Lawyer Graham Charged with Having Assisted in Forging Papers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 10.—Affidavits and counter affidavits are being made in the Lexington lynching case. Mr. Graham, the lawyer at whose instance the governor respited Willie Leaphart, was arrested on the charge of having assisted in forging the papers upon which the respite was procured. He gave bonds. Several men named by Sheriff Grafts of Lexington, as having, according to his belief, been implicated in the killing of Leaphart, have been arrested on warrants sworn out by Attorney General Earle. One of them, F. C. Caughman, who boasts of his complicity in the affair, has had the hardihood to threaten to swear out a warrant of arrest against Governor Richardson as an accessory before the fact, on account of his withholding affidavits, upon the strength of which the respite was granted. The state is determined, if possible, to procure the indictment of the lynchers

OVER 100 UNACCOUNTED FOR.

A Vermont Lady Among the Missing Victims of the Longue Pointe Asylum.

MONTREAL, May 10.—Among the missing inmates of the Longue Pointe asylum is Mrs. Mary L. Shahan of Millbury, Vt., who was an inmate of the "furious" ward. Mrs. Shahan was a private patient and came from a well-known aristocratic family in Vermont. So far as can be ascertained 1182 patients have been accounted for. The total number of inmates on the roster on May 1, according to advices from Quebec, was 1297. This would leave over 100 inmates unaccounted for.

Navigation Exceedingly Difficult.

BANGOR, Me., May 10.—The Penobscot river is quite a raging torrent, and considerable damage is being done along the banks. In this city about every cellar on Broad street is flooded. Navigation in the river is exceedingly difficult, and several accidents have occurred. Up river the damage is considerable. Howland is under water several feet, and people are traveling by ferries. At Montague the pulp mill is shut down on account of the freshet, throwing hundreds of hands out of employment. A boom was broken yesterday by the freshet, and hundreds of thousands of feet of logs took a sail toward the sea.

An Agreement Reached.

LISBON, May 10.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday the minister of justice announced that an agreement had been reached by which the Delagoa bay question was to be submitted to arbitration. The minister of marine announced that a Portuguese expedition was on its way to occupy Gazaland in accordance with treaty rights. Regarding Mashonaland, he said that the English government denied any knowledge of an expedition thither.

To Meet in Boston in 1893.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The Society of the Cincinnati yesterday held the closing session of of the triennial meeting. The present board of officers were re-elected. The office of assistant secretary general was created, and Hon. Thomas Pinckney Lowndes of South Carolina was chosen thereto. The society adjourned to meet in Boston on the third Wednesday in May, 1893.

Doing Pennance in Private.

MONTREAL, May 10.—Archbishop Fabre says that Rev. Mr. Martin, the priest who left the Catholic church and got married, has since expressed deep regret at deserting his faith. He has returned to the church and is now doing pennance in private somewhere. Before taking this step he asked the church to care for his wife and children, to whom he was deeply attached.

A Gladstonian Victory.

LONDON, May 10.—An election was held in East Bristol to fill the parliamentary seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Handel Cossham. The result was as follows: Mr. Weston, Gladstonian, 4775; Mr. Inskip, Conservative, 1900; Mr. Wilson, Labor candidate, 602. At the last previous election the poll stood: Mr. Cossman, Home Ruler, 3672; Mr. Inskip, 1936.

Fatal Result of a Cat's Bite.

DANVILLE, Va., May 10.—In Rockingham county, N. C., David Stokes, colored, struck at a cat, when the enraged animal flew at him and fastened its teeth in his wrist. The cat held on so tenaciously, that its head had to be severed before its grip could be released. Stokes was taken sick at once and soon died.

The Bible Banished from Public Schools.

PROVIDENCE, May 10.—The school committee has adopted a revision of its by-laws which banished the Bible and devotional exercises from the city schools and restricts the application of corporal punishment to cases in which the parents consent is obtained.

The Duty on Canadian Pine.

OTTAWA, May 10.—Replying to Mr. Beyson in parliament yesterday, Sir John Macdonald said the government would remove the export duty on pine and spruce logs in the event of the United States congress reducing the import duty on sawed lumber to $1 a thousand feet.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The New York legislature has adjourned sine die.

Stanley, it is said, will decline the proffered knighthood.

Three men were executed in Matanzes, Friday, for kidnapping.

The new dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard has been formally opened.

The accident on the Baltimore may delay her departure for the West Indies.

Samuel Fessenden of Sandwich, Mass., has been found not guilty of embezzlement.

The recently ousted city engineer of Providence has been refused admission to office.

Emperor William is to witness the next representation of the passion play at Oberammergau.

The upper house of the Prussian diet has adopted a motion aimed at the Jews in the superior schools.

A handsome silver punchbowl is the gift of the city of Charleston, S. C., to the cruiser of that name.

Two dories reached Canso, N. S., having got astray and their occupants having endured great sufferings.

The too rapid increase of furnaces is given as one of the chief causes of the decline in the price of pig iron.

Official reports state the condition of the wheat crop in Illinois nearly 55 per cent. short of the average for May.

Stockholders of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad company approve the sale to the Boston and Maine road.

The Dell woolen mills at Wales, which have been shut down several months, are now running again, and other mills, it is expected, will start soon.

Gustave R. Fabre, importer of hardware, saddlery and carriage furniture, Montreal, has made an assignment. Claims filed have reached $81,000.

Another account of the horrible treatment of railroad laborers at Costa Rica is furnished by men who recently escaped from their inhuman taskmasters.

Capt. Haneuse is at Zanzibar on a mission for King Leopold. It is believed that he will negotiate for the ceding of a slice of the Congo territory to Germany.

The First district Republican committee of Vermont met at Burlington and decided to hold a convention at Middlebury July 9, to nominate a congressman to succeed Mr. Stewart.

Prince Bismarck is reported to be very unhappy in his retirement, and to have brought down the censure of the emperor for allowing the publication of violent attacks in the Hamburg organ.

The troubles between the Druses and Maronites in the Mount Lebanon district in Syria are serious, and are causing much disorder. The porte has sent reinforcements from Salonica to the disturbed districts.

Capt. Joe Means, proprietor of The Daily Hesperian, Gainesville, Tex., was shot and killed by Charlie Bell, an employe of The Register. A newspaper controversy is supposed to have caused the trouble.

Lewis McCray of Worcester, fireman on the Merchants' fast freight train between Worcester and Springfield, was found beneath his engine at the West Springfield, Mass., yards, the driving wheels having passed over one of his legs, necessitating amputation

To Be Discharged from Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., May 10.—John O'Neill, the boodle alderman who is now in Sing Sing prison, will be discharged from that institution on June 15, as he will have served out his sentence. He was sentenced to serve four years and six months. He has made one year and six months good time, making his actual service three years and a half. The fine of $2000 imposed on O'Neill when he was convicted will have to be paid or he will have to serve one day for each dollar, making five years and six months,

Will Stand by Its Former Action.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The board of control of the Art Students' league has refused, by a tie vote, to revoke its former action prohibiting the posing of nude models before classes of the Art Students' league containing pupils of both sexes. There has been a good deal of discussion over this question since the sculptor, St. Gaudens, introduced nude models in his mixed class, and it is not believed that last night's action will end the matter.

Canadian Railway Statistics.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The railway statistics were brought down last night. They show that Canada has 12,628 miles in operation, an increase of 566 miles over the previous year. There is an increase in the passenger and freight business, but the earnings decreased $10,537 and the working expenses increased $385,999 for the year. The total earnings and working expenses are $42,149,615 and $760,576,446, equal to $56,991 a mile.

No Prospect of a Settlement.

NEW HAVEN, May 10.—The masons who quit work last Monday morning are still out, with no prospect of immediate settlement. The masons demand 45 cents an hour instead of 40. The boss builders are willing to pay 42 1-2 an hour, but are unanimously opposed to paying 45 cents. Both sides are firm and the strike will probably continue some time.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 152 in the United States this week, against 130 last week, and 174 this week last year. Canada had 23 this week, against 23 last week. The total failures in the United States Jan. 1 to dateis 4290, against 4570 in 1889.

The Contest Opened.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—The contest to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Beck's death has opened at Frankfort. The following is an estimate of the vote on the first ballot: Carlisle 27, Knott 15, McCreary 13, Lindsay 11, Stone 14, Moore 7, Buckner 9, Winchester 10, Reeves 6.

To Increase the Capital Stock.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Postal Telegraph Cable company filed in the office of the secretary of state, a certificate of increase of capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, for which privilege it paid into the state treasury a tax of $6250.

Systematic Thefts of Bombs.

LONDON, May 10.—A sensation has been caused in Russia by the discovery that large and systematic thefts of bombs and shells from the magazines at Sebastopol have been going on. Numerous employes at the magazines have been arrested.

Archer Indicted.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 10.—Ex-State Treasurer Stephenson Archer has been indicted by the Anne Arundel grand jury for malfeasance on four counts.

ANOTHER LOT

— OF —

18x28 FRINGED DAMASK

TRAY CLOTHS

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Debate on the McKinley Tariff Bill Resumed.

SUGAR SCHEDULE DISCUSSED.

Mrs. Delia Parnell Awarded a Pension—Senators Consider the Army Appropriation Bill—Other News from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The house went into committee of the whole on the tariff question. Mr. Fitch of New York said that the burden of the argument of the Republicans was that the tariff question was settled by the election of 1888, and that the Republican party had instructions from the people to bring in the pending bill. The bill was a makeshift to meet a political situation. When the Republican party proposed to say that the tariff question had been settled to the permanent disadvantage of the people of the metropolis, it must take notice that to such a settlement the people of New York would not submit so long as the tide beat on the Battery, and the Hudson flowed to the sea.

Mr. Gear of Iowa (a member of the committee on ways and means) said the pending bill was framed in harmony with the verdict of the people It had been drafted in the broad sunlight of public opinion. He reviewed the tariff legislation of the government for years past, and gave his assent to the sugar schedule of the pending bill. He favored protection for any article that was produced in this country. If the United States could produce sugar in sufficient quantity to supply domestic wants, he would foster it by fair protection, but he believed that was impossible. He was convinced that the United States must look to other countries for her sugar There was an imperative demand for free sugar. During the last twenty-one years we had paid in duty on sugar over $862,000,000. This fact should convince every fair-minded man of the necessity of putting sugar on the free list. He contended that the sugar schedule of the bill would be a blow at the Sugar Trust.

Discussing the sugar schedule, Mr. Bayne said that he had no doubt that if this bill were enacted into law, every man in the country would procure his sugar at 2 cents a pound less than he now paid for it.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama eulogised the agricultural and mineral resources of Alabama, and emphasized the necessity of legislation for the relief of the farmers of the south and west. He then proceeded to criticize in detail the features of the bill and to denounce all special privileges and benefits. He closed his speech with a glowing eulogy of the missions and performances and the future of the Democratic party.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Boutelle, Wallace of New York, and Rusk as visitors to the naval academy. The house then took a recess.

A Pension for Mrs. Parnell.

Mr. Hill of Illinois called up the bill (coming over from Friday last) granting a pension of $1200 a year to Delia T. S. Parnell, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, with an amendment reducing the pension to $50 a month.

Mr Cummings of New York opposed the amendments and appealed to the members of the house as Americans to allow the pension to remain at $1200 a year.

Mr. Hill said that the committee on invalid pensions had carefully considered the case, and had concluded that $50 a month was the proper pension to grant. The amendment was agreed to—35 to 26—and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Evening Session.

Mr. Wilke of Illinois attacked the policy of protection, and criticized many of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Kerr of Iowa favored the protection of American industries against foreign competition. While in favor of protection and of the pending bill as an entirety, he was no supporter of bounties. In the interest of protection to American industry, in the interest of the Republican party, he protested against adopting a policy not sanctioned by a single precedent. In the matter of the bounty on sugar, it was his opinion that the foreign producer would get four-fifths of the advantage of the taking the duty off sugar. He was opposed to taxing one American industry for the benefit of another.

Mr. Fithian of Illinois accused the gentleman with having stolen his thunder in declaring that he was opposed to taxing one American industry for the benefit of another, but he was glad of this sign of the gentleman coming over to the right opinions of the Democratic party.

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts, after favoring the bill, charged the depression of the agricultural interests to the workings of the interstate commerce law, in that it prevented the interchange of commodities. He protested against the long and short haul clause of the law, and argued that the remedy was to return to the let-alone policy under which the country had enjoyed a development unprecedented in history.

Mr. Goodnight of Kentucky made an earnest opposition to the bill.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, though he gave his support to the bill, regretted that it did not repeal the tobacco and place a protective duty on sugar.

Mr. Walker of Missouri argued against the bill, and contended that the high wages paid to American workingmen were not the result of protection, but could be traced to the fact that the country was possessed of large tracts of public land, which acted as a safety valve to surplus labor.

Mr. Forman of Illinois briefly opposed the bill, and at 10:30 the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Sherman's Amendment to the Pension Appropriation Bill Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In the senate the question of the proper reference of a communication from the treasury department, with reports from special agents as to the evasion of the laws against the entrance of Chinamen, coming from Canada, led Mr. Hoar to remark sarcastically that, in view of the alarm caused to both countries by the presence of an unhappy Chinaman recently on a bridge at Niagara, he thought that the committee on coast defence might be the proper reference. It was referred to the committee on immigration.

The annual pension appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman, increasing the number of pension agents (salary $4000) from eighteen to twenty. It was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 19; a party vote, except that Mr. Payne voted aye and Messrs. Allison, Ingalls, Plumb and Teller voted no.

The bill having been reported back from the committee of the whole to the senate, the question of that amendment came up again for action.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up. Among the amendments reported from the committee on appropriations and agreed to by the senate was a paragraph appropriating $100,000 for buildings at military posts, for libraries, gymnasiums, amusement room and canteens.

Mr. Hale, in connection with it, moved an amendment providing that no alcoholic liquors, beer or wine shall be sold or supplied to enlisted men in any such building at any military post.

Mr. Hale thought it as well to establish now the proposition contained in his amendment. If the paragraph was restored to the bill the proviso ought to go with it. He doubted whether any senator would oppose it.

Mr. Frye said that the state of Maine had a very deep feeling on the question. The people of that state tried to enforce the prohibitory liquor law, and did enforce it very well; but if the sale of liquors were authorized at one military post there, it would have a very bad effect.

Mr. Allison remarked that he understood that the present secretary of war had given orders that in prohibitory states no liquor should be sold at military posts.

Mr. Cockrell read statements in support of the canteen system, as against the post tradership system, and argued that the whole system might be safely left to the secretary of war. He thought that the prohibitory law of Maine would not find in the canteen system one-thousandth part of the opposition that it now found in its own citizens.

Mr. Hale said that Mr. Cockrell's argument in favor of the canteen system, as against the post tradeship system, was so strong that he believed it would be established as a part of army life, and therefore the adoption of the amendment would certainly do no harm. It would enable the senate conferrees to carry it into conference and have it incorporated in the bill. He did not set up as an ultra and extreme Prohibitionist, or temperance man, but he would not be truthful if he did not admit that the prohibitory law in Maine, and the temperance sentiment there, based upon it, had in a very great degree driven grog shops out of that state.

Mr. Call spoke of Mr. Hale's amendment as trifling with a very grave question. Whatever promoted practical temperance, was, he said, a good thing, but whatever was a mere sham, looking in the direction of extreme and impractical efforts, was only retarding the advance of sound morality and temperance.

Mr. Cockerell moved to amend the amendment by striking out beer and wine. After some debate the vote was taken on Mr. Cockerell's amendment, and it resulted—Yeas, 12; nays 18—no quorum voting.

The senate at 5 p. m. adjourned, leaving Mr. Hale's amendment to the army bill and Mr. Cockerell's amendment to the amendment pending.

Mr. Allison gave notice that he would ask the senate to continue the consideration of the army bill.

Deportation of Colored People.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Senator Butler presented the petition of the heads of nine families, aggregating seventy-two persons, that congress appropriate $100 per capita to enable them to emigrate to Liberia, and maintain themselves there for six months. The petition has a printed heading, indidating an organized movement to support the scheme of wholesale deportation to the whole people of the south to that country. An accompanying paper gives the testimony of neighbors of the petitioners to their worth and respectability.

The President Declines an Invitation.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The members of the Maryland congressional delegation called at the White House yesterday to invite President Harrison to attend the approaching meeting of the national convention of Associated Charities at Baltimore. The president expressed his appreciation of the compliment of the invitation, but stated that his public duties were such as to preclude his acceptance of it.

The Condemned Chicago Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Gen. Butler had a conference with Mr. Solomon, the counsel for the condemned Chicago Anarchists, yesterday and decided to join with him in another application for a writ of error to the United States supreme court at the October term. The Anarchists are undergoing a life sentence. One of the points is that the condemned were not present in court when the sentence was rendered.

A Horrible Tragedy.

MAZEPPA, Minn., May 10.—Constantine Schaeffer, a farmer living at Chester, about four miles from here, killed his wife and child, and then committed suicide. He is supposed to have been insane.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 9.

The traders have evidently given up attempts to break prices, and the bull movement gained additional impetus in the New York stock market. Copper stocks were the prominent features of the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	41⅞	Nor. Pac. pref	85⅝
Central Pacific	34	Oregon Navi	106
Chi & Northwest	112¼	Oregon Trans	43⅝
Del Lack & West	146¾	Pacific Mail	40½
Del & Hudson	163¾	Reading	47⅜
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	25⅛
Lake Shore	111	Union Pacific	66⅝
Missouri Pacific	78⅝	Wabash St. L & P.	14½
New Jersey Central	124	do pref	30⅜
New York Central	108¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	41
Northern Pacific	30¼	Western Union	86⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	7⅞	Fitchburg pref	93¼
Fremn's Bay Land	5⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	37⅝
Newport Land	2⅝	Maine Central	
West End Land	27⅝	Mexican Central	7⅝
Atchison	44⅝	N Y & N England	36⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	8⅜	do pref	115⅝
Boston & Lowell		Old Colony	175⅞
Boston & Maine	224	Union Pacific	66
Boston & Prov		Wisconsin Central	32⅝
Chicago, B & Q	111	American Bell Tel	204
Central Mass	17½	New England Tel	
do pref	36	Erie Tel	41
Eastern	160	Mexican Tel	95

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Weak; No 2 red 1 00½ to 1 00¾ elevator; No 1 northern 1 04½ to 1 05.

CORN—Lower; No 2, 42⅝ to 43c elevator; steamer mixed 42½ to 43¼.

OATS—Active, No 3, 34 to 34½c. mixed western 33 to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined dull, granulated 6 1-16 cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Firm; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats dull; pickled bellies 5¼ to 5⅝c.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6 55.

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	44⅝	N Y & N England.	50⅜
& Pacific.	8⅝	do pref	118⅝
Lowell.....		Old Colony.....	178⅝
Maine....	224	Union Pacific.....	66
Prov.....		Wisconsin Central.	35⅝
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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 10.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1853—George W. Prescott commenced his labors at the PATRIOT office.

World Wide.

1590—Death of Cardinal de Bourbon; born 1523.
1756—Great Britain declares war against France.
1760—Death of Count Zinzendorf, founder of the sect of Moravian Brothers.
1775—Ticonderoga surprised by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold.
1795—Death of Frederick Schiller, German poet; born 1759.
1846—Battle of Resaca de la Palma, Mexico. Americans victorious. Gen. La Vega captured by Capt. May.
1860—John Bell, of Tennessee, nominated for president by the "Constitutional Union" party.
1861—Gen. Wool occupies Norfolk, Va.
1862—Gen. Hunter, commanding in South Carolina, issued an order emancipating the negroes.
1864—Battle of Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge, Va. Union loss, 745; Confederate loss, 900.
1864—Two days' fight at Swift creek, Va. Union loss, 400; Confederate, 500.
1871—Treaty of peace signed at Frankfort between France and Germany.
1876—Tidal wave at Callao destroys shipping and towns.
1876—International exhibition opened in Philadelphia.
1879—Death of Admiral E. G. Parrota U. S. A., aged 79; inventor of Parrott gun.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries.—May 11.

1791—Sharp contest over election of Representative from Braintree because of petition to set off Quincy; North precinct carried the day.
1864—Taunton, thirteenth city of Massachusetts incorporated.

World Wide.



ARTHUR ORTON (Tichborne.)

1810—Jacques de Molay, grand master of the Templars, born in Paris.
1647—Arrival of Peter Stuyvesant, director general of New Amsterdam, now New York; the most popular of colonial governors.
1745—French defeat English at Fontenoy.
1778—Death of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, friend of the colonies in the revolution; born 1708.
1846—President Polk sends a message to congress, and war with Mexico is declared formally. Hostilities began in April.
1857—Mutiny of the Sepoys at Meerut and Delhi, India.
1858—Minnesota admitted into the Union.
1864—Passage of the Red river forts by Porter's fleet.
1865—Gen. Jeff Thompson surrenders in Arkansas.
1865—Italian seat of government transferred to Florence.
1871—Trial of the Tichborne case in England. The court decides against the claimaint and he is sent to Newgate.

A Proper Apology.

"That isn't a very good picture of the baby, is it, Lottie?"

"No, sir; but he isn't a very good baby."—Harper's Young People

Held Up.



Rube (the terror of the plains)—'F yer holler yer go t' th' happy huntin' groun's! Gimme that buffler robe! I've trailed yer fer miles.—Judge

Didn't Mean To.

"Let me never hear of your disobeying me again," said his father, as he laid the hair brush aside.

"I w-won't," sobbed Tommy, "if I can help it. I—I—didn't t-tell you t-this time."—Harper's Bazar.

His Favorite.

Miss Giddy—I have bought such a lovely tablet to hold my paper when I write! What do you write on mostly, Mr. Spacer?

Spacer—An empty stomach.—Lawrence American.

Obeying Instructions.



Mistress—You must tell them a white lie, Bridget, and say I have gone out of town.

Bridget (to visitors)—The mistress says I must tell yez a white lie, and that she's gone out of town.—Munsey's Weekly

Something in His Shoes.

Wiggins—Why do you limp so, Algy? Haven't you got something in your shoes?

Baboony (savagely)—Yaas; my feet.—York Sun.

A Gem of Thought.

"This war between the Leagues and the Players is pretty sharp, eh?"

"Yes, a case of diamond cut diamond."—Puck

FEEDING THE MULTITUDE.

LESSON VI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 11.

Text of the Lesson, Luke ix, 10-17—Commit Verses 16, 17—Golden Text, John vi, 35—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

The sending forth of the twelve, and the beheading of John the Baptist, briefly referred to in the opening verses of this chapter, are more fully recorded by Matthew and Mark. In connection with the first, it is worthy of note that He had just taught them to pray that the Lord of the harvest would send forth laborers into His harvest; then He called the twelve and sent them forth to answer their own prayers. When we pray let us remember that God expects us to be willing to be used by Him in answering our prayers.

10. "And the apostles, when they were returned, told Him all that they had done."

"And He took them, and went aside privately." There were so many coming and going that they had no leisure even to eat, and He took them aside to rest awhile (Mark vi, 31). While we continue in these mortal bodies we cannot work unceasingly, but the time will come when we shall be able to serve unwearidly (Rev. vii, 15). To be often alone with Jesus is another essential to faithful service, for He Himself spent whole nights in prayer to God.

11. "And the people, when they knew it, followed Him." John says that Jesus crossed the Sea of Galilee, and the people followed because they saw His miracles. Matthew and Mark say that Jesus went by ship and that the people followed on foot and outwent Him. In the boat He would be an hour or two alone with His disciples, and they would have a little rest; but what a busy life He lived; it was true of Him "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up" (Ps. lxix, 9; John ii, 17).

"And He received them." Matthew and Mark both say that He was moved with compassion toward them. No pity for Himself, but full of pity for these sheep without a shepherd, even though he knew their motives in following Him. How unwilling we are to be intruded upon by thoughtless people, our time is so precious. Oh, how unlike our Master!

"And spake unto them of the kingdom of God, and healed them that had need of healing." Both body and soul He attended to, for He is a Saviour for both, and the time will come when every saved soul shall have a redeemed body in which to dwell.

12. "Send the multitude away." So said the twelve as the day began to wear away, and as they, weary and hungry, saw no prospect of rest, and not much prospect of even a bite for themselves from their few loaves and fishes, if that hungry crowd remained. Not all the glorious things of the kingdom, of which Jesus had been speaking, could make even the twelve forget that they were hungry men. They had seen Him still the storm and raise the dead, but they seemed not to consider that the same power could feed these hungry thousands. Their wisdom was to let them scatter where they might, and find food and shelter as they were able in the towns and country round about. The old question still lived, "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" (Ps. lxxviii, 19).

13 "But He said unto them, Give ye them to eat." He had asked Philip, "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" and Philip had replied that they would need about two hundred pennyworth to give every one a little.

"We have no more but five loaves and two fishes." When He asked Philip, He did it to prove him, for He Himself knew what He would do (John vi, 6), just as He so often lets us get into a strait place to prove us, while all the time He knows the way out and just what He will do.

14, 15. "And He said to His disciples, Make them sit down by fifties in a company. And they did so, and made them all sit down." Mark says: "Upon the green grass." John says: "There was much grass in the place" (Mark vi, 39; John vi, 10). The thousands were all now orderly arranged and seated in companies upon the green grass. Matthew says there were 5,000 men besides women and children (Matt. xiv, 21); so there may have been 120 companies of 50 each, or ten companies to each of the twelve disciples. But observe the order, and remember the precept, "Let all things be done decently and in order," for God is not the author of confusion (I Cor. xiv, 33, 40). A disorderly home or room or wardrobe or bureau drawer or office or store is no credit to a Christian. Confusion, disorder, tumult, unquietness are none of the doings of the Holy Spirit. Our bodies are the temples of the Holy Spirit, and the life of Christ is to be manifest in us. Let us lay it to heart.

16. "Then He took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to Heaven, He blessed them, and brake, and gave to the disciples to set before the multitude." He took just what they had and used it. He took the rod that was in Moses' hand and wrought wonders with it. He took the widow's pot of oil and multiplied it.

17. "And they did eat, and were all filled." Philip thought that two hundred pennyworth might be enough to give every one a little, but Jesus does not give that way. His invitation is, "Eat, O friends; drink, yea drink abundantly, O beloved" (Song of Sol. v, 1). And even these poor shepherdless sheep He delights to fill. As the disciples pass around from company to company pressing more food upon them the answer comes from all directions, Satisfied, abundantly satisfied.

"And there was taken up of fragments that remained to them twelve baskets." Instead of a little for each disciple, which would have been all that twelve men could obtain from five loaves and two fishes, here is a basketful for each. Had they selfishly kept what they had for themselves, how little they would have had, but by giving it away what abundance becomes theirs. Afraid to give to God lest we have not enough for ourselves, we continue poor; but when we cheerfully give Him that which is all His own any way, then He makes us to enjoy His fullness, and our cup runneth over. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich; and He addeth no sorrow with it" (Prov. x, 22). He gave Himself to be broken and poured forth for us; why should we hesitate to place ourselves in His hands most unreservedly, that we may be broken and passed round by His hands for the life of others? It may not be pleasant to the flesh, but it will be wonderfully profitable. "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit" (John xii, 24). Who is willing to be passed round for the good of others, not loving his life here, so that he may keep it unto life eternal? Some miracles are recorded by three of the evangelists, some by two and some by only one; but this one is recorded by all four, and it is, I think, the only one so recorded. May the reason be to teach us that having received Jesus as the Bread of Life for ourselves, our great work now is to pass the same bread to others. If all Christians everywhere would seek above all things to do this, the Gospel would soon be preached to every creature and the kingdom would come.

LOVE'S ANALYSIS.

If ye would trace Affection to the source
From which it springs;
If ye would gauge the secret depth and force
Of hidden things;
The searching heart must be attuned aright,
The spirit capable of lofty flight
On Fancy's wings.

So fathomless! illimitable! grand!
Love's bound or measure
Can ne'er be traced on either sea or land;
That peerless treasure
Is Life's pure light, transparent and refined,
The roseate tinge of Hope and Truth combined
With chastened pleasure.

High as the glittering orbs that roll in space,
Deep as the sea;
Wide as the wind sweep over Nature's face,
Joyous and free;
Pervading Heaven and Earth, the choirs above
Echo the music of eternal love
And sympathy.

The costly gem, entombed for countless days
Within the mine,
But half conceals the iridescent rays
Of light divine;
So Love will sparkle in the darkest night,
And in Misfortune's care beclouded light
Will brightest shine.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE LITTLE OLD LADY.

Mrs. Quiverfull was tired; Mrs. Quiverfull was not well. The girl, after giving her such impudence as you never heard in all your born days, had told her she was no lady, and had flounced away with her bandbox in her hand, shaking her fist on the corner and anathemizing the humble cottage from the back platform of the car as a place not fit for a decent gurrel to stoop to live in. Consequently Mrs. Quiverfull had executed her own washing, performed her own cooking, accomplished her own dish washing and velocipeded her own baby to the accompaniment of what she described as a raving headache, and was not in the humor to greet her lord and master with the beaming smile recommended in "Guides to Young Matrons," and other excellent works written for the improvement of those who are married, principally by those who never were.

Indeed, not only did she fail to smile, but she positively frowned when Mr. Quiverfull jokingly tickled her under her chin and cried: "Well, wifelet, how has the world been going with you today?" and answered:

"Going, indeed!" with a tragic expression and appropriate gesture, as of casting all earthly things—Mr. Quiverfull included—away in despair.

"Girl gone?" asked that gentleman, assuming a serious demeanor and pulling his feeble red mutton chop whiskers softly.

He was one of the few who still cling with tenacity to those curious outgrowths of the masculine cheek, and are rather proud of them.

"Words cannot describe how she went, or the filth of the kitchen," said Mrs. Quiverfull. "I've been crawling over it on my hands and knees to scrub it, and there is a nest of rats in the dresser drawer and a curtain of spider webs over the window, and her three Saratoga trunks right in the middle of the entry, not sent for yet. And she has left her hairbrush in the refrigerator and her pot of pomade in the meat safe."

"Dear, dear, dear!" sighed Mr. Quiverfull. "Now what shall I do for you? How can I help?"

"Take those children from under my heels," said his lady, "if you want any dinner."

"Well," said Mr. Quiverfull, who had eaten a slice of bread and a cold boiled egg at noon, and had had a long journey from his office to his suburban cottage, and was desperately hungry, "well wifelet, just a bite of something when it is ready."

"Oh, I've no doubt. Nothing disturbs a man's appetite," replied wifelet, who was a head taller than her spouse and weighed considerably more. "If I were at death's door you could gobble."

Whereupon she flounced into the kitchen, and Mr. Quiverfull, somewhat injured as to his tenderest feelings, for his wifelet had never used him thus before, formed the five small specimens of young America, who were rolling about the floor, together into line, headed them with the baby on his shoulder and marched them into the garden, where he played with them until his wifelet thrust her head out of the window and remarked:

"After all my toil and trouble he intends to let the meat get cold before he carves it."

"Certainly," said Quiverfull to himself, "Amelia is upset today."

But all he did was to marshal his host in doors and help to incase each in a blue check eating apron, and he tried to be cheerful, poor man! and he praised the dinner, and he told a funny story that Stibbs had told him, and he helped to wipe the dishes afterward; but nothing soothed his wifelet or restored her to her usual condition of mind. She had made up her mind that her lot was hard, that she had made a mistake in marrying a small clerk in a small drug store, that fate had afflicted her in bestowing five boys upon her and in recently adding a girl baby. All day she had been envying a maiden lady opposite, who sat in her luxurious apartment fanning herself and reading. What a happy fate was hers! She had an immense income. She boarded, she wore diamonds, she was driven out every afternoon; she had no cares and responsibilities.

Later, when she had retired, the baby asleep in her arms, and the five little Quiverfulls in their cots and cribs in the next room, she listened to her husband's small, peculiar snore, like the purr of a contented kitten, and scornfully curled her nose in the darkness.

"Why couldn't I have waited for a good match?" she said. "Why must I marry a red headed little man like that? I wish I was Miss Stickleback."

"If you really wish it, you can be," said a little voice at her elbow, and opening her eyes widely, Mrs. Quiverfull saw a little old lady perched upon the pin cushion in her work basket.

She was a very little old lady indeed, not more than two feet high, and wore a Watteau dress and powdered hair. She was fanning herself with a fan made of humming birds' feathers, and she laughed as Mrs. Quiverfull prepared to cover her face with the sheet.

"You need not be afraid of me," she said. "I am your well wisher. You have never believed in fairies, I suppose? Well, now you see one. I am a fairy. I heard you bemoaning yourself a little while ago—regretting that you were not Miss Stickleback, and wishing yourself rid of your little red haired husband with a small salary, your five big boys and your squalling infant. I can't blame you, either, a pretty woman like you. You weren't made for dish washing and dinner getting. Miss Stickleback does have a good time, but she wants a husband and offspring, so, if you like, I'll say a few words, wave my hand and change you. You shall be the wealthy spinster, she the overworked married woman."

"I—don't like," faltered Mrs. Quiverfull—"I feel"——

"Oh, you want to get up and cook breakfast, I suppose," said the fairy. "Well, tastes differ. I shouldn't."

"Oh, I don't, either," sighed Mrs. Quiverfull. "Only"——

"You would like a change," said the fairy.

"Yes," said Mrs. Quiverfull.

Suddenly there was a ringing of bells in her ears—no, not quite like bells, either; rather the murmur of a swarm of bees. She was rising, floating, flying. She opened her eyes upon a room full of pale, rosy light. The perfume from a bunch of jack roses came to her. The quilt that covered her was of softest silk; the sleeves of her nightgown was of rich lace. She recognized the lovely lounging chair in which Miss Stickleback lolled half the day. The fairy had kept her promise. She had become the free, happy, rich Miss Stickleback.

Shortly a maid entered the room and whispered that the bath was ready if miss was.

What a delightful bath! what delightful towels? what a delicious breakfast afterward? The post brought invitations to lunches, to afternoon teas, to theatre parties. What a happy life! And here was the new novel, and time to read it in. But as she flirted the pages a little voice called, "Good-by, papa," and peeping out of her window she saw a little man with red whiskers come out of the gate of a tiny cottage, followed by five little boys. He kissed them all round and jumped each one over the fence. Then there was a pretty woman in a blue calico wrapper with a baby in her arms, and she fixed his cravat for him, and he kissed them both. Then he stopped on the corner and waved his hand before he took the car.

"Oh, it's Jim!" cried the false Miss Stickleback. "Oh, it's Jim! It's my husband! Oh, oh, oh! There are my children! That's my baby! That's me! No, I mean it isn't me. I'm somebody else. Oh, oh, dear! Oh, dear me! Oh!"

"Are you ill, miss? Can I do anything?" simpered the maid, popping in at this juncture.

"You can go away," said the transformed Mrs. Quiverfull, snappishly.

The maid vanished.

"What shall I do?" moaned Mrs. Quiverfull. Instead of a plump brunette she beheld a slender blonde in a morning robe.

"Jim never would believe it was me if I swore it!" she exclaimed, wringing her hands. "And she would not give him up, I know. Oh, let her alone for that! Oh, miserable wretch that I am!"

"Miserable already?" cried a voice that she knew, and there on her dressing table stood the little old fairy. "Haven't you money? Haven't you fine clothes, a maid, plenty of friends—all that heart can wish? Aren't you Miss Stickleback, as you wished to be?"

"Did I wish it?" moaned poor Mrs. Quiverfull. "Oh, what an idiot I was, when I had a lovely baby, and darling children, and such a dear, dear husband as my Jim. Now I'm all alone in the world. Change me back."

The old fairy shook her head, and Mrs. Quiverfull in despair threw herself wildly upon the bed.

"Give me back my husband! Give me back my children! Give me back my baby!" she screamed.

"Here it is," said somebody.

"Had a nightmare, wifelet? Well, I never! Thought some one had stolen baby? I only took it down stairs so that you might sleep a bit. I've made the fire and the coffee. Feel better?"

"Oh, I'm at home," sighed Mrs. Quiverfull, clutching the infant. "I've got you safe—I've got them all. What a happy woman I am! Come and kiss me, Jim. Really, have I got you?"

"I've been thinking, Amelia, that perhaps I wasn't much of a husband," said Quiverfull, relieving his feelings at last. "That you were a little tired of me and of getting along on such a small salary, and all. It's not a very lively life"——

"Oh, Jim!" said Amelia, "don't say that. I was cross yesterday, but I wouldn't be anybody else but me for anything. Nobody else has such a nice husband and children, and as for baby"——

"She is a wonder!" said Mr. Quiverfull. "She is like you!"

And from that day to this Mrs. Quiverfull has never envied Miss Stickleback, and, though, to be sure, all that about the fairy was a stupid dream, has never uttered any rash wishes aloud.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

Every Man to His Trade.

A large New York firm suspected a porter of stealing goods. They suspected and watched and waited for years, but couldn't trap him. Detectives were then put on the case, and in three days found stolen goods to the amount of $1,400. He had carried them away under his clothing.—Detroit Free Press.

Entirely Too Close.

Fond Mother (gently)—Dear child, do you really care for Mr. Chasepenny?

Sue (demurely)—Ye—yes, a little.

F. M.—But he is so—so very parsimonious; so dreadfully close.

Brother Tom (cruelly)—Entirely too close, I thought, as I passed the parlor door last evening.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

LOVELY MORNING GOWNS AND NEW BONNETS FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

In Dress the Ladies Are Going Back Toward the Days of Our Grandmothers. The Bonnets of the Day Are Too Cute for Anything.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—One might think that our two pretty models of morning dresses had just been taken out of our great-grandmother's trunk, where they had been laid a century ago, but it would be a mistake, for they are the "very latest" in the way of a spring matinee or morning toilet.

One is made of pale gray and pink striped silk with three narrow pinked out flounces around the bottom. The waist is gathered into a belt, and this is covered with a girdle of folded pink velvet. The sleeves are "flowing," with



LOVELY MORNING GOWNS.

three narrow ruffles, and there is a dainty little shoulder cape made of overlapping ruffles just like the others, all finished with a bow of black velvet ribbon at the throat. The dress has a demi-train.

This is such a dainty and pretty morning dress that it is bound to be copied in many fabrics, and it would be pretty in plain mull with ruffles, with the popular hemstitched bordering or drawn work, or it would be still prettier of mull with ruffles of delicate lace or Swiss embroidery for both the bottom of the robe and the cape.

The other pretty gown is suitable for a morning or afternoon or even a dinner dress, according to the material. Chambrey in delicate pink or blue can be made after this design, with the front of striped gingham to match. Down the front are two cascades of lace or mull, and around the neck a plaited "tucker" of mull with a wide ruffle. A sash bow of the new, pretty, flowered gauze ribbon finishes the whole with a touch of elegance.

Silk, cashmere, veiling, bunting and, in short, almost any material suitable for the season will be pretty in this style. It takes about seven yards of yard wide goods, besides one yard and an eighth for the front breadth, to make this dress. The other one with the ruffles would require full ten of the same width.

A street costume has the skirt of mignonette green glace silk, over which hangs a skirt of black figured Russian net, with three rows of black velvet ribbon above the hem. A black faille jacket visite has sleeves that reach the elbow and are flowing. There is a fall of lace five inches deep to them. The jacket has wide revers, with a row of beads all around the revers, and to the bottom of the jacket, and the front is open about three inches to show a full vest of handsome black lace, which falls to a point in front, reaching to the knees and spread out like an apron. With this is a close toque of lace over green silk, with a wreath of white cherry blossoms and leaves.

The other suit is of pearl gray striped suiting striped with black. The skirt is quite plain, laid in deep pleats, only opening over a narrow panel of black velvet, across which are loops of soutache braid which fasten over self covered flat buttons.

The waist is quite plain, with a slight point and two rows of flat buttons, self covered. A very dainty little shoulder cape of gray ladies' cloth, with braiding in slate gray soutache, is worn with this, and a hat of gray crepe, fulled on the frame with a bunch of white roses and green leaves at the back, the leaves falling forward.

While the most of the hats and bonnets are light and comfortable, there are some beaded ones that are very heavy. The stylish Toreador hat weighs sometimes as much as five pounds, but it is so shaped that the weight is distributed evenly, and so does not make one's head ache quite as badly as it might, but those beaded hats where the back brim has all apparently gone forward to see how the sky looks are very uncomfortable indeed. But there are some women who are never really happy unless their clothes martyrize them in some manner.



YOUNG LADIES' BONNETS.

A pretty little toque was made in dark green velvet with a band of gold beaded embroidery and a cunning little bow of the same, like a coronet. Another moss green velvet has delicate pink plumes and pink strings. These three are for young ladies only, and are not suitable for any one over—well, 30 at most.

White canvas shoes are to be the style for tennis, and they will be kept white by "pipe clay," as soldiers keep their white belts so dazzling.

OLIVE HARPER.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor.

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large.

QUINCY A. FAUNCE. JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB. FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL.	JAMES F. BURKE.
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON.	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
	Term exp.	
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN GOTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

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FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL. CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL. WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. James White,
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH. Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Michael McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch. Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,

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Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
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QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 10.

High water at 3.00 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.28 A. M.; Sets at 6.54 P. M.
Moon rises at 12.17 A. M.
Last Quarter, May 11.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

H. E. Clapp and wife have moved to Dorchester.

Was this what the Blue Hill prophet calls a fair morning.

Mr. C. H. S. Newcomb is spending the week in New York city.

Mrs. F. E. Burrell is confined to the house with a sprained ankle.

Four other granite cutters are to start a yard in South Quincy next week.

The M. Y. O. B. club dined with Mrs. C. H. S. Newcomb on Thursday last.

William Taggart and three others of South Quincy left today for Denver, Col.

W. C. Ward the Adams street florist, offers a large variety of trees, shrubs, plants, etc.

Councilman Sherman has bought 500,000 square feet of land, situated on the Plains, Wollaston.

Miss Alice S. Gould of Quincy has become a member of the Entre Nous Club of Braintree.

The Quincy Fireman's Relief Association will hold its annual meeting next Saturday evening, a week from tonight.

Warren D. Higgins has the contract for Mr. John Glover's new house on Franklin street. It will be a Queen Anne.

A. E. Nash goes to the Framingham camp grounds June 3, to cater to five companies, including the famous "Tigers."

Rev. George Benedict of Quincy Point, will exchange pulpits with Rev. Willis D. Leland of North Weymouth, on Sunday.

The early morning mail brought the LEDGER office fifty-five pieces, probably the largest mail received by any one firm in the city.

Mr. Nathaniel Nightingale, the veteran bootmaker, has had the sign over his door painted in fancy colors. Mr. Edward Farmer was the artist.

C. H. Spear has fixed his prices for ice for the coming season, at seventy-five cents per hundred for families, and fifty cents per hundred for stores.

Mr. George M. Wadsworth will continue as principal of the Willard school another week, until his successor can make arrangements to leave his present place.

The Old Colony has a big gang of men at work near the Wollaston depot, putting in new ties and laying new rails. The old rails will be used on the Cape Division.

It rains nearly every day and the grass, the shrubs, and the trees, look so green and beautiful, that one needs not go to California to enjoy the richness and fragrance of the season.

Two rival tea merchants came to blows in Dublin yesterday. Each claimed the other was running on his route, and finally when they reached the corner of Sumner and Main streets there was a fistic encounter, in which one of the combatants was used pretty roughly.

A subscription has been started to help defray the expenses of having the Congregational Conference at Quincy Point. Any one who will help contribute for the same is requested to leave word with Rev. Mr. Benedict, or at the post-office, Quincy Point.

This morning about 9 o'clock, Michael Cronin of Union street, while sitting on the steps of W. E. Brown's undertaking establishment, was taken suddenly ill. He was carried into Mr. Brown's office and medical aid summoned. Drs. Garey and Hallowell attended him and pronounced it paralytic shock. When he had slightly recovered he was removed to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Holden of this city left today with the Massachusetts Press Association for an excursion to Virginia. They represent the PATRIOT, and their friends may learn through its columns how they enjoyed the sea voyage to Norfolk, and visits to Roanoke, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Richmond and other places. They will be absent about two weeks.

THE NATIONAL GAME

New York Scores a Victory Over the Boston Team.

RUSIE PITCHES A GREAT GAME.

Philadelphia and Cincinnati Also Win—Over 13,000 People Witness the Boston Brotherhood Defeat New York—Standing of the Clubs.

During the week Boston's National League team has fallen to sixth place, sickness having contributed largely to this unhappy result. The struggle for the lead just now is between those veteran managers, Anson and Wright. The Cincinnati club is forging ahead, as its friends have all along predicted would be the case. New York still holds to last plase. This is the season's record to date.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	13	10	3	.769
Chicago	13	8	5	.615
Cincinnati	14	8	6	.571
Brooklyn	12	6	6	.500
Cleveland	12	5	7	.416
Boston	15	6	9	.400
Pittsburg	13	5	8	.384
New York	14	5	9	.357

The Players' League.

In the Players' league the Boston club is away ahead of all but Chicago, and the other six are strung out in a procession, with the unfortunate New Yorkers away in the rear. The only contest of much interest just at present is that between the Philadelphia and Buffalo clubs.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	15	11	4	.733
Chicago	13	9	4	.692
Brooklyn	14	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	13	6	7	.461
Buffalo	11	5	6	.454
Pittsburg	14	6	8	.428
Cleveland	12	5	7	.416
New York	14	4	10	.285

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Downs Boston by a Score of 16 to 3.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Only 451 people witnessed the New York-Boston league game on the Polo grounds. The New Yorks scored a victory by clean, heavy batting and faultless fielding. Rusie pitched a very effective game. He held the visitors down to six safe hits, but with sacrifices the Bostons earned their three runs. The features of the game were a wonderful one-handed stop by Denny and Tiernan's live hit to the center field fence.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf	5	4	4	8	0	0	0	0
Clark, rf	5	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Hornung, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bassett, 2b	5	2	3	4	0	1	4	0
Glasscock, ss	5	2	2	3	0	0	3	0
Denny, 3b	5	1	4	5	0	1	3	0
Esterbrook, 1b	6	2	3	4	0	16	0	0
Buckley, c	3	2	1	1	0	7	2	0
Rusie, p	5	1	2	3	0	0	5	1
Totals	44	16	21	27	3	27	17	1

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	4	2	2	2	0	9	0	1
McGarr, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Long, ss	4	0	2	2	0	5	1	1
Brodie, c	4	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
Shelhase, rf	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	4	2	1
Hardie, c	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	3
Fricken, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	32	3	6	6	5	27	12	17

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	4	0	4	2	0	0	4	0	—16
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New York 8, Boston 3. Two-base hits—New York 6. Stolen bases—New York 6, Boston 1. Base on balls—New York 8. Base on errors—New York 3. Struck out—New York 2, Boston 7. Double plays—Long, Smith and Tucker: Tucker unassisted. Umpires—Powers and McDermott.

Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Brooklyn National league team made its first appearance here and was easily defeated. Gleason was very effective, and after the second inning the visitors could do nothing with him. Caruthers was hit hard but the Phillies failed to make the most of the hits by poor base running. Corkhill's center field play was superb.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0		—6
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Brooklyn 5. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Caruthers and Daly.

Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburg, 5.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The weather was very threatening and there was some rain up to within two hours of the time for calling the game, but yet the grounds were in fine condition. The visitors played a strong game but the heavy batting of the red legs counterbalanced their good work.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	4	0	—10
Pittsburg	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati 5, Pittsburg 4. Base hits—Cincinnati 16, Pittsburg 13. Errors—Cincinnati 3, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Dwyer and Keenan, Daniels and Berger.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston Easily Defeats New York in a Fine Game.

NEW YORK, May 9.—There were 13,213 people at Brotherhood park to witness the opening game between the New Yorks and Bostons of the Players' league. The game was well contested throughout, and only for Crane's wildness in giving bases on balls, the result would have been different. The New Yorks batted the ball hard and often, but rarely batted it safely. The Bostons ran the bases very cleverly, and, with timely hits, won easily.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Richardson, lf	5	1	2	3	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	5	0	2	2	0	1	5	1
Brouthers, 1b	3	1	0	0	1	12	1	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	4	0
Irwin, ss	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Swett, c	2	1	1	3	0	3	0	1
Gumbert, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	3	2
Totals	34	4	9	13	4	27	13	4

NEW YORK	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
O'Rourke, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gore, cf	3	1	1	4	0	2	0	0
Connor, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
Slattery, lf	4	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Richardson, 2b	4	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
Brown, c	4	1	0	0	0	7	0	4
Whitney, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Hatfield, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	3	2	0
Crane, p	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	5
Totals	36	2	7	13	0	24	15	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0		—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Boston 1, New York 1. Two-base hits—Slattery, H. Richardson, Stovey. Three-base hits—Hatfield, Swett. Home run—Gore. Stolen bases—Boston 10, New York 1. Base on balls—Boston 4, New York 2. Base on errors—Boston 1, New York 1. Struck out—Boston 3, New York 1. Umpires—Barnes and Gaffney.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—John Ward's Brooklyn team put up a great fielding game and batted Buffinton just hard enough to win. The game was decided in the fifth, when hits by Van Haltren, Ward and Bauer, Buffinton's muff of a thrown ball and sacrifice hits by Joyce and Orr yielded four runs. Attendance 1888.

Brooklyn	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0		—7
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 13. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 4. Batteries—Van Haltren and Cook, Buffinton and Cross.

NEW YORK PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Dr. Gibier Submits His Statement for the Month of April.

NEW YORK May 10.—Dr. Paul Gibier, director of the New York Pasteur institute submits the following statement for the month of April: During that month seven persons were treated at the institute. In three of these cases, hydrophobia was known to have existed in the dogs by the inoculation of other animals with the nervous substance of the dogs that had bitten the patients. In the four other cases rabies was very probable, but the dogs had disappeared or their carcasses had been thrown away instead of being sent to the institute. Three of the patients were from New Jersey, two from Illinois, one from Massachusetts and one from Texas. These patients are at present enjoying good health, as are also the twelve patients inoculated during the month of March.

UNITED STATES RAILROADS.

Over 1100 Miles of Track Laid During the Four Months of the New Year.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The forthcoming number of The Railway Age will show that during the four months of the new year over 1100 miles have been added to the track mileage of the United States, none being laid in New England, however. The roads in progress or incorporated since Jan. 1 number no less than 944. New England's share being: Maine 5, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 3, Massachusetts 8, Connecticut 1, Rhode Island 10. From these and other indications, it seems probable that the railway construction of 1890 will exceed that of 1889, when about 5200 miles were built.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Brisk southerly winds; increasing cloudiness an l rain; stationary temperature.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Threatening weather and rain; brisk to high southerly winds, stationary temperature on the coast, warmer in the interior.

Judgment Reversed.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The general term of the supreme court has reversed the judgment of the special term in equity, that George Rice was entitled to the rights of a shareholder in the Standard Oil Trust because of his having become possessed, by purchase, of certain trust certificates. The general term says: The mere acquirement by assignment of the interest of some previous beneficiary, conferring legal right upon such assignee to be admitted as a beneficiary under the trust as a matter of course. It is sought by counsel to liken the rights of the plaintiff to those of a stockholder of a corporrtion; and this suggestion seems to have been adopted by the court below. But there is nothing in the allegations of the complaint which tends to show that this association exercises any of the rights of a corporation, or is subject to any of the restrictions governing corporations.

To Establish a New Trunk Line.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—It was stated in an evening paper that a secret conference of prominent railway men was held here yesterday for the purose of establishing a new trunk line reaching from Chicago to New York. It is proposed to connect a new line now in contemplation between Newcastle and Williamsport with the Philadelphia and Reading for an eastern outlet, and with the Pittsburg and Western, Akron and Western and Chicago and Atlantic between Chicago and Pittsburg. It is claimed that the route is at least 100 miles shorter than the shortest route at present, and that there is no doubt of the consummation of the scheme.

Other Ball Games.

At New Haven—Worcester, 5; New Haven, 4.

At Washington—Washington, 8; Newark, 4.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Wilmington, 6.

At Syracuse—Rochester, 7; Syracuse, 4.

Postponed Games.

Players' league—At Cleveland, Pittsburg and Cleveland; at Chicago, Buffalo and Chicago.

National—At Chicago, Cleveland and Chicago.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 10.—In the senate yesterday a bill was reported to codify the laws relating to fraternal beneficiary organizations.

In the house a bill came in to require suitable fire apparatus and escapes on all state insane institutions. The bill relating to the better protection of railroad employes was rejected. The caucus act was under debate at the time of adjournment.

Purchased for a Boston Syndicate.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Charles Hill of the New York law firm of Hill & Sharp has purchased for a syndicate of Boston capitalists lands lying between Seventieth and Eighty-sixth streets and Fort Hamilton and Eighteenth avenue, New Utrecht. The purchase aggregates about 218 acres. The property is between West Brooklyn and Benson-Hurst. It is to be laid out in lots.

A Destructive Blaze.

GROVE CITY, Pa., May 10.—A fire started in the barber shop of W. W. Forest and spread rapidly east and west, extending from the Grove City bank building to the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, destroying nearly a score of buildings, including stores and dwellings. The total loss is estimated at $30,000: insurance about $15,000.

A Herd of Horses Struck by a Train.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10.—The Journal's Aberdeen, S. D., special says: A herd of horses was run down by an east bound freight train on the Milwaukee road near Andover. The horses attempted to cross a bridge, and got stuck. The train was wrecked and Engineer Joe Dixon probably fatally scalded. Eight horses were killed.

To Nominate Randall's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The Third district Democratic congressional convention, to nominate a successor to the late Samuel J. Randall, met yesterday, and after a long discussion over the acceptance of credendials, adjourned until Monday.

Columbia College Boat Race.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The eight-oared race of one mile between the classes of '91, '92 and '93 of Columbia college, which took place on the Harlem river yesterday afternoon, was won by '92 by two lengths, in 7m. 12s.; '93 was second.

Caprivi Soon to Resign.

BERLIN, May 10.—Diplomatists believe that Gen. Von Caprivi will soon resign the chancellorship. He is said to be disgusted with the details of the work of the foreign office and not in sympathy with the officials under him.

Narrow Escape.

Years ago, while prospecting among the mountains of New Mexico, with a companion, we had many narrow escapes from Indians, animals, cloud bursts and all sort of accidents.

We left our camp in the canon through which runs the Gianas river, for a day's prospecting, hunting, and pleasure as well. Game was not plenty that day so we concluded to make a dinner of trout which were quite plenty in the stream at some points. We selected a place where the water fell perhaps twelve feet, almost perpendicularly, in a stream as large as a barrel which seemed to come out of the face of the mountain. It was cold, and clear as crystal, and as before said, fell twelve feet or more and had cut out a hole in the sand and rocks to quite a depth, and was a grand place for hooking trout, if bait could be found. But bait, in that part of the country, is not to be found very easily and we concluded to try at first some small pieces of meat which we carried as part of our day's rations. It proved successful as bait, for we in a short time caught all we needed for our present wants. So we made a fire and prepared our fish, made coffee, and sat quietly eating our lunch, when all at once we heard some animal, or something, approaching through the thick brush which surrounded our resting place. We at once hid ourselves at the opposite side of the opening around the trout hole, and waited to see what was coming to water, for it was evident that was the purpose of the approaching animal or whatever it might be. We lay very quiet for it might be a Mountain Lion or a Cinnamon Bear, or even a Grizzly Bear, for it was said by the Mexicans and Indians that they had been seen in the canon in which we then were. We were well armed, carrying a Winchester rifle each, besides "Colt's 45" which for close work we called good for Mexican, Indian, or most anything else we might encounter in that wild country.

We were pleased at the first appearance, for it was the head of a Cinnamon Bear that came in sight. He came very cautiously, and was a little suspicious that something was not just right, but he at last came out and began poking about our fire and what we had left there of our food. As the wind was coming from his direction toward our place of concealment he did not get the scent of us. We had been so interested in his movements up to this time, we had failed to note the appearance of two others of the same kind but evidently younger, and the children of the one who made the first discovery of our dining place. She would lift her head and sniff the air, then poke around for the remains of our dinner. We were close together so we could whisper. I said in a whisper to Jack—"I will take the old brute and you take the larger of the young ones, and when the time comes I will touch your arm—then fire." We waited until I saw the two selected had come within fairly good range, then I gave the signal and fired. The old bear pitched headlong into the trout hole, and I was confident so far as she was concerned, was harmless, and the one Jack had shot at was hit hard, but was a hard customer yet to handle. We had both thrown out the shells from our rifles and were ready for another shot before making our appearance and thought we had an easy battle, but as the sequel showed were very much mistaken, for it proved a life or death struggle for some time after.

It was evident that we both fired the second time at the wounded bear, for he tumbled over at once, but the instant we made our appearance the fellow that had not been hit came for us in full fury. We were so close that we had not time to shoot with any certainty of hitting him and did not either, for he gave us the hardest fight of our lives, up to that time.

We started down the river bottom, which was about the roughest travelling I ever tried under any circumstances, over logs, rocks, through brush and sometimes jump down perpendicular precipices 10 or 12 feet, and to one of these we owe our lives to this day. I was ahead after a little while, and going as fast as possible when I heard Jack scream and turned to see him knock over one side of the stream into a bunch of brush and disappear from sight, and supposed it was all up with him. The bear stopped just an instant and that proved the turning point in the battle, for at the instant I had pulled my old Colt's forty-five, and as the bear came toward me, I fired and he dropped and he never got on his feet again, for before he could rise I had put six shots into him. Then he lay quiet and I turned my attention to Jack. He had fallen into a crevasse of the ledge, which had completely hidden him from sight and out of the reach of the bear, as well. He never could have got out by himself, for he fell upon his side in such a way that he could not help himself at all.

The opening was shaped like the letter V, narrow at the bottom. He fell sideways, and one arm being under him with nothing to rest upon was useless, and with only the smooth face of the limestone rock within reach, he never could have got out without help. I was obliged to cut a strong stick in order to get him started, but the opening widened so rapidly, that after once being started he got out with my assistance easily enough. He was not hurt very much, and we immediately took the hide from the brute that had given us such a hard race and fight, then went to the first scene, and there, after finishing our meal, which had been disturbed by the brutes, we skinned the others. The hides of two of the beasts, which I claimed as my share, were burned in a Hotel in the West, some years ago.

Jack and myself had many other hunts together but this one was the most exciting adventure of our long companionship, up to that time. Some time after this adventure we had great sport on and near the Raton mountain, a part of which is in New Mexico.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

Cruelty to Children.

MR. EDITOR: In answer to many inquiries as to the objects and aims of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children perhaps a little statement on that question in your paper may not come amiss.

Our Methods.

The question is often asked, "How do you work?" We can only answer briefly: In cases of cruelty by beating or inflicting pain, we prosecute for assault. In cases of wilful neglect, we take the children before a magistrate under the law, Public Statutes, Chap. 48, or Statutes of 1882, Chap. 181, Sec. 3.

In other cases, we apply to the Probate Court for guardianship and custody. In both the above cases, the children are taken from the neglectful or cruel parents, and transferred to some institution or home. In some instances the parents will, upon proper representations, give up the children for better care by relatives, friends or institutions. Our only object is to protect the children, but it is sometimes necessary to punish the parents to accomplish it, and so they are often committed to prison and the children provided for in their absence. Cruelty is not confined to actual physical abuse by blows, but there are many other forms that need to be prevented. Cases are constantly occurring where children of drunken parents are sadly neglected, infants left in charge of girls ten years of age, the mother being in prison, and the father almost constantly intoxicated. We rescue these children from their miserable homes, and place them where they will be well cared for.

Children thus neglected are liable to become criminals, and the community to be burdened with their support. To rescue these boys and girls and secure them good homes, or to place them under good influences, is not only a blessing to them, but aids in making them good citizens. Duty, self interest, and humanity combine to encourage this movement.

Our purpose is to convert as well as convict; and while we would not interfere with the just rights of parents and guardians, we shall endeavor to convince them, by the force of law or argument, that children have rights which must be respected, and that they can be governed without cruelty.

Object.

Its object is to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to children throughout this Commonwealth. Children need protection from neglect and starvation, from severe beatings inflicted by drunken or angry parents or guardians. They are often overworked, underfed, and scantily clothed by those to whom they have been consigned.

They are often bound out, given, let or sold to acrobats, variety actors, singers, organ-grinders, dancers, jugglers, circus-riders, peddlers, beggars, showmen, and others who employ them in ways that are injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb, and who force them by cruelty to adopt injurious and unlawful practices, and subject them to hardships and exposures which they are quite unable to endure.

A Few Specimen Cases.

Three children two and five years of age, abandoned by father; mother very intemperate; when found, the mother was lying drunk and insensible and the children all intoxicated; mother arrested. Children sent to the Marcella Street Home.

Five children two to nine years of age, living in a wretched condition, taught to lie and steal by drunken parents. Children removed to a home.

Three children sixteen months to six years of age; mother intemperate and dissolute; children taken and placed with a relative, father paying board. Mother leaves the State.

Three children three to thirteen, dirty, ragged, almost naked; no furniture; no food; father intemperate and indifferent; mother dead. Rescued under the "neglect law."

These are a few of the many that are called to our notice.

Home.

We have a temporary home at 94 Chestnut street, Cambridgeport, which receives children found abandoned from any cause, for whom immediate shelter must be found, also those committed to our care or who are waiting the action of the courts.

We earnestly invite all persons to report at our office, No. 1 Pemberton Square, or to any agent, cases of real or suspected abuse or neglect occurring in any part of the State, by parents or guardians, or others having permanent or temporary care of children; accepting our assurance that they will not be personally compromised by so doing. Yours truly,

B. J. LORING.

WEYMOUTH.

The school committee has fixed the salaries of the school teachers as follows: Teachers of the primary and intermediate grades $320 the first year, $360 the second, and $400 for ensuing years. Grammar grades $400 the first year, and $440 for ensuing years. This is quite an increase over what has been paid.

Rev. Merrill Blanchard will preach a memorial sermon in the Congregational Church, East Weymouth the Sunday before Memorial day.

DIED.

PARKER—In Quincy, May 9th, Mr. William Parker, aged 73 years, 8 months. Funeral from late residence Monday, May 12th, at 3 P. M. Burial private.

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

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BATTERIES:

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REMARKS:

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Signed.....

Address.....

For the convenience of our many juvenile base ball enthusiasts we publish the above blank, which will aid them in making proper returns. The scorer will please be careful and write plainly, so that no errors will appear when published. We should be pleased to publish any and all games. Address all such communications to the City Editor of the DAILY LEDGER.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 30. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

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HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 10. 4w—po&6td

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 2mos.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

H. C. KENDRICK,

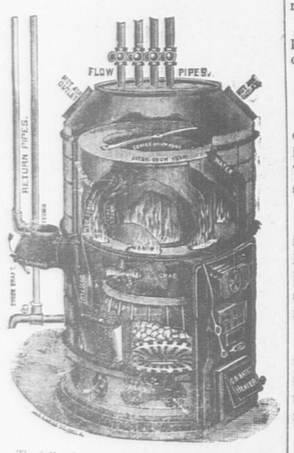
Specie and Bill Broker,

31 State Street, Boston.

CANADA Bills, Sovereigns, Bank of England, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish Notes bought.

Quincy Address: 66 Franklin St.

April 8. 1—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

IT MAY BE SO, BUT—

The Strike Said to be Practically Settled.

THE TERMS NOT YET PUBLIC.

The Report Cheers Up the People Wonderfully—Many Cutters Who Were to Leave the City To-Day Have Postponed Their Departure.

A meeting of the committees of the manufacturers and cutters was held Saturday night in Durgin & Merrill's block. The price per hour was settled, 27 cents being the amount. This is a good step in the right direction and no doubt but the men will resume work this week.

Another meeting is to be held this afternoon and matters relating to a settlement which could not be brought up Saturday night will be discussed. If the cutter's trouble is settled the manufacturers will no doubt bring about a settlement with the polishers, blacksmiths, and quarrymen. Everything looks favorable and all seem to be very well pleased that the trouble which began to look serious, is nearly at an end.

The State Board of Arbitration came here today but left on the noon train.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY.

Chief of Police Pierce of Milton Meets With an Accident.

As Maurice Pierce, the Chief of Police of Milton, and another gentleman, were riding north on Hancock street about 11.15 this morning, they met the electric car from Neponset when near the junction of Adams street. The horse became frightened and unmanageable. Both gentlemen jumped, the companion escaping unhurt, but Chief Pierce was stunned and a wheel ran over his back. Dr. Welch was quickly on the spot, and decided that no bones were broken. He was taken to his home in a carriage.

Meanwhile the horse had dashed toward the Square, and turning into the depot yard was stopped in the rear of City Hall. The ankle of one of his hind legs was either broken or very severely sprained. The new wagon of the Milton Police Department will have to go to the wheelwright shop, although not damaged to such an extent as one would imagine who saw the runaway.

Guild of the Great Teacher.

The Guild meetings which are being held in the Unitarian chapel Sunday evenings before the regular evening service are an entirely new feature in the church history. The meetings are of a very simple nature. They are carried on entirely by the young people. For each meeting one person is appointed to lead or conduct the meeting. The subjects for each meeting are arranged before hand so that each member may have time for preparation. The subjects of "sincerity," "judging others," "charity," etc., have been taken up and discussed unfiormally at different times, besides the different topics of Bible history which were con-sidered. One cannot attend these meet ings without being benefitted, and they are doing good work in the society.

Monday Morning's Court.

John Marden, George A. Smith, Thomas Nevins, Thomas Mullins, Thomas Hutchinson, Thomas Smith, and Charles Ray for being drunk, pleaded guilty and fined $3 and costs. In default of fine were committed.

John H. Helmond of Milton for firing a pistol on the Lord's day, was fined $5 and costs.

Still Chipper.

Mr. Michael Cronin reported in Saturday's LEDGER to have been taken suddenly ill, is out today as if nothing had happened. The doctors said Saturday it was a paralytic shock.

EASILY DIGESTED. Oysters are a favorite dish with the legislators at Washington. In the senate restaurant about twenty-five bushels a day are served out, and fully the same quantity is dealt out in the house restaurant.

—A committee of the town of Bridgewater recommend that the town purchase the works of the water company located there. Action will be taken at a town meeting to be held Saturday.

—Burglars raided several places in Canton Friday night, including the depot, Houghton's hardware store, Coburn's grain store, Taylor & Griffiths store. The haul was light.

—Winnisimmet Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Chelsea, one of the crack lodges of the State, will work the first degree Tuesday evening.

A monster roll of paper, the largest ever made, was on view at the Pittsburg Exposition. It weighed 2658 pounds, and measured ninety-six inches wide and fourteen miles long.

The heliograph is used to flash signals between stations in New Mexico and Arizona that are sevinty-five miles apart.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

How the Shakespeare Club Will Wind Up an Enjoyable Season.

It is reported that Quincy Shakespeare Club will end its season by private theatricals at Faxon Hall, on the 27th of the present month. The tickets are to be entirely complimentary, and the affair will probably be *the* social event of the year.

It will be remembered that the Shakespeare Club celebrated its silver wedding anniversary last spring, by a banquet. Most of the prominent people of the city have at some time been members of the club and it has been a great educative influence in the growth of the town and city.

Some of the past presidents have been, Hon. C. H. Porter, Rev. Mr. Wells, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Granville Putnam, Mr. W. B. Rice, Mr. James Slade, Major William Sheen, Mr. John O. Holden, Dr. William Faxon, the late Farnum Smith, Esq., Mr. Tilson A. Meade and Dr. E. E. Davis.

The present officers are:

President,—Miss Mabel Adams.
Vice President,—Mr. Frank A. Page.
Secretary,—Mr. Emery L. Crane.
Directors,—Miss Elizabeth Souther, Miss Mattie Kincaide, Mr. Fred A. Claflin.

The Biggest On Earth.

Frank A. Robbins' big unification of twelve big shows combined will positively exhibit at Quincy tomorrow in all its undivided unity and vast magnitude. In size, equipment and merit it is not catachrestical to say that never before in the history of amusements from the time of pagan Rome's Coliseum to the present day has there been such a show organized. There is a triple circus, a double museum, a double menagerie, a double spectacular production, a monster Roman and modern hippodrome, an aviary and a deep-sea aquarium. Every actor is an artist, and every act a perfect gem. There are more than one hundred bareback and hippodrome riders, male and female; there are just one hundred young ladies to take part in the Amazonian marches, the dances and the drills of the spectacular productions, and whole companies of aerial artists, athletes, gymnasts, etc. There is a Palais de Justice, showing criminals' tools and weapons, and a *fac-simile* of the new electric machine for executing criminals. In short, as the circus people say, there are more sights than tongue can tell.

Purchase by the Old Colony.

The Old Colony railroad has recently purchased at Readville, of Isaac Bullard, William Bullard, heirs, the Quincy Savings Bank, Henrietta L. Bussey, heirs of Martin Leonard, John F. Lynch and Thomas Cogan, all the land and building on the west side of the track between Readville station and White's crossing. The tract is nearly half a mile in length and about 120 feet wide, and the total cost was $27,000. There are many conjectures as to what the company will do with this land.

Soldiers' Home.

The new wing of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, for the building of which the Massachusetts Legislature of 1888-9 appropriated $50,000, is nearly completed, and arrangements are being made for the dedication, which is to take place on the afternoon of Saturday, June 7, that being the eighth anniversary of the dedication of the original building.

—The Rockland High school has started out to found a school library and begins the work with a musical entertainment for the fund. Plymouth's High school has had a library since 1878, the graduating class of that year presenting the nucleus and each succeeding class addding to it until it now numbers a very complete list of standard authors.

The Old Colony railroad will soon run a day train to Philadelphia without change of cars, and later the train will go through to Washington. Leaving Boston at 8 o'clock, the cars will be transferred at Harlem river to Jersey city. It will be a very popular route. At no distant day the time by this route between Boston and Washington will be about ten hours.

☞ Miss Rebecca Fairbanks who resides in Dedham, lives in a house that is over two hundred years old, the frame having been made in England and shipped to this country. The window frames are of iron and the glass is diamond shape. Old spinning wheels, ancient costumes, besides other relics of antiquity are in the house.

☞ A remarkable fact is that every governor of Iowa since 1859 is alive today. Of the governors of Massachusetts since that year, Messrs. Andrew, Bullock, Washburn and Talbot are dead.

Never touch a vine that has three-fingered leaves; that is, leaves divided into three parts. Vines that show five-fingered leaves may be handled with safety. Poison ivy has three fingers.

A plea was made to school children to contribute one egg each for a hospital at Harrisburg, Pa., and the result was a collection of 5000 eggs.

At Anderson, Shasta county, Cal., potatoes are more of a luxury than oranges, and are sold at four cents each.

THE McKINLEY BILL.

Speech of Congressman Morse in House of Representatives.

FRIDAY EVENING'S SESSION.

The Interstate Commerce Law and the Enormous Waste of Drink the Cause of Agricultural Depression and Farm Mortgages.

[From the Congressional Record.]

Mr. Morse—Mr. Chairman, there is a fable of mythology, that Hercules once on a journey came to two roads. From one there emerged a maiden in gaudy attire and beckoned him on her way, and Hercules said, "What is thy name?" and she answered, "My name is pleasure, but my enemies call me vice." From the other emerged a maiden in modest attire, and Hercules said, "What is thy name?" And she answered, "My name is virtue, the road is difficult, but the end is joy and peace."

Now, while I cannot hope to add anything to the exhaustive and learned arguments of the distinguished gentlemen who have addressed the House upon this question, yet I am impressed with the gravity of the situation.

Like Hercules, we have come to two roads—protection and free trade. The eyes of 60,000,000 of American people are upon us, and our decision as to which road we will travel, is one big with consequences to the state and nation, and to the welfare and prosperity of generations yet unborn.

Under the wise protective policy of the Republican party under which we have lived for a quarter of a century, this country has enjoyed a development and a prosperity unprecedented in the history of states and nations, and we are soon to decide by our votes whether that policy shall be continued, or whether we shall reverse that policy, and return to the policy of free trade, which has been distinctly shown by the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, McKINLEY, of Ohio, and BURROWS, of Michigan, twice and thrice to have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy and financial ruin.

Mr. Speaker, we live in a great country. It spans a continent. In a line drawn east and west including Alaska, San Francisco is in the center. In this vast country of ours, upon which the sun never sets, we manufacture, mine, and produce between the lumbering regions of Maine and the Golden Gate of California, between the fur-bearing seals of Alaska and the tropical fruits of Florida and Louisiana, I say we manufacture and produce everything that goes to adorn and embelish civilized life, and nearly everything that is needed for the wants of man.

And it must be borne in mind that we have diversified interests, conflicting interests, in this great country of ours, and it is only by mutual concession that a satisfactory tariff bill can be enacted.

Wise, thoughtful, and patriotic men are pondering seriously the question as to whether or no our country is not too large to hold together, as to whether or no these conflicting interests can be reconciled and harmonized. Surely they can not on any policy or line of legislation that leads to free trade. Certain I am that the great manufacturing interests of this country will never permanently consent to such a ruinous and destructive policy.

The last Presidential campaign was fought on this issue. The Democrats went into the campaign with the President's message and the Mills bill, which meant ultimate free trade, as their rallying cry. The Republican party inscribed on its banner "American markets for American manufacturers, and American wages for American workmen."

The Democratic party chose as their banner the red bandanna, and on it they wrote "Free trade." Against the red bandanna we unfurled the flag of our country, inscribed with "Protection to American industries," and by that sign we conquered; and the Republican party here and now proposes to redeem the promises made during that campaign by passing the McKinley tariff bill, which proposes to give protection to every article which we manufacture and produce, and free trade upon the articles which we do not manufacture and which will not come into competition with the American workmen.

I have said that any bill which we could pass, even upon the lines which I have laid down, must to some extent be a compromise. The district which I have the honor to represent on this floor is very largely a manufacturing district. The city of Taunton, containing 28,000 inhabitants, has over $5,000,000 invested in the manufacturing business, largely of iron and the smaller iron products, with two and one-half millions invested in shipping.

The city of Brockton, containing 30,000 inhabitants, has untold thousands invested in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and is one of the great leather markets of the world.

The city of Quincy, the burial-place of two Presidents of the United States, with twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants, has large business in the quarrying and manufacturing of granite.

While some of the heavier iron manufacturers of my district would have preferred a lower duty, or no duty at all, upon iron and coal, and while the largest cordage company in the world located at Plymouth, Mass., in my district, would have preferred to have had hemp on the free-list, yet, upon the whole, I think the bill will give general satisfaction in Massachusetts and New England.

The continuing of hides upon the free-list, where they have been for sixteen years, will give great satisfaction to the boot and shoe industry of my district.

My colleague [MR. WALKER, of Massachusetts] has figured the present duty upon sugar to amount in New England to a per capita tax of $1.25 for every man, woman, and child. This bill wipes out that tax, and thus relieves one of the prime necessities of life from an onerous and oppressive tax which the Mills bill proposed substantially to continue. The sugar produced in this country is a mere bagatelle of what we consume and use, and it is proposed to protect and stimulate that industry by a bounty of 2 cents per pound, which I believe, has the hearty indorsement of my constituents.

This bill increases the duty upon finished granite from 20 to 50 per cent. My constituents in Quincy are suffering from foreign competition in the granite industry. Last year $49,920 worth of finished granite was imported from Scotland into the port of Boston alone, eight miles from the quarries of Quincy.

The freight on granite to this country from European quarries is nominal, it being brought here as ballast, thus bringing our American workmen into direct competition with the underpaid laborer of Europe. This bill proposes to correct that injustice, and I submit that we have rocks and stones enough in this country without bringing any 3,000 miles across the Atlantic from Europe.

This bill says: "American granite and American marble for American buildings, and American wages for American stone-workers," and this section of this bill, if it shall pass, will give great satisfaction to my constituents in Quincy, and to everybody in New England save a few importers of foreign granite, who have misrepresented and misstated the facts, as I shall be abundantly able to show if this section of the bill is disputed or contested.

The thousands of yards of beautiful red granite capping from Red Beach in Maine, surmounting the terrace on the west of this Capitol building gives the lie to the statement that this country does not produce as handsome red granite for building or monumental purposes as can be found upon the face of the earth.

I have presented here the petition of twenty-four firms engaged in this business in my district affirming the facts set forth above. I have presented here the petition of six hundred and ninety-one granite workmen in my district alone, to say nothing of the thousands from other sections of the country that have been presented here asking that the duty on granite may be fixed at 50 per cent. as called for by this bill.

To my mind the whole protection system of the country stands or falls together.

This bill imposes a duty on coal and iron. My constituents could get those minerals somewhat cheaper in Canada, though the Canadian products are said to be of poor and inferior quality. On the question of free coal and free iron the views of the great scale manufacturers of New England, located in close proximity to Canada, are important and are appended here:

The statement has been extensively circulated that Messrs. E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., were among the manufacturers who had signed a petition for a reduction of the duties on pig-iron, scrap-iron, and scrap-steel, and for free importation of iron ore, coal and coke. The statement is emphatically contradicted by Mr. Franklin Fairbanks, president of the company. Mr. Fairbank says:

"We never joined in any petition for reduction of tariff duties or for free iron and coal, and it would be a sorry day for St. Johnsbury when said duties are removed. A very large share of our sales of scales are made to iron manufacturers, and anything tending to break down the blast furnaces or rolling-mills of Pennsylvania or of any other State would greatly reduce our manufacturing and necessitate a large reduction in our help. We are today buying coal from Pennsylvania and Maryland at a less price than we paid for English and Pictou coal under a free tariff,"

Moreover, Mr. Fairbanks, commenting on the assertion that nearly all the iron and steel manufacturers of New England joined in the petition for free iron and coal, observes that this was not the case, but, "the petitioners were mainly importers of foreign iron and steel." The position of the Fairbanks firm upon this question has been so misrepresented in current newspaper articles and in debate, that Mr. Fairbanks's explicit declaration that "we are not in favor of free iron and coal" deserves particular attention.

Certain it is the iron manufacturers of New England can not expect or ask protection for their products, unless they can concede protection to iron and coal. If they demand protection to the manufactured iron products of New England, they must concede the same to the coal and iron miners of the country. And there is little or no analogy between free hides in which my district is largely interested, and free coal and free iron. Our product of hides, especially sole-leather hides, is a mere bagatelle of our consumption, while the coal and iron mines of the United States, that are here demanding protection would supply for thousands of years not only our own country but the markets of the world.

This bill places a duty upon agricultural products, upon eggs, wheat, and barley. Massachusetts raises very little of her own food supply, and we can buy those articles of food cheaper in Canada since the interstate-commerce law was passed than in the far West, but how can I ask the miners of Pennsylvania to vote to protect the manufactured products of New England if I refuse to vote to protect theirs?

How can I ask the farmers of the West to vote to protect the great industries of Taunton, Brockton, Plymouth, Quincy, Whitman, Abington, Mansfield, Attleborough, Randolph, Canton, and the largest shovel manufactory in the world at Easton, if I refuse to vote to protect theirs?

No, sir, in the interests of my constituents I shall vote for this bill. Pass this bill and the Republican party will take another lease of power for twenty-five years, and this country will enter upon another era of prosperity and development, unprecedented in the history of any nation on the face of the earth.

Every talker on the Democratic side of this question has had a good deal to say about the depression of the agricultural interests of this country. Oh, how they love the farmers. The distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me have shown that the same conditions exist the world over, and the remedy in this country is in the direction of this tariff bill which we are now considering, which will foster and encourage manufactures and create consumption of farm products and give our people other employment than agriculture.

This policy will enable the farmers to lift the mortgages about which our Democratic brethren have so much to say.

Wipe out the accursed whisky traffic by prohibition, and divert the millions that are worse than squandered and wasted in the saloon to legitimate channels of trade, and the thrift and prosperity which would follow the annihilation of the whisky traffic would very soon solve the mortgage question.

On Thursday morning, when the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Dockery) was dwelling upon the fact that the farmers in the West were burning their corn for fuel, I interrupted him with an inquiry which I considered pertinent. I asked him if he did not believe that the interstate-commerce law, which barred the free interchange of commodities on long hauls at nominal freights between the different sections of our country, not the tariff, was largely and principally responsible for the depression complained of in the agricultural sections of the country. His answer was unsatisfactory and evasive.

I believe it is. I believe the interstate-commerce law is a despotic and unjust interference with private rights; is a law that prevents competition in the carrying business, and interferes with free and unrestricted trade between the States and Territories of the Union; a law that prevents the interchange of commodities at nominal freights between remote sections of the country; a law that encourages consolidation and monopolies; a law that gives despotic and kingly power to three commissioners; a law that drives business away from American railroads to competing Canadian and foreign railroads; a law that increases the cost of the necessities of life and injures the whole people.

Mr. Morse then gave a few notices of hundreds he had received from the press from many of the States in the Union. We only have room for a short one from the Iowa State Register:

"It has closed up nearly every Iowa manufacturing institution which shipped goods out of the State. The worst stab the manufacturers of Iowa have ever received was in the abolition of the cheap long haul, and it has been almost equally disastrous to farmers."

The letter below is from a large Western wholesale grocery house, Henry Dart's Sons, Rock Island, Ill. They say:

You have our best thanks for your speech advocating repeal of the interstate-commerce law. You are right, and the sentiment of the business community will be on your side as soon as they come to their sober senses. Successs to you.

The above is a specimen of many other letters from merchants and manufacturers on the subject of the interstate-commerce law which have been sent me.

So then, I think if the gentlemen on the other side who have labored so hard to show that the depression in the agricultural interests in this country is due to the protective tariff, will give that careful consideration to the arguments which I have here advanced at length they will find that this depression is largely and principally due to unwarranted interference in the carrying business, known as the interstate-commerce law, and while it is not a party measure, and was enacted by both parties, I wish that both parties might join in its repeal.

I congratulate the Republican members of this House upon the progress made by the Fifty-first Congress under the new rules. I am sure we shall receive the indorsement of the country. Our work will not be completed with the passage of the tariff bill. Before this Congress adjourns we should redeem our promise to the business interests of the country, by the passage of a bankrupt law. We should pass laws for the restriction and regulation of immigration. I wish that we might pass the Blair educational bill. We must correct the decision of the Supreme Court by legislation, and give the States the right to prevent a traffic in alcoholic liquors which their laws forbid.

We should institute, as prayed for by thousands of our people, a commission to investigate the liquor traffic, and I feel

Continued on fourth page.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, a black Pocket-book containing between $15 and $20, latch-key and a glove buttoner. The above reward will be paid by leaving the same at the LEDGER OFFICE. May 10—2t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building. Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—Meat Cutter to work in a meat and provision store. Apply to PRATT & CURTIS. May 10. 3t

WANTED.—A strong girl for general housework at Wollaston. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at LEDGER office. May 8—3t

WANTED.—5 operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to JOHN E. DRAKE & CO. M5 t

WANTED.—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A derrick in good order. Has 6 new wire guys. Apply to GEORGE MAIN, South Quincy. M10-3t

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

LAWN MOWER FOR SALE.

IT is nearly as good as new and will be sold at half price. Apply at the PATRIOT OFFICE. Quincy, April 26. tf

DRESSMAKING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Corner of Hancock and Wayland streets, Wollaston. May 10—1t

MISS M. FARRAR,

HAS Opened Rooms in the Adams Building for

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

Jackets and Outside Garments a Specialty. Quincy, May 9—6t May 10—4w

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—26t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

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MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

War Cruel and Unnecessary.

The American Peace Society, formed of some of this country's leading men, have issued a circular making a very encouraging report of "Peace and Arbitration" matters as they found them. The recommendations of the committee are introduced by a preamble, reciting the belief of the delegates that war is a cruel, unnecessary and ineffective method of settling international disputes; that the educated sentiment of humanity approves the choice of arbitration as the best method of reaching a satisfactory settlement of differences. In case, however, a nation believes its independence is at stake, arbitration shall not be compulsory. There will be no restriction of choice of arbitrators—they may be nations, scientific societies, officials, or private citizens.

No compulsion, except of a moral and legal kind, is hinted at in the report. If nations do not keep the proposed treaty they mutually agree upon the time and manner of withdrawing from its obligations.

The *Advocate of Peace* says: In an important, I might say the most important field of conference, that of substituting arbitration for war as a means of adjusting international disputes, the honorable delegates from the Argentine Republic and from the United States of Brazil, powerful and progressive nations, representing an advanced civilization, have not only taken the best course to insure the political independence of the Republics of America, but they have done more to establish the confidence which is at the basis of all commerce, than would be accomplished by any other measure which could be proposed in this conference. We welcome them as coworkers in that great cause which aims to banish war from all the Americas, and by America's great example to discourage it throughout the world.

An exchange truthfully says: "When a city or town sprinkles its principal thoroughfares, where there is much travel to raise clouds of dust, a great public benefit is conferred, not only to their own people and those whose dwelling line the way, but to all who have occasion to pass over their roadways. Good roads are a great public benefit, and keeping them well sprinkled in summer weather is the best means of preserving them in good condition."

According to the Record's contest for the prize organ, the most popular lady teacher in Quincy is Miss Dearborn, the principal of the Coddington. The vote however was not a representative one. Had the friends of our teachers entered into the contest with any spirit, a very much larger vote might have been thrown, and the result would have been problematical.

The amendment offered by Congressman Morse in the House, was on Saturday adopted in the Senate on motion of Mr. Hale, providing that no alcoholic liquors, beer or wine shall be sold or supplied to enlisted men in any canteen or building in a garrison or military post. The amendment was ridiculed by one of the senators, but happily he is in the minority.

One of our letters recently strayed to Quincy, Ill., but it fell into good hands fortunately: THE PATRIOT, which is also the best weekly in the county.

With a betterment act, paving stones would not be set for edgestone on Hancock street, in the business section of the city.

Rossfleischwaarenverkauf.

That is its name in Berlin, and if you see that mysterious word in letters six inches long in a German meat shop window, it indicates that there horse beef is sold. In Berlin many people get meat only once a week, for Sunday dinner, and that meat is a nice horse roast or steak. In 1888, 6,845 horses and asses were slaughtered for food in Berlin. The meat is eaten by those who are too poor to buy beef, pork and mutton. These include artisans and clerks, government and otherwise. When this country becomes a great military empire, the United States government will feed its clerks in the departments at Washington on horse beef.

All the horse beef at Berlin is slaughtered and sold under strict government surveillance. The empire will shortly take this industry wholly into its own hands; then there will be a bloated government horse meat monopoly. In connection with this subject it is interesting to remember how Bismarck forbade American pork to enter Germany at all, and high duties were imposed on all American meats. Perhaps Bismarck wanted all the old horses eaten by the Germans in the interests of sound political economy and home industry. It is said that an old horse rapidly fattened is not tough.

In Paris, in 1886, 13,377 horses, 304 asses and 27 mules were slaughtered for food. From the average horse 550 pounds of meat are obtained. A donkey cuts up 187 pounds and a mule 440. The first horse butcher opened his shop in Paris in 1866. It is said that during the siege and famine of 1870-71 no less than 68,000 horses, asses and mules were eaten in Paris. The Parisians called the flesh "siege venison." In Vienna, in 1887, 6,271 horses were killed for food. In the three countries, France, Germany and Austria, the industry is carried on under government regulations, and no diseased animals are allowed to be butchered. Wherever there are zoological gardens the horse beef is fed to the carnivora, and this consumes a considerable portion.

The horse beef industry has also crept into England surreptitiously. Last winter parliament passed a law regulating it.

The Cotton Tyrant.

T. Thomas Fortune, the colored lawyer, gives in The New York Sun an explanation of the negro exodus which has occurred at various times from the cotton states of the south. He says the reason is that cotton is cultivated in those states to the exclusion of everything else. Mr. Fortune writes as follows of Alabama:

Selma, Tuskegee, Montgomery, Opelika and Eufaula may safely be considered as the urban centers of cotton culture. Here, if anywhere, prosperous farms, opulent farmers, thriving merchants and contented, well paid laborers should be found. My observations along these centers justify me in concluding that the reverse is sadly the case. I find the farm stock of the most hopelessly inferior kind I never saw worse. I find the farms wofully run down and mismanaged, the soil fearfully worked to death, the one leading purpose being to wring from its reluctant poverty as many stalks of cotton as possible at the expense of every other form of produce. There is little diversity of the crops

King Cotton rules and tyrannizes the industrial roost, and everything and everybody must pay him court and homage. The farmers are ground to powder by the merchant, who has a mortgage on his crop for supplies, and the merchant is in turn pulverized by the money lenders, from whom he must borrow to buy his stock, and carry it for twelve months before he can realize on the farmer's cotton. The black laborer, as a matter of course, being the force upon which all the others rest, is mangled to death when accounts are squared at the end of the year. He always comes out in debt to somebody, the merchant or the planter. Is it any wonder, therefore, that he should be restless and discontented, ever ready to follow any man who holds out to him fair promises of a better condition, a more advantageous opportunity somewhere else, even if it be but ten miles from the place where he labored.

There is before the United States senate a bill for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators directly by the people. This proposition is favored by many. They say that, as it is, the senate, owing to the fact that its members are elected by legislatures and serve six years, frequently are of one political party long after the administration and the house of representatives have changed to the opposite party by the will of the people, as expressed in a popular election. The senate in such case acts as a mere obstructionist, clogging the wheels of legislation. During the administration of President Cleveland it was said that no measure of importance could be passed on the tariff or anything else, because with a Democratic administration and Democratic house there was the Republican senate refusing to agree to Democratic measures. The vote of a majority of the people had gone Democratic, it was said, while the senate, being still Republican, had ceased in any sense to represent the people.

A new process of purifying water has been invented. Roughly stated, it consists in churning together rapidly water and iron filings, cast iron borings or plate punchings. The process has been adopted at Antwerp, and the bad water of that city thoroughly purified, it is said. The water flows through the hollow trunions of a revolving cylinder, into which a steady stream of the iron is showered. It is claimed that the process is not expensive. Through constant friction upon one another the iron particles remain bright and smooth.

It has been customary for the government to donate to each new state an amount of swamp lands for educational purposes. New Mexico petitions that when she comes in the government help her instead to construct irrigation canals. And she further asks to be permitted to come in soon.

SOME OTHER YEAR.

Rumor That the River and Harbor Bill is Shelved.

AN AMENDMENT REQUIRED

To the Immigration Law, to Keep Out an Undesirable Class of People—Important Order to Census Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—There is a well defined impression at the Capitol that no river and harbor bill will be passed this session. The story is that an agreement on the subject has been reached between the White House and prominent men in the senate and house to let it lay over until next session, when a bill will be passed of much larger dimensions than the one now proposed.

With the certainty that the new pension legislation will add between $50,000,000 and $70,000,000 to the budget, the prospect of many millions more for steamship subsidies, and sundry other matters to be provided of a miscellaneous character, it is certain that there would be a deficiency should a $25,000,000 river and harbor bill go through, and the story goes that the suggestion has come from the president and has been well received at the Capitol to let the river and harbor bill go by rather than that the other legislation should fail.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

A Big Loophole by Which They are Entering This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Assistant Secretary Techenor has written a letter to the house committee on appropriations in regard to the immigration laws and the Chinese exclusion act. He calls attention to the fact that while the immigrant law prohibits the landing in this country of convicts, lunatics, idiots and paupers who come by water in vessels of any description, it fails to meet the case of immigrants of this character who may enter this country by land from contiguous territory.

The department has received reports that a large number of those undesirable people have recently drifted into this country from Mexico and Canada. Mr. Tichenor therefore suggests an amendment to the law to prevent a continuance of this kind of immigration. He recommends that the appropriation for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law be increased from $50,000 to $75,000, and that the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act be increased from $30,000 to $50,000, and also that the secretary be authorized to return to China at government expense all Chinamen found in the United States in violation of law.

TALKING BUSINESS.

Census Order Brought About by Rivalry Between Western Cities.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The superintendent of the census has issued the following important order to supervisors of census:

It has been brought to the attention of the superintendent of census that the city councils and Boards of Trade of certain western cities have appropriated sums of money to aid their census supervisors in the enumeration of the population. While it might be urged by some that such a proceeding is legitimate and merely intended to help the government to obtain a full enumeration, I am compelled to look upon it as an almost irresistible temptation to fraud, and as a consequence endangering an honest count of the people. If tolerated by this office, it would have a tendency to bring the whole census into disrepute.

You are therefore positively instructed not to receive any such compensation yourself, nor countenance for one instant the payment of any sum of money whatever by municipalities, corporations, associations or persons to enumerators. Any supervisor of census who is not content with the remuneration allowed by law, which is double the amount in 1880, should at once resign. The eleventh census must and shall be above suspicion.

THE SILVER QUESTION

Will Occupy the Senate's Time This Week—Tariff in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The program for the week may be briefly stated—silver in the senate and tariff in the house. Under the arrangement that was effected last Thursday Senator Jones of Nevada opens the debate on the silver bill this afternoon. When the debate will end is uncertain, but it is expected to last a week and probably longer. Senator Cameron has given notice that he will introduce resolutions in memory of the late Representative W. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania. Friday afternoon and Saturday will be devoted to the calendar.

In the house the tariff debate is to continue all of this week. It will be under what is known as the five-minute rule, and every member who desires to talk and who was not able to participate in the general debate, will be given an opportunity to state his views briefly.

THREE FEET OF WATER.

Australian Town in the Middle of a Sea Forty Miles Wide.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Advices from Sydney per steamer Zealandia state that the greatest flood in the history of Australia occurred April 18 at Bourke, on the river Darling. The river broke through the embankments surrounding the town and submerged it to a depth of three feet. Bourke is now in the middle of an inland sea forty miles wide and many of the buildings are collapsing.

Her Reward.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Raymond Carroll, son of the mayor of Rochester, was held in $300 bail, on the charge of assaulting Judith Torey. Miss Torey says Carroll squandered $15,000 of her money in gambling, and then got drunk and blackened her eye. She inherited $20,000 from her father, a New Orleans lawyer.

Signals Were Disregarded.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12.—There was a collision between a construction and freight train on the Louisville and Nashville road, twenty miles south of here. It was caused by a disregard of signals. John McCall was killed, Harry Turer was fatally hurt and three trainmen were slightly injured.

At Least Five Killed.

BRUSSELS, May 12.—The Allsizes fort, near Namur, where rebuilding operations are being carried on, was the scene of a fatal accident. A portion of the works collapsed and buried twenty persons. Five corpses have been recovered from the ruins. Twelve other persons were injured.

THE TREATY SIGNED.

Action Which Will Probably Prevent Further Disturbance at Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamer Zealandia brings from Samoa particulars of the signing of the treaty by King Malietoa and the American, British and German consuls on April 19. Great interest was manifested in the event, and a large number of natives and nearly all the white population of Apia assembled around the house where the treaty was ratified. The king and the three consuls gathered around the table in the king's house upon which a copy of the treaty was placed. A certificate was read and translated and then handed to Malietoa, who signed it. The three consuls then attached their signatures.

Several days before the treaty was ratified the three consuls sent a letter to Malietoa enclosing a copy of the treaty as adopted by the Berlin conference and giving the following explanation:

This treaty will allow the people of Samoa to form a government under their own native king strong enough to prevent further civil war and to keep peace and good order in Samoa, thus offering every security for the future welfare of its people. The carrying out of the provision will, it is true, cause considerable expense, but it is not on the shoulders of the people of Samoa, but on those of the foreign residents of the island that the heavier part of the charges are laid. It will therefore be for the Samoan people that this general act be as a whole assented to and accepted by the government of Samoa.

LIQUORS WERE SPILLED.

Skirmish Between Lawyers as to What Constitutes an Original Package.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 12.—An important trial in a liquor case occurred in the municipal court Saturday. Lawyer George C. Yeaton of Great Falls put in a claim in behalf of the Boston and Maine railroad for liquor which Constable Skillings of Saco seized from a freight car side tracked at Old Orchard two weeks ago. The claim ant argued that as the car was sealed and the goods not delivered, the liquors were virtually the property of the railroad company, by whom they were transported in the original packages.

Judge Emmons refused to allow the claim and ordered the liquor spilled. He gave as an explanation of his decision that he had not received a copy of the full text of the recent United States supreme court decision, and the ruling was therefore in accordance with the Maine statutes.

The claimant appealed from the decision, and furnished personal recognizance. During the trial a lively discussion took place between County Attorney Burbank and Lawyer Yeaton as to what constitutes an original package. The county attorney argued that the term applies only to packages in the exact condition as when they leave the distillery. The opposing attorney claimed any sized package that came across the state line is an original package.

THE WORK OF A YEAR.

What Has Been Accomplished by the American Sunday School Union.

TRENTON, N. J., May 12.—The sixty-sixth anniversary of the American Sunday school union was held in the First Presbyterian church here. Addresses were made by several leading clergymen. The meeting was full of enthusiasm. The following statistics for the year's work, from March 1, 1889, to March 1, 1890, were given:

New schools organized 1685, containing 7353 teachers and 59,432 scholars; schools aided 1852, containing 12,788 teachers and 120,792 scholars; schools previously reported aided 4461, containing 22,685 teachers and 210,527 scholars; bibles and testaments distributed, 16,115; visits to families, 42,222; sermons and addresses delivered, 12,020; miles traveled, 463,243.

In addition, more than 4800 hopeful conversions have been reported, and 90 churches of different denominations have grown from the Sunday school union in the past year. During the past three years the number of permanent missionaries has been increased from 67 to 97.

CATHOLICS WILL CONSOLIDATE.

Will Be Known as the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—At a meeting of Roman Catholics here an organization was perfected to be known as the American Federation of Catholic Societies. It is proposed to consolidate all the Catholic organizations in the country under that name. The main object and aim of the federation as set forth in the constitution are:

The more thorough cementing, maintenance and promotion of cordial fellowship among the Catholic laity everywhere, and the upholding and conversing of the public welfare of Catholic communities, in each and all respects, as regards the advancement of general brotherhood or the vindication of common manhood against any and all ignoble encroachments.

In this county they claim to have 30,000 members. Arrangements were also perfected for a grand demonstration in this city on July 4 next.

A Sunday Mill.

PROVIDNCE, May 12.—A fight came off Sunday morning in Douglass, Mass., just over the state line. The contestants were Nelson and Cornell, and the stake was $500, $350 of which went to the winner. The 400 spectators witnessed a plucky combat, and the fight was very close. Cornell forced the fighting from the start and appeared to be a sure winner to the twelfth round. Nelson had been keeping back, however, and occasionally dropping to escape punishment. When the time arrived Nelson finished his man with a half dozen blows delivered with the utmost rapidity, knocking Cornell out in the sixteenth round.

Backed by Mr. Wilcox.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Woman Suffrage party's committee will publish a statement by Hamilton Wilcox, author of several works on the law of suffrage, saying that the United States supreme court in the Idaho test oath case has indorsed his doctrine that legislatures can extend suffrage wherever state constitutions do not expressly forbid, and urging that the legislatures or nearly all the states extend suffrage to women at their next sessions.

Going Over the Ruins.

MONTREAL, May 12.—The work of removing the debris from the ruins of the Longue Pointe asylum is still in progress, but only the charred remains of a few bodies have been recovered, and their identification is impossible. The safe has been taken out and most of the records found intact. Last night in most of the churches in this city reference was made to the calamity.

A Successful Protest.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12. — Djevdet Pasha, minister of justice, and the governor of Constantinople were removed, owing to the protests of Germany and England against their conduct in the Moussa Bey and other cases.

ANOTHER LOT

— AO —

18x28 FRINGED DAMASK

TRAY CLOTHS

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—26t

AT AN AWFUL PACE

A Cyclone Travels Through a Portion of Ohio.

MANY PEOPLE ARE HOMELESS.

Pennsylvania, Missouri and Kansas Also Visited—Many Killed and Wounded in the Western States.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—A special from Akron, O., says: Darkness shut in so quickly after the tornado that tore through the southern part of the city Saturday evening that not half an idea could be gotten of the fierceness or extent of the terrible storm. Professor Egbert of Buchtel college, who was out in the storm, calculated that it was traveling at the rate of four miles a minute, so that its track of about a mile and a half through this city was traversed in a little more than twenty seconds.

It moved in almost a straight line through a well settled part of the city and scarcely a foot of the mile and a half but is strewn to-day with splintered house timbers, broken furniture, uprooted trees and leveled barns and out-houses. In a trip over the storm track nineteen dwellings were counted that are either ripped into kindling wood or so badly wrecked that they cannot be occupied. About seventy-five persons are houseless and are being sheltered by friends. Of the eighteen persons who were injured all will probably recover.

Seventy-five buildings, including residences and barns and outhouses, were damaged by the wind, and not one escaped that was in a direct line of the tornado. Uprooted trees are counted by the score. Many that were blown down or cut off are from one to two feet in diameter. Buildings that resisted the winds are in a dangerous condition, and many will have to be torn down. Outhouses, in some cases, were transplanted from fifty to a hundred feet, and set down in neighboring yards.

In several churches relief papers were started and several thousand dollars will be raised for the immediate wants of the homeless people. William Poole and his daughter, who had just driven into their barn, were caught up with the building and rolled with it to the bottom of the hill on which it stood. Albert Funk's barn on Exchange street was torn to pieces and his horse blown into a vacant lot near by and killed. People whose houses were destroyed had their all invested in them and a majority of the houses were mortgaged. That no lives were lost is most wonderful.

In most instances the families took refuge in the cellars and thus escaped serious injury, a tornado at Sharon, this county, just a month ago having put everybody on the alert.

RAILROADS BLOCKADED.

Land Slides and a Bad Wreck as a Result of the Tornado.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—A special from Franklin, Pa., says: A terrible cyclone passed over the southern part of this county Saturday evening about 5 o'clock. Two people, Noah Jackson and wife, were killed out right and a large number of persons dangerously injured. The storm was general throughout the county, but the deadly cyclone, only about 300 feet wide, extended about twenty-five miles. Everything in its path was demolished, trees uprooted and houses and barns torn down.

In one instance a house containing an invalid was struck, and the bed containing the sick man lifted up and carried out into the yard and dashed against a tree. The sick man was badly injured. Many cattle were killed. The path of the cyclone extended from near the county line to the Allegheny river.

No trains have arrived on the Allegheny Valley railroad since Satuaday night on account of land slides. There is a bad wreck about five miles south of this city where the cyclone struck the river.

IN NORTHERN MISSOURI.

Several Persons Killed and a Large Amount of Property Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, May 12. — Several violent storms in the form of tornadoes have occurred in different parts of North Missouri within the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons killed. In Harrison county a number of houses and barns were demolished and much farm property destroyed. William Wilson and his two small children were blown away with the house and killed, and several others injured.

In Gentry county over twenty buildings were destroyed and Mrs. Nathan Green was killed. Cattle and hogs were killed and a good deal of general farm property as well as crops greatly injured.

Five or six dwellings and several outbuildings were blown away, south of Memphis, Mo.; fences were carried away and orchards swept down, but nobody killed.

Near Blythsdale Mrs. Jane Moore and Mrs. Henry Young were fatally injured and a number of other persons more or less seriously hurt. Over a dozen houses were wrecked and other property destroyed.

LIVES AND PROPERTY LOST.

A Destructive Cyclone Ravages a Town in Kansas.

CHANUTE, Kan., May 12. — A cyclone struck Cedar Valley, Wilson county. Joseph Wiltzey's house was demolished, his youngest son killed and two other children injured. Next, the dwelling of Frank Glidden was destroyed, his wife killed and two children injured. The dwellings of Peter Pierson, Aleck Russell and the widow Starr were leveled to the ground, and Mr. Pierson and wife so badly injured that they are not expected to live. A scantling was driven completely through the body of Mr. Starr. He is still alive, but will die. The wife and babe of Rev. J. R. Chambers were blown in different directions from a buggy. A second blast picked the mother up and deposited her alongside the child.

Duluth Deluged.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 11.—One of the most terrible storms that ever visited Iowa swept over Dubuque. For over four hours there was an incessant glare of lightning and a deluge of rain that filled the gutters and sewers to overflowing. Seventeenth street was washed out and a party of four in a carriage narrowly escaped death. One of the horses attached to the carriage was swept into the sewer and carried to its mouth at the river. Several buildings, including the new Illinois Central railroad building, were damaged by lightning.

FIREBUGS CORRALLED.

Two of Them Acknowledge Their Guilt and Make Affidavits.

BOSTON, May 12.—In consequence of an investigation made by Fire Marshal Whitcomb, inspectors of police arrested at the North End on Saturday night William J. Murphy, J. B. McDermott and Charles H. Ring. The former is charged with having set fire to the shop of David Punch, No. 24 Travers street, on the night of Oct 26, 1889. McDermott is charged with having set fire to the photographic studio of Frank E. Gillis, No. 164 Leverett street, on the night of Jan. 27, 1889, and March 16, 1890. There is no direct charge against Ring, but the officers have overheard conversation between him and the other defendants which leads them to the conclusion that he had some knowledge of their operations. At about the time the arrests were made in Boston other inspectors went to Lynn and took in custody Frank E. Gillis and David Punch, both of whom are charged with being accessories before the fact of the incendiarism. McDermott and Murphy, in affidavits made to the fire marshal, admit that they set the fire in the gallery of Gillis, and Murphy further says that he was the cause of the fire at Punch's ink factory. Both Gillis and Punch deny the truth of the allegations. The motive in each case, it is claimed, was to recover insurance on the property.

CARLISLE IS IN THE LEAD,

But There are Many Others Hustling for the Late Senator Beck's Seat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—The senatorial contest has gone forward briskly. Ex-Congressman McKenzie reached Frankfort late Saturday night and last night formally announced himself. Aside from this, there is little new as to candidates or estimates of strength on the first ballot in the Democratic caucus. It is clearly understood that no election will be made until the caucus nominates. All agree that Carlisle will have a big lead on the first ballot, and the rest of the votes will be pretty evenly divided between Knott, McCreary, McKenzie, Buckner, Lindsay and Reeves. Ex-Senator Laban T. Moore of Cattletsburg and ex-Minister Boyd Winchester of Louisville will probably not be in the race at all. They have not allowed an announcement of their names. Carlisle's friends are aggressive and want to push the contest to a conclusion the first night. They hardly hope their chief can be any stronger by a long waiting fight. On the other hand, nearly all the others believe they will do better by waiting and they will be able to prevent a nomination at once.

BUSINESS HOUSES BURNED.

A Fire Engine Would Probably Prove Profitable to Ellicotville, N. Y.

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y., May 12.—Nearly a quarter of the business portion of Ellicottville lies in ashes. The fifteen buildings burned were all business houses. The fire started in D. P. McMahon's dwelling and soon spread to the other buildings. There is absolutely no protection against fire here. Bucket brigades were formed and did some good, but could not prevent the spread of the flames, and for a time it seemed as though the entire village was doomed. The Salamanca fire department was wired for, and after aid arrived the flames were quickly under control. Loss $50,000; partly insured.

Time and Location Changed.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 12.—The county Republican committee held a meeting in Augusta, and changed the date and location of the county convention, fixing upon June 18, at Augusta. The convention was located at Waterville several weeks ago.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Vicar-General Keegan died at Brooklyn.

Lieut. Gen. Cassola, formerly Spanish minister of war, is dead.

Hon. William Taylor declines to be a candidate for mayor of Boston.

The Bimetallic league will give a ban quet in London on Wednesday.

Powers defeated De Oro in the final game for the continuous pool championship.

Seven hundred dockmen employed on American steamers at Hamburg have struck.

Harvard's resignation from the Intercollegiate Football association was unanimously accepted.

Sara Bernhardt is sick. In the prison scene in "Jeanna d'Arc" a splinter entered her knee and inflammation ensued.

Officers Holmes and Ewell of Medford, Mass., were acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in killing William Phalon.

State Senator William McAleer has withdrawn from the contest in the Third congressional district for successor to the late Samuel J. Randall.

The Vienna newspapers announce the suspension of Monus & Lang, bankers. Their assets amount to 5,000,000 florins and their liabilities to 7,000,000 florins.

Mr. Chaplin, president of the British board of agriculture, expresses a strong interest in the action of the royal currency commission and the American congress in regard to silver.

There was a cock fight near Birmingham, Conn., between Birmingham and New Haven birds for $20 each and $200 on the main. The Birmingham birds won five out of six battles.

Andrew Linneson was killed and David Morgan fatally injured by falling rock in a mine at Ashland, Wis. A pit was filled with debris to a depth of sixty feet, causing a loss of about $75,000.

During the fourth day of general debate on the tariff bill in the house of representatives, speeches in opposition were made by representatives Andrew of Massachusetts and Springer of Illinois.

A syndicate of Belgian bankers which undertook to issue 1,000,000 pounds of Congo State obligations, have been dissolved. They were able to place only one-tenth of the intended amount.

The anniversary sermon to the graduating class of the Yale Theological seminary was preached at Center church by Rev. R. S. Moxon of Boston. The graduating exercises will occur on Wednesday.

During a thunder storm Julien P. Ballou's house and barn in Central Falls R. I., were struck by lightning and set on fire. Mrs. Ballou was awakened by a fused burglar alarm wire falling on her hand as she lay in bed.

Li Hung Chang opened the municipal hall at Tientsin, which is named after Gen. (Chinese) Gordon. At a banquet following in the evening, Mr. Denby, the American minister, predicted that there would be a railway in Manchuria in two years.

The Iron Car company, backed by New York capital and operating at Huntington and Carlisle, Pa., has assigned, thus embarrassing the Huntington Manufacturing company. The latter concern has been attached for $150,000. The failure throws 400 men out of work.

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LE IS IN THE LEAD,

are Many Others Hustling Late Senator Beck's Seat.

E. Ky., May 12.—The senatorial s gone forward briskly. Exn McKenzie reached Frankturday night and last night nounced himself. Aside from s little new as to candidates or strength on the first ballot in ratic caucus. It is clearly unt no election will be made unis nominates. All agree that ill have a big lead on allot, and the rest of the be pretty evenly divided be- t, McCreary, McKenzie, Buckay and Reeves. Ex-Senator oore of Cattletsburg and exoyd Winchester of Louisville y not be in the race at all. not allowed an announcement es. Carlisle's friends are ag- want to push the contest to a the first night. They hardly hief can be any stronger by a g fight. On the other hand, e others believe they will do iting and they will be able to omination at once.

ESS HOUSES BURNED.

gine Would Probably Prove ble to Ellicotville, N. Y.

VILLE, N. Y., May 12.—Nearly of the business portion of lies in ashes. The fifteen urned were all business houses. rted in D. P. McMahon's dwellon spread to the other buildre is absolutely no protection e here. Bucket brigades were did some good, but could not spread of the flames, and for a ned as though the entire vilomed. The Salamanca fire dewas wired for, and after aid arames were quickly under con- $80,000, partly insured.

e and Location Changed.

, Me., May 12.—The county Rommittee held a meeting in Auchanged the date and location ty convention, fixing upon June sta. The convention was loanterville several weeks ago.

EGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

eral Keegan died at Brooklyn. en. Cassola, formerly Spanish war, is dead.

liam Taylor declines to be a or mayor of Boston.

tetallic league will give a ban ndon on Wednesday.

defeated De Oro in the final e continuous pool champion-

ndred dockmen employed on steamers at Hamburg have

s resignation from the Inter- Football association was unaniepted.

hardt is sick. In the prison anna d'Arc" a splinter entered d inflammation ensued.

Holmes and Ewell of Medford, e acquitted of the charge of er in killing William Phalon.

ator William McAleer has from the contest in the Third al district for successor to the J. Randall.

na newspapers announce the of Monus & Lang, bankers. s amount to 5,000,000 florins abilities to 7,000,000 florins.

plin, president of the British riculture, expresses a strong the action of the royal currency and the American congress in iver.

s a cock fight near Birmingh., between Birmingham and birds for $20 each and $300 on The Birmingham birds won six battles.

inneson was killed and David tally injured by falling rock in shland, Wis. A pit was filled to a depth of sixty feet, caus- about $75,000.

e fourth day of general debate bill in the house of represenches in opposition were made tatives Andrew of Massachuringer of Illinois.

te of Belgian bankers which to issue 1,000,000 pounds of e obligations, have been dise were able to place only one- intended amount.

versary sermon to the gradu- of the Yale Theological semireached at Center church by Moxon of Boston. The graduses will occur on Wednesday.

thunder storm Julien E. use and barn in Central Falls struck by lightning and set on allou was awakened by a fused rm wire falling on her hand as ed.

Chang opened the municipal entsin, which is named after se) Gordon. At a banquet folthe evening, Mr. Denby, the minister, predicted that there railway in Manchuria in two

Car company, backed by New l and operating at Huntington e, Pa., has assigned, thus em- the Huntington Manufacturing The latter concern has been at- $150,000. The failure throws t of work.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 12.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1794—Quincy voted to build poor house near Scant's swamp.

1794—Voted to call town meeting to see if town would sell body seats in meeting house, Quincy.

1852—Quincy high school opened.

1889—Frederick & Field's engine house burned.

World Wide.



GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

1641—Execution of Thomas, earl of Strafford, English minister; born 1593.

1701—Execution of William Kidd, the most famous pirate that ever infested the seas. He was previously a New York sea captain.

1775—Crown Point taken from the British by Col. Seth Warner.

1780—Siege of Charleston, S. C., by the British; the Americans capitulated.

1863—Union victory at Raymond, Miss. Natchez occupied.

1864—Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, sometimes called the Confederate "Sir Rupert," a distinguished cavalry leader, killed in Virginia; aged 41.

1864—Federal attack on Drury's Bluff, near Richmond, Va., repulsed; Union loss, 3,012; Confederate, 2,500.

1871—Death of Sir John Herschel, astronomer; born 1792.

1873—Gen. Ignacio Agramonte, Cuban insurrectionist, killed, aged 32.

1878—Death at Elmira, N. Y., of Catherine Beecher, authoress, aged 71; sister of Henry Ward Beecher.

1888—Death of the mother of President U. S. Grant, aged 84.

The Retort Courteous.

To the editor of The New York Times:

I read in some of the morning's papers the disparaging remarks attributed to Mayor Grant in reference to my opinion as to the insulation of electric wires with some surprise, because I should have expected that professional courtesy among experts would have led his honor to treat my opinion as to the insulation of wires with as much respect as I should have given to his opinion concerning the pulling of the same. HENRY MORTON.

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

Oh!



Doctor—Come here, my little man, and shake hands with me. You know who I am, don't you?

Reginald—Oh, yes, you are the doctor ma says gives bad medicines and charges a good price.—Once a Week.

Didn't Pay.

A lecturer that had for several minutes harangued his audience on the beauties of politeness, was interrupted by a man who arose and said:

"That's all very well, cap—mighty fine talkin', an' all that, but in this town politeness don't pay."

"You are mistaken sir," the lecturer answered, "politeness pays in any and all towns."

"No, you are wrong," the interrupter persisted, "it don't pay here. I'll tell you why. For some time I have been eating at a lunch counter 'round yonder, and I noticed that every man sat up to the counter with his hat on, and as I wasn't brought up that way, I concluded to take my hat off, and I did so."

"Well, but did any one object?" the lecturer asked.

"Oh, no, there was no objection, but, you see, some fellow stole my hat."—Arkansaw Traveler.

One on Senator Quay.

At Cleveland they put two cars filled with Polish immigrants on the rear of our train, as they had through some accident been belated, and we sped away for Toledo. At about 9 o'clock at night a man came into our car, in which Senator Quay had a berth, and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, a child has been born in one of the immigrant cars. It's a boy. Although we are in Ohio, I'm a Pennsylvanian myself, and as Senator Quay is also on the train it is proposed to name that boy Quay Langkowski. It has been proposed that we all chip in and raise a purse for the boy."

We chipped. Quay saw our whole pile and raised it by $5, saying that he should be proud of the honor, and the man passed into the next car. An hour later we learned that no child had been born, and that the fellow had raised $75 and dropped off at some station.—New York Sun.

Explained.

Judge (to witness)—You say that the defendant was born deaf and dumb, and at the age of 12 he lost the power of speech. Will you explain to the court how it was possible for him to lose the power of speech when he was already dumb?

Witness—When he was 12 years old he was playing in a sawmill one day and the buzz saw took off eight of his fingers.—Life.

From the German.

Sergeant—You are the most stupid soldier in the whole regiment. Have you any brothers?

Recruit—Yes, I have a brother.

"Is he as stupid as you?"

"Yes, and a great deal more."

"That's hardly possible. What does the donkey do for a living?"

"He is a sergeant."—Texas Siftings.

On the Cable Car.

Passenger—I say, conductor, you pulled up one fare too many.

Conductor—How do you know?

Passenger (who forgets to count himself)—Why, there's only six in the car and you've got seven on the register.

Conductor—Well, you see we register for fools just the same as other people—Racket.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
		Term exp.
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL, WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. James White,
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH,	Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " "	1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " "	1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*	

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover, James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

GENUINE BARGAINS

OFFERED AT

Boston Branch Grocery.

A BARREL OF

Washburn's Best Flour at $6.25.

Delivered free in any part of the city or surrounding towns, and quality guaranted the very best.

A POUND OF FORMOSA OOLONG TEA AT 50 CTS. A LB.

Equal in quality to Tea usually retailed at 70 and 75 cents per lb.

3 lbs. of Standard Java or Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.00.

These goods cannot be matched for strength and delicate flavor.

STAR CREAMERY BUTTER

Is acknowledged the finest that comes to Boston. We are Quincy agents for this brand of Butter.

The largest and most varied stock of

CANNED GOODS

ever shown in this city. Boston prices.

American and Imported Pickles, Sauces and table delicacies of all kinds.

☞ We solicit an inspection of our stock and prices, and comparison with any.

J. F. MERRILL, Proprietor.

Let shouting millions shake the prasinous field,
The Big Twelve cometh, all o'hers yield;
Lo! the multitude with loud acclaim,
Welcome the show of twelve-fold fame.

WAIT FOR THE BIG TWELVE!

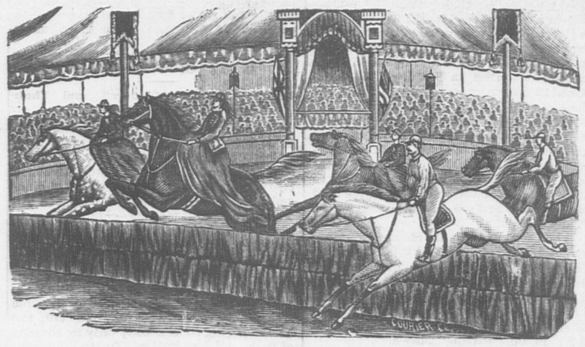
Frank A. Robbins'

Combination of Twelve Great and Famous Shows, Tripple Circus, Double Menagerie, Roman Hippodrome, Modern Hippodrome, Museum of Wonders, Double Spectacular Pantomime, Aviary, and Deep Sea Acquarium.

IT WILL EXHIBIT AT

Quincy, Tuesday, May 13th,

ON FRANKLIN STREET LOT.

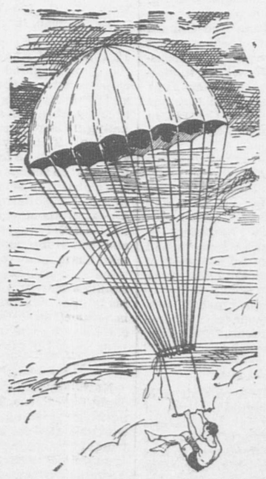


100 Circus Artists 100

In all kinds of Circus Acts. Six Great Acts at one time.

More Hippodrome Riders and Faster Horses than you have ever seen before.

Fleet o'er our courses with thunderous sound.
Arabia and Kentucky's steeds will bound.



NORTH AMERICAN MENAGERIE,

Containing a world of tamed and untamed beasts.

10,000 Museum Wonders, Countless Freaks of Nature and Horrible Monstrosities. A Gigantic Octopus or Devil Fish; a department containing weapons and tools of burglars, and safe blowers. The recently legalized Electrode for executing criminals in the New York Prisons. An Aviary of Beautiful Birds; a Deep Sea Aquarium: two Resplendent Spectacular Pantomimes. Cinderella and the May Pole dance, with 100 Young Ladies in the ballet.

Daily Free Street Parade at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.

ONE TICKET AND ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION TO ALL

Two Exhibitions Daily at 2 and 7 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 6 P. M.

April 26.—May 10-12d po—3w

A THANKFUL PARSON.

A pious parson, good and true,
Was crossing o'er the seas,
When suddenly there fiercely blew
A wild and sweeping breeze.
He feared the storm the ship would wreck,
His heart was sore afraid.
He sought the captain on the deck
And found him undismayed.

The captain saw his awful fear
And led him up to where
The servant of the Lord could hear
The sailors roundly swear.
"You clearly see," the captain said,
"If danger hovered nigh,
They'd all be on their knees instead
And asking grace to die."

The parson felt his words were true,
And when the skies grew fair
He marveled how the sailors knew
Just when to pray or swear.
But when the seas which wildly flowed
Had ceased to plunge and spout,
Unto himself he said: "It showed
They know what they're about."

But later on another storm
Came fiercer than before.
The parson heard with wild alarm
The ocean's angry roar.
He sought the deck in awful dread
To near the sailors get.
He listened—then he bowed his head—
"Thank God, they're swearing yet."
—Chicago Herald.

MICKEY FINN'S TRAGEDY.

The noiseless, automatic wind was soughing through the little strip of piney woods on Cooney Island near the upper left hand corner of Stumpy Field. All day long the rays of the August sun had beaten down on the dry grasses and drooping wild flowers in the field. The air was tremulous with heat, and the wide expanse of landscape which could be seen from the back stoop of the Finn shanty showed no sign of life. A lazy butterfly with gaudily painted wings floated hither and thither on the zephyrs which drifted out from Lindsley's wood.

A great bumble bee nestled in the shade of the leaves of the sweetbriar bush close by the shanty, from which it flitted a moment afterward as though scenting greater sweets within, and lighted on the rubicund nose of Mrs. Finn. There was a pause like that before a storm. There was a swipe of the big red arm, a blow of the big fat fist on the side of the glowing beak, but the bee had skipped.

It was no uncertain memory which the bee had left behind upon that proboscis. Little by little the nose swelled to enormous proportions, and by the time that Mrs. Finn had reached the cracked mirror in her dingy bedroom the swelling had spread to her cheeks, her eyes, her long double jointed ears, and to that huge cavern which she called her mouth.

"Ow, wow! Millia murther!" she screamed, as she caught a sight of her phiz in the glass. At that moment the bumble bee came buzzing around her head again. Driven wild by the pain in her nose, Mrs. Finn shot out her fist at random and struck the looking glass square in the middle. There was a crash, a scream and a gush of blood. She had cut the artery in her wrist. She fainted, and before she came to she had bled to death.

The bumble bee buzzed on.

* * * * * * *

The wind soughed an extra sough through Lindsley's wood, and the water in the pond seemed troubled and wept. Nature mourned. She little knew what a sad old time she was going to have or she would have got right up and howled.

Mr. Finn came ambling in a zigzag fashion towards the shanty. He had been liquidating at Mullen's groggery. He had a suspicious looking tin can in his hand, which he set down carefully near Mickey's pansy blossoms. Then he smiled, not with ghoulish glee, but with a satisfaction born of the hope that the old Billy would meet his just deserts by and by. The old man turned his giddy footsteps into the shanty.

Again the wind soughed a mighty, mighty sough. These soughs don't cost a cent, and are only put in to fill up the time until Mr. Finn gets into his bedroom and throws off his jumper. He saw his spouse upon the floor, but he did not give her a second thought, concluding, naturally, that she had only one of her old time jags on.

"Phere the divil is that bye?" he cried, starting for the door. He was greeted by an avalanche of bees that had been summoned by the bumbler. They made a fierce onslaught upon the old man, but the liquor in his brain gave him an artificial courage to fight the foe. He struck out wildly in every direction, but the bees had come to stay and sting.

And they did sting.

In an instant the old man's face was puffed up out of all recognition, and his hands were as big as hams. He staggered back to the bedroom, and just as the wind in Lindsley's wood twisted an extra sough out of a large green bough he fell across the prostrate form of his wife.

In a moment he had joined the adult angels. The couple had been united in life, such as it had been, and the exordium of fate was complete—they were united in death.

And the bees hummed a requiem outside the cottage.

* * * * * * *

Over the brow of a hill gamboled the old Billy. He had long cherished a deep sea green hatred for Mrs. O'Brien, and he was going to have it out. He saw her chopping wood near her shanty. Her back was toward him. His eyes glistened. He lowered his head until his long beard trailed on the ground, and made a rush for the enemy.

* * * * * * *

When Mr. O'Brien came home that night he found his wife dead, with an ax handle sticking through her diaphragm.

Hic jacet!

* * * * * * *

The schoolmaster was the next to cross the path of the infuriated goat. Now, alas! the old pedagogue is sitting on a damp cloud, a Green's grammar in his hand, Mickey Finn's well thumbed A B C book in his hip pocket, and a heavenly smile on his face.

"Gone, but not forgotten!" (G. W. C.)

* * * * * * *

Little Mickey, the angel of the Finn hearthstone, came gayly tripping along a shaded pathway in Lindsley's wood. At that moment there was a fearful sough in the green fingers of the big pine, and a premonition of approaching disaster entered his little heart as he made cowboy tracks for home.

Poor little Mickey!

He sat on the side of his little trundle bed, looking at his puffed up parents, and a small tear trickled down his sad little nose, like a drop of dew on a squash, as he realized that he was an orphan.

To his childish mind the desolation was complete, and he saw no reason for lingering longer on the blue, moldy sphere.

Poor little Mickey!

His eye caught, through his flowing tears, the garter on his mother's mammoth knee.

"Ha! ha! ha! Ho! ho!" he shrieked with a maniac's lukewarm laughter, "fate has decreed. I must hence to join them."

To slip the garter from his mamma's knee, hitch it around a rusty nail over the door, and put it around his little neck was the work of an instant. In another he was strangled, and through the open door came the echo of another sough.

* * * * * * *

Three minutes after the old Billy sneaked into the Finn yard. He espied the can which Mr. Finn had left near the pansies. He lowered his head again and made a rush for it. It was full of dynamite.

Kismet!

* * * * * * *

As the sun sank in the west like a ball of red fire that evening Mickey Finn's tame crow lighted on the chimney of the ruined shanty. There were tears in his eyes and his sable breast heaved convulsively. He gazed over the scene of desolation, wiped his eyes on his wing and dived without a moment's hesitation down the mouth of the still smoking chimney. As he disappeared from view he croaked in a hoarse, strained voice:

"Nevermore!"

* * * * * * *

The wind continues to sough at the same old stand in Lindsley's wood.

[Mr. Jarrold has evidently killed off all his characters except the sough of the wind, which he still hangs on to. Now that the Finn family are dead, Mr. Jarrold will turn his attention to his Irish reminiscences.—A. F.

Later—Since the above was put in type Mr. Jarrold has indignantly denied any share in the authorship. He says that the Finn family are alive and well. —Ed.]—The Journalist.

Leaving a Noisy Legacy.

"I once rehearsed a super in Philadelphia who bored me nearly to death by tales of his ability to play the cornet. He was wildly desirous that I should listen to one of his fantasies, and I consented, making an appointment at my hotel for the following Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. He came promptly to my room at the stipulated time. I might mention that I was to leave town at 10:30 o'clock, and my baggage had been sent to the train. I told the cornetist to station himself at the end of the long corridor so that I could get the full effect of the music.

"He asked me what he should play, and I suggested that he should touch off 'Where Did You Get That Hat?' He went to the end of the corridor, and he did touch it off with a vengeance. I jumped into the elevator and made for the office. The clerks were wildly excited. I suggested that a bell boy be dispatched to the floor to investigate. As the entire force disappeared upstairs I rushed for a cab, and as we drove off I could still hear that infernal cornetist grinding out 'Where Did You Get That Hat?'"—Buffalo Courier.

How College Men's Heads Swell.

With regard to "head product" Mr. Francis Galton draws the following conclusions:

"(1.) Although it is pretty well ascertained that in the masses of the population the brain ceases to grow after the age of 19, or even earlier, it is by no means so with university students.

"(2.) That men who have obtained high honors have had, on the average, considerably larger brains than others at the age of 19.

"(3.) That they have, on the average, larger brains than others, but not to the same extent at the age of 25; in fact, their predominance is at that time diminished to about one-half of what it was.

"(4.) Consequently, high honor men are presumably, as a class, both more precocious and more gifted throughout than others. We must therefore look upon eminent university success as largely due to a fortunate combination of these two helpful conditions."—The Academy.

Not Grieved.

A clergyman, on entering a country store not long ago, opened the door just in time to hear a man remark very emphatically, "The devil—ah-er-oh, elder, I didn't know you was here," said the man. "No apology is needed," was the reply, "he is no friend of mine."—Lewiston Journal.

No Longer a Guy.

Everybody has laughed at the man who called at a gas office with a tin pail to buy a quart of illuminator, but an English genius has succeeded in compressing it and putting it up in vessels so that it can be carried from house to house and attached to a meter.—Detroit Free Press.

Pretty Far Gone.

First Soldier—How is your captain coming on? I hear he is not well.

Second Soldier—You are right. He is a sick man. He tried to throw a boot at me yesterday, and was so weak he couldn't do it.—Texas Siftings.

Some One Lived There.

Respectable Book Agent (to a snappish lady)—Does Mrs. E. live here?

Snappish Lady—No, sir! She doesn't!

Book Agent—Yes; well, does any one live here? (The door closes with a slam.)

—West Shore.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. E. Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 12.

High water at 5.00 A. M. and 6.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.26 A. M.; Sets at 6.56 P. M.
Moon rises at 1.39 A. M.
Last Quarter, May 11.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Circus tomorrow.

No council meeting this evening.

Mr. Frank Kinna of Baxter street is ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. William Kinna is enjoying a trip in Canada.

Miss Marion Sherman of Wollaston, is slowly recovering from her illness.

The Crescents of Wollaston defeated the Stars of Wollaston 55 to 13, Saturday.

A twenty-four-foot Cape boat is being built by Mr. Bumpus for Mr. Crawford.

Mechanical toys in the show windows of the Granite Clothing Company amuse many.

On the Greenleaf street grounds Saturday the Whicher & Emery nine defeated the Quincys 15 to 3.

The walks in the Unitarian Church yard are being rebuilt. The improvement was much needed.

An electric motor has been put in the show window of the Boston Branch grocery to run the coffee mill.

The good work on Hancock street continues, the gang are now at work on the east side of the street, front of the post-office.

The Ladies' Missionary Society connected with the Congregational church will meet this afternoon with Miss Bates, Maple place.

Mr. George N. Nash, for nine years with the Boston Branch grocery, entered the employ of the Granite Clothing Company today.

Rev. Edward Norton exchanged pulpits Sunday with Rev. D. B. Scott of Clinton. There were good sermons "Nevertheless," morning and evening.

Rehearsals for Floral Sunday are now in progress. The First church is to have a rehearsal next Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

An ingenious mechanical contrivance in the show window at G. F. Wilson & Co's., attracts much attention. It will smoke either a cigar or cigarette.

The Quincy Yacht Club is next to the largest in the State, the Eastern Club of Marblehead leading in membership. The Hull Club is limited to 300.

The Unity club will meet in the chapel of First Church on Thursday evening. Miss Mary Flint is to have charge of the meeting. Her name is a guarantee of a successful evening.

The clerks from the grocery stores in this city, are to hold a meeting in Wilson's hall on Wednesday evening for the purpose of forming themselves into an association. It is earnestly requested that a large number will be present.

A baby show is one of the attractions of the week, and will be held in the Universalist vestry on Wednesday afternoon. Wednesday evening there will be a miscellaneous entertainment and on Thursday evening the drama, "The Flower of the family."

A committee consisting of Rev. Edward A. Robinson, Mr. E. L. Robbins, Mr. Edward Hewitson, Mrs. H. T. Whitman and Miss Minnie P. Prescott, was appointed by the Wollaston Congregational Sunday School to report on the advisability of purchasing new music books.

An Artesian Well.

Repeated attempts in sinking an artesian well at the Bridgewater State Farm buildings have at last succeeded. The well is in the yard near the office, and is 200 feet deep.

DORCHESTER.

A public meeting of the Dorchester Branch of Wells Memorial Workingmen's Institute, will be held at 987 Washington street, Boston, May 16, at 8 P. M.

A PRESIDENT IN THE WILDERNESS.

Searching for President Arthur in the Wilds of Yellowstone Park.

[Special Correspondence.]

OMAHA, May 8.—The shooting and hunting trips of President Harrison never extend beyond one week. President Cleveland spent an entire month during his term of office fishing among the lakes of the Adirondacks. President Arthur took the most elaborate sporting vacation, spending nearly six weeks in the heart of the Rocky mountains, hundreds of miles from all civilization, in the early wilderness of the picturesque Yellowstone park. The year was 1883. The wonderful land of the great geysers was not as accessible as it is now, for the railway did not run to the mammoth hot springs as it does today. It was midsummer, but the peaks of the Rocky mountains were topped with snow.

The president of the United States, with Gen. Phil Sheridan, Secretary of War Lincoln, Surrogate Rollins, of New York, and Schuyler Crosby, governor of Montana, and a body guard of United States regulars, had gone to the wilderness for a summer outing. They had entered the country from Cheyenne on the Union Pacific, and had journeyed at the rate of about fifty miles a day. A group of newspaper men had entered the park from the Northern Pacific, coming through Montana and Idaho.

One morning a guide came upon our camp and reported the president but thirty miles away. Three of our party, John La Sage, of The London Telegraph; E. G. Dunnell, of The New York Times, and myself, mounted our horses and away we dashed. That night we came upon the distinguished group. Mr. Arthur had not seen a human face other than his few companions for a month. You may be sure that he gave us cordial welcome. At once we were his guests. A camp fire was built and we lay on the ground around it. A little band separated from the outside world by the great Rockies; chief among them the president of sixty millions of people, the simplest and quietest of the little coterie.

I think I see him now, this roughly dressed, manly gentleman, lying on his blanket in his coarse flannel shirt, gazing up to the pure white stars of heaven throbbing in their violet skies, and chatting pleasantly with his three unexpected visitors. He was weeks away from communication with the capital, and yet the government at Washington moved placidly.

I shall never forget that night, nor the courtesy which followed, when Gen. Sheridan sent an orderly to our tent early in the morning and offered us the services of a guide and a couple of soldiers to escort us over Mount Washburn, the highest passable peak of the range.

FREDERICK W. WHITE.

Espionage of the Irish Police.

NEW YORK, May 8.—There are 13,000 policemen in Ireland today—one officer to 346 persons, largely little children and men and women of advanced years. These policemen are the sons of Irish farmers and they are cordially hated by the people. To such a degree is this hatred carried that recently the police in Tipperary were unable to buy food and were forced to open up a depot of supplies. The close espionage to which the Irishmen are subjected is exasperating to the last degree. Sometimes, however, the "bobbies" are outwitted, to the intense delight of Pat. Not long since a certain blacksmith of Queenstown, who is locally known as Dr. O'Toole, was visited by a Mr. Ford, of Chicago.

It appears that when Ford landed on Irish soil a satchel which he carried attracted the attention of the police. They suspected that it contained dynamite or firearms. O'Toole and Ford started to visit the rock of Cashel, and a detective was sent along in the railway carriage to watch the satchel. When the party arrived at the railway station nearest the rock of Cashel they got into a "jingle" to continue the journey. The "bobby" got in, too. They had ridden for several miles, the officer's eyes being fastened upon the satchel all the time, and O'Toole and Ford enlivening the way with songs and laughter, when the patience of the detective became exhausted and he said:

"Yez'll not go another fut o' the way 'til I see fwhat's in that bag!"

"G'out!" exclaimed O'Toole; "d'ye take us fur thaves, ye blaggard? Faix, if I had me way the 13,000 o' ye peelers 'ud be sunk in the say whin I'd scuttle Ireland! But devil take yer impidence; luk at the bag!"

The officer took the satchel with a look of greedy expectation. He fumbled with the lock and when the bag fell open he found—a bundle of paper collars and an empty whisky flask! E. J.

How "Uncle Remus" Looks.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—Joel Chandler Harris—Uncle Remus—is a very modest man. Of middle height, with a form well padded with adipose tissue; with a scholarly stoop, of the complexion called "sandy;" with a stubbly red mustache; with dreamy gray blue eyes, a good brow, a mouth which combines sweetness and courage, and an awkward gait—such is, as near as description may paint him, Joel Chandler Harris, whose name has become to the south "familiar in the mouth as household words."

His face, rather heavy in repose, needs but the flint flash of conversation to light up and transfigure it. The eyes which were dull with abstraction sparkle with a wonderful fire; the sensitive mouth betrays the thought before the lips have formed it; the brows rise and fall, expand or frown with each emotion.

When I first saw Joel Chandler Harris I was not impressed with his personality. But the feeling of disappointment vanished when I heard him talk. I forgot the rather homely face, I no longer remarked the rather awkward stoop which long labor over manuscript has given him.

Mr. Harris is an indefatigable worker, as all men of real genius are, and is now engaged in the preparation of his forthcoming novel, "Aaron," which promises to be the culmination of his rare descriptive and pathetic powers. Daily he may be found at his desk in The Constitution editorial rooms, and the evenings he devotes to his novel. WAT JOHNSON.

IN SIXTY-TWO DAYS

"Citizen" Train Will Make a Circuit of the Globe.

IS NEAR HIS JOURNEY'S END.

He Tells in His Own Way How He Smashed the Records of All Previous Competitors Against Time.

BOSTON, May 12.—Citizen George Francis Train has at last turned up.

For several weeks past anxious friends have been speculating as to his whereabouts and the likelihood of his ever finishing that much-talked-of "flying trip around the world." The "citizen," aided by a "Psycho" of at least earthquake power, reached London, Saturday, in his trip around the globe.

He started from Tacoma with $4000 in his pocket, being the proceeds of a short lecturing tour made previous to his start, chartered special trains, hired steam tugs, saddled and bridled the lightning, and has consumed only 53 days so far, and is now aboard the Eutruria bound for New York.

Citizen Train hopes to be in New York in about a week. Then he will go back to Tacoma to finish the journey by breaking all records and keep his promise to make that thriving city famous.

In a despatch from London, dated May 10, Mr. Train tells

The Story of his Trip.

He says:

"Fifty-two days on the way, and will finish my journey around the world in 10 days more. Remember the fuss some people made when a young woman went around the world in 72 days and some hours? It's enough to make one sick. Nothing. Anybody could do it. Remember Jules Verne's 'Around the World in Eighty Days?' He stole my thunder. I'm Phileas Fogg. But I have beaten Phileas Fogg out of sight. What put the notion into my head? Well, I'm possessed of great psychic force. I'm a volunteer of Tacoma. You know where it is, in Washington state, on Puget Sound. I went there. They asked me to go around the world. I said I would. I gave a lecture, and for it they paid 800 pounds in these—(these meant 50 pound bills, a number of which Mr. Train showed). I told them I'd go around the world and make Tacoma famous.

"I left Tacoma on March 18, chartered steamer Olympia for 200 pounds to catch Vancouver boat; caught it. There were 500 people to see me off. Made trip to Yokohama in 16 days. There found the North German Lloyd steamer had been gone two days. She was at Kobe. I asked them to hold her by wire. They laughed at me. I held her by wire and engaged special train. I traveled 360 miles through the interior of Japan; at Nagasaki the consul told me that no foreigner could get a passport in less than three days. I said I'd get one in less than three seconds or see the Mikado

Or Burst the Empire.

I went to Tokio and got my passport in 30 seconds.

"I took special train for Kobe. There I hired a steam launch to catch the steamship Gen. Werder. I caught her and went to Hong Kong, was delayed outside the harbor two days by a fog, left Hong Kong on April 13 and reached Singapore, a distance of 1428 miles, in 3 1-2 days. Was detained 30 hours on way by rain and a cyclone.

"Jumped to Colombo, distance of 15,170 metres in four days, and made another jump of 2093 miles to Aden, in six and one-half days, beating fast P. and O. 16 knot boat by 18 hours. Went up Red sea to Suez, distance of 1308 miles, in three and one-half days and got into the canal before P. and O. boat.

"I had sent word on to charter a steam launch in case of need, but didn't want it. The steamship Preussen couldn't catch the Brindish mail, so I went aboard the P. and O. steamer Arcadia, went through the Suez canal in 16 hours, was at Brindisi two-and-a-half days later, and left Brindisi at 2 p. m. on Thursday, May 8.

"Upon arriving at Calais I found there was no boat which I could catch. I telegraphed to Dover for a special boat and was told I could have one for 40 pounds. All right. The boat came, but there were many people who desired to come, so they charged the others 17s. 6d. a head and

Charged Me Nothing;

Forty pounds saved. I reached Calais at 9 o'clock this morning, telegraphed for special train from Dover to London at 2 p. m., and will leave at 8:20 p. m.

"I've got a dispatch from the Cunard line, which tells me that if I leave on that train I can catch the Etruria at Queenstown and sail in her for New York to-morrow afternoon. I will arrive at New York next Saturday. I will then take the fast express over the New York Central or Pennsylvania railroad, and reach Chicago, 1000 miles, in 24 hours.

"I will give a reception to the Press club of Chicago in the dining car for an hour. Then I will take a special train over the Northwestern railroad for St. Paul and get there in 10 hours. At St. Paul I will hire a special train on the Northern Pacific railroad. It will cost 800 pounds, and will carry me to Tacoma, a distance of 2000 miles. Arrived at Tacoma I shall have been around the world in 62 day."

Several prominent business men of Boston have received invitations from Citizen Train to accompany him from New York to Tacoma on his special train.

Bath Strike Settled.

BATH, Me., May. 12.—A committee of shipbuilders met the representatives of the striking shipjoiners at the latter's hall, and, after a conference of nearly two hours, adjusted the differences, so that the men returned to work to-day. The builders will pay 27 1-2 cents for every hour worked. The strike was for $2.75 per day, with nine hours on Saturday.

Detective Lynch Exonerated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12.—Detective Thomas Lynch, who shot and killed Samuel Stoddard and his wife during a violent quarrel over a line fence, was exonerated by the coroner's jury. The jury found that the woman was shot accidentally and her husband in self defense by the detective.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Forecast for Maine: Fair; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Warm; fair; variable winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer; fair weather; variable winds.

BOSTON LEAGUE WINS A GAME.

Getzein Puzzles the Phillies—Kelly's Men Lose by Bad Fielding.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Boston won today because the New Yorks could do nothing with Getzein, while the visitors bunched their hits just enough to earn their victory. Attendance 1042.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Base hits—Boston 6, New York 2, Errors—Boston 4, New York 2. Batteries—Getzein and Hardie, Sharrott and Murphy.

Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—In the National league game here, Vickery was an easy mark for the Brooklyn team, who hit him hard all through the nine innings, and earned their victory.

Brooklyn	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Brooklyn 18, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Hughes and Daly, Vickery and Clements.

Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburg, 1.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—In spite of a heavy rain and cold gale there were 2313 people at to-day's game. Baker pitched well, but was accorded miserable support.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	3	5	0	1	0	—11
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati 7, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington, Baker and Berger.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Boston, 2.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The batting of the two teams was about even, but Kilroy was wild and the fielding of the Bostons was wretched, so the home team had an easy victory.

New York	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	—	7
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2

Base hits—New York 8, Boston 10. Errors—New York 1, Boston 8. Batteries—Keefe and Vaughan, Kilroy and Kelly.

Philadelphia, 12; Brooklyn, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Philadelphia Brotherhood club defeated John Ward's Brooklyn team in a very interesting game. The hitting was free on both sides at times.

Philadelphia	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	—12	
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—7

Base hits—Philadelphia 15, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 6. Batteries—Husted and Milligan, Murphy and Kinslow.

Other Saturday Games.

American association: At Philadelphia—Athletic, 7; Brooklyn, 5. At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Louisville, 2.

Atlantic association: At Worcester—New Haven, 4; Worcester, 1. At Hartford—Hartford, 6; Jersey City, 4. At Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; Newark, 1.

A WHOLESALE EMBEZZLER.

Bookkeeper Whitney's Stealings Will Amount to $100,000 or Over.

ALBANY, May 12.—The whole clerical force of the Albany City bank, from which bookkeeper Whitney embezzled such a large amount, have been at work on the books continually, and it is stated that the sum will be $100,000 or over. Leonard Groesbeck, the bank examiner, is in the city and taking a hand in the investigation. The bank is perfectly solvent and is prepared for a run, having plenty of ready cash through the courtesy of other city banks. William Gould, of the firm that is said to have been in collusion with Whitney, said that the statement is false. It is, however, asserted that individual members of the firm have been the culprits. Several other firms are mentioned as having crooked transactions, one of the directors of the bank, Mr. Amsdell, head of the large brewing firm, having paid in $10,000 Saturday night to cover worthless paper that his son had made in collusion with Whitney.

WORK OF HIGHBINDERS.

Two Chinamen Murdered and Their Bodies Horribly Mutilated.

CHICO, Cal., May 12.—A dispatch from St. John, Colusca county, eight miles from Chico, gives an account of a terrible tragedy on the ranch of James Finnel, in which two Chinese were butchered in a highbinders' den. Ah Wohl, Ah Chung and Ah Toy, three Chinese woodchoppers, occupied isolated cabins on the banks of the Sacramento. They were not seen for about a week, and yesterday Ah Chung and Ah Toy were found in the cabin, literally cut to pieces. Coyotes had been feasting on the bodies, and they presented a horrible sight. Ah Chung's throat was cut, the head hanging to the body only by threads of flesh, and his skull was fractured in several places and the body a mass of bruises. On the bunk lay the body of Ah Toy, with the throat cut and the skull split from top to mouth. The right leg was cut off and the left foot partially severed from the body. A razor covered with blood was found and also a 38-caliber, five shot pistol, with four chambers empty.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Hon. W. H. Bigelow, a Leading Maine Republican, in a Critical Condition.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 12.—Hon. William H. Bigelow of Augusta, superintendent of the New England railway mail service, ex-postmaster of the United States senate, and for many years a near personal friend of Mr. Blaine, was stricken by a shock of paralysis in Waterville Saturday evening. He was at Colby university, visiting a student, when he felt dizzy, but was able to walk to the hotel. He continued to fail, and a physician being called in it was found that he was suffering from a stroke of paralysis. His condition is very serious, his left side, including the muscles of the throat and left limbs, suffering from the shock and being more or less paralyzed. His mind is clear, however. A physician was summoned from Augusta and members of his family are at his bedside. Mr. Bigelow is one of the leading Republicans of the state, having long been prominent in the councils of the party.

A Fiend Out of the Way.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The Times-Democrat Herne, Tex., special says: Late Saturday evening, Ed Bennett, a negro convict, outraged a white lady three miles from town. A deputy sheriff and posse brought the negro to town and jailed him. Yesterday afternoon fifty men broke open the jail, took the negro out and hanged him to the first tree. The negro was serving a term in the penitentiary for rape.

Gory Battle Between Italians.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Pasqualle Marrescola and Francisco Michaeli, Italian laborers, quarrelled after spending the evening in drinking and gambling and carved each other to their mutual satisfaction. Marrescola is dying in a hospital from stiletto wounds in the abdomen and breast, and Michaeli was fearfully slashed about the face and body with a razor.

Got All They Asked For.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The 625 employes of A. H. Andrews & Co.'s furniture factory went back to work this morning. By the terms of settlement the strikers get a marked increase in pay and a half holiday Saturday during June, July and August. This practically gives them all they asked.

THE McKINLEY BILL.

[Continued from first page.]

sure that we shall be recreant to the trust confided to us by the people, we shall be recreant to the oath taken in the presence of God, men, and angels to support and defend the Government and the Constitution, unless we pass some legislation at this Congress that will insure honest elections in the South, or at least an honest election of the members of Congress who legislate for the entire country, who legislate and determine the policy of the Government, for the North as well as the South.

I wish we might pass a postal-telegraph bill and take the hand of that great monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph Company, from off the people. We need to pass a reasonable river and harbor bill, make reasonable additional appropriations for public buildings in the great centers of trade, and then go home to our constituents with the consciousness of having done our whole duty.

Do this, and in spite of frauds in the South and the disfranchisement of the Republican voters there (which I trust some method may be devised to prevent)—do this, I say, and the next, the Fifty-second Congress, will be like this, a Republican Congress, and two years later Benjamin Harrison will be re-elected President of the United States, and I repeat, this great country of ours, with more than sixty millions of people, will enter upon an era of prosperity unknown in history and unprecedented in the history of states and nations.

WEYMOUTH.

Capt. and Mrs. John Jackson of Curtis street, North Weymouth, celebrated their silver wedding Friday evening. They were the recipients of many costly gifts. Among those present were several from Quincy.

An address was delivered in the Baptist church Sunday evening by Newell A. Wood, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

William Holbrook, a veteran of the war and a well known citizen of South Weymouth, died on Saturday of heart disease.

The first anniversary of the Young People's Epworth League, connected with the East Weymouth M. E. Church, was celebrated Sunday evening. Rev. A. A. Kidder gave the address in the morning, and Rev. W. S. Key of Wollaston spoke of "Epworth" in the evening.

Miss E. S. Tobey spoke in three of the Weymouth churches Sunday, the Universalist at Weymouth, the Baptist and the Union.

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

To be

Continued

In

Wednesday's

Ledger.

DIED.

MORRISSEY—In Milton, May 10, Catherine Morrissey, aged 52 years.

MORRISETTE—In West Quincy, May 11, Ugenar, daughter of Mr. Cerele and Mrs. Victoria Morrisette, aged 6 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

—EXAMINE OUR—

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

CALL AND GET

THE LEDGER RATES

—FOR—

Large Advertisements

—AND—

LONG TIME ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCORE BLANK FOR AMATEUR BALL GAMES.

BETWEEN THE

.....of.....and.....of.....

.....May....1890, at.....

CLUBS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	B.H.	E.

BATTERIES:

REMARKS:

Signed.....

Address.....

For the convenience of our many juvenile base ball enthusiasts we publish the above blank, which will aid them in making proper returns. The scorer will please be careful and write plainly, so that no errors will appear when published. We should be pleased to publish any and all games. Address all such communications to the City Editor of the DAILY LEDGER.

Waists,
LANNEL,
$1.25, $1.50.
UR —
WOOL,
RCOAT.
Underwear, &c.
100 Styles,
oo.
WEST PRICES!
CLOTHING CO.,
ck, Quincy.

D GET
R RATES
tisements
VERTISEMENTS.

EUR BALL GAMES.
of
5 6 7 8 9 R. B.H. E.
ball enthusiasts we publish the above
ns. The scorer will please be careful
en published. We should be pleased
communications to the City Editor of

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 31. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13. 1m

Plants, Flowers,

Trees, Shrubs, Vines.

Climbing, Moss, Tea and Hybrid Roses.

Moon Flowers, Spring Bulbs, Hardy Plants, both old varieties and new.

HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 10. 4w—po&6td

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 2mos.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received. We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

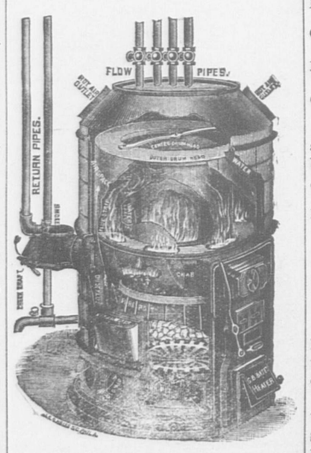
FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—2 t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

MORE FAVORABLE.

The Blacksmiths and Manufacturers Come to Terms.

QUARRYMEN EXPECT TO SETTLE.

The Blacksmiths Gain an Hour Without Loss of Pay—Conference Meetings Being Held Daily and Prolonged into the Night.

A meeting of the committees from the manufacturers and blacksmiths was held last evening and did not adjourn until one o'clock A. M. It was finally agreed to pay the old price $2.75 per day for a gang of men to consist of twelve. Blacksmiths to be paid 25 cents per man for every extra man over that number. No blacksmith to sharpen for over fourteen men. And nine hours to coustitute a day's work.

The old bill was $2.75 for a gang of twelve men, every man over that number, 25 cents extra and ten hours to constitute a day's work.

It was also agreed to have every apprentice serve an apprenticeship of two years before he could let himself as a journeyman.

By this agreement the men have gained an extra hour in the day without any reduction from the former price and have limited the number of men to fourteen.

A meeting of the blacksmiths will be held this afternoon at two o'clock in Cahill's hall and the result of the meeting last night will be announced to all.

They are now ready to go to work at any time.

Cutters and Quarrymen.

Anoiher meeting of the cutters' committee and manufacturers was held last night, and did not adjourn until after the blacksmiths. It is understood that everything has been settled and the final meeting will be held this afternoon. The price per hour to be twenty-seven cents as announced yesterday.

The manufacturers are expected to settle with the quarrymen today, and when that is done everything will move along smoothly.

Last night's meetings practically settled the strike which existed in this city for the past two weeks, and it is thought that all the men will resume work before the present week is out. Business of all kinds had become dull, and everybody expected a struggle which would last through the summer and which would not have been very pleasant after the past winter. Both sides were very determined on the start, and each were out to win, but as nearly everybody thought the committees kept cool and caused a settlement.

Young Folks Musical Society.

The annual meeting of the Wollaston Young Folks Musical Society was held last evening at Mr. George E. Farrington's. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President,—Mr. Frank H. Sprague.
Vice President,—Miss Florence Olney.
Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, — Miss R. Lillian Pinkham.
Board of Directors,—The officers, Mr. A. D. Albee, and Mr. W. M. Wight.

The Programme:

Duet:—
a. Wanderer's Night song, Rubinstein
b. The Laurel and the Rose, A. E. Grell
Wilbur E. Farrington, George E. Farrington.
Fantasie on Gounod's Faust, D. Alard
Miss May C. Barden.
My Sweet Repose, Schubert
Miss Lucy Jones.
Gavotte in G, Godard
Miss Helen Foster.
Honor and Arms (from Samson). Handel
Mr. Edward Preston.
Quartette,—Lady Rice, Smart
Miss N. L. Jones, Mr. W. M. Wight,
Miss Locia Haynes, Dr. A. J. Colgan.
a. O lay thy cheek on mine, dear love,
b. Marie. [Jensen
Miss Lucy Jones.
Tarantelle, Heller
Miss Carrie Lord.
Duet:—
a. Die Wilde Rose, Droark
b. Schneiden Pine Leiden,
Miss Lottie Pfaffman, Mrs. E. A. King.

Endowment Association.

No organizations in the United States have multiplied more rapidly in the past ten years than the sick-benefit, funeral-aid, death-benefit, and other kindred societies.

As they are generally confined to those who are in the humbler walks of life, the good they have done is incalculable, carrying substantial aid to thousands of stricken families and inspiring those who are fortunate enough in being members with a courage which might not exist in their hearts without them.

The members of these organizations will be glad to learn that Hon. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the eleventh Census, will endeavor to secure the statistics of the noble work these associations are doing, and it is safe to say that no other branch of the census will be more interesting.

The business of gathering the data has been placed in charge of Mr. Charles A. Jenney, special agent of the insurance division, 58 William street, New York City, and all associations throughout the United States, whether incorporated or private, should assist by sending to him the address of their principal officers.

TEN INNING GAME.

The Stars of Atlantic Play the Back Streets.

An interesting amateur game was played at Atlantic on Saturday. The Stars with Paul and Gardiner as a battery, defeated the Back Streets who had Clark and Conly. The features of the game were the playing of A. Nelson at third and W. Nelson at short. The winning run was made with no one out. The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Stars,	1	0	2	2	0	3	2	0	0	4	—14
Back Streets,	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	2	3	—13

Memorial Day Programme.

The programme for the observance of Memorial Day will be much the same as in recent years. The Post will assemble at 7 A. M. and details will decorate the grave of Col. Paul J. Revere at Mount Auburn, and of the fallen heroes at Sailors' Home, Mount Wollaston, Hancock and English cemeteries. Services will be held in the West Quincy cemeteries about 10 A. M. and at the Mount Wollaston Cemetery at 2 P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Senator Jones of Nevada has begun his speech on the silver bill.

Passenger rates between Chicago and Kansas City have been cut.

Five Oklahoma farmers were killed in a fight with Chickasaw cattlemen.

The report that Chancellor Caprivi contemplates resigning is contradicted.

It is rumored that another 1 cent paper is to be published in Boston this fall.

Minister Palmer has returned from Spain, and says he intends to resign.

Trapshooter Beck beat ex-Champion Erb in a match at live birds at Indianapolis.

Queen Victoria's indisposition is said to be much more serious than first reported.

The Duke of Orleans is making wicker chairs to while away the tedium of prison life.

The announcemet that Dion Boucicault was seriously sick is without any foundation.

The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association begins its annual convention at Boston to-day.

Gen. Von Capriva says that Germany cannot retreat from its position in colonial affairs.

Gen. A. S. Twitchell of Gorham, N. H., will be orator on Memorial day at Hinsdale, N. H.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, the American minister to Russia, has reached St. Petersburg.

J. C. A. Hill of Concord, N. H., has given $3000 to Proctor academy at Andover, N. H.

An Ontario lad lost his life trying to rescue his aged grandmother from their blazing dwelling.

An engineer, two fireman and two brakemen were killed in a railroad accident near Chattanooga, Tenn.

The bark Emilie was wrecked on the New Zealand coast, the captain and seven men being drowned.

Emin Pasha has written another letter which intimates that he could make it interesting for Stanley.

Richard Vaux was nominated on a tariff reform platform as the successor of the late Samuel J. Randall.

If the tariff bill is passed it will be enforced within thirty days after receiving the president's signature.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Republican national committee has been indefinitely postponed.

At Worcester, Michael Ryan, aged 11, ell into Salisbury's pond while fishing from a wall, and was drowned.

The recent rainfall has improved the crop outlook in Iowa. The season is about two weeks later than last year.

Fears are expressed for the safety of a party of revenue officers hunting for illicit stills in the Kentucky mountains.

It seems probable that the Cable Railway company will try to put a line through Fifth avenue in New York.

At the carpenters' monthly meeting in Boston aid was promised the strikers by representatives of other brotherhoods.

The women officials of Edgerton, Kan., disgusted at the row made by the men over their reform program, have resigned.

Fifty-one lives were lost by the wrecking of a schooner on an island in the New Hebrides. Natives attacked the castaways.

Hon. W. T. Parker, of Merrimack, an ex-president of the New Hampshire senate, is recovering from an illness of many months.

Dr. Reuben R. Thrael, said to be the oldest practicing attorney in the country, if not in the world, died at Rutland, Vt., on Sunday, in his 96th year.

Judge Edward F. Head, formerly of Massachusets, who died recently in California, although totally blind, had held the office of superior judge since 1879.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that the anthracite coal trade is unusually dull. Prices are low and unsteady. The weekly output is said to be cousiderably ahead of last year.

The works at the Standard and Venture powder and dynamite manufactories, situated north of Brockville, Ont., were blown into fragments. No one was hurt. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

The late Junius Spencer Morgan, the American banker, leaves $20,000 to the Hartford, Conn., hospital, in return for which the authorities of that institution are to keep his grave in order.

Austin R. Mendenhall of Duluth, Minn., a member of the Yale freshman class, has been missing from New Haven since Thursday. He was in his usual spirits and was well supplied with money, and no cause for his departure is known.

Lida E. Mason, arrested on the charge of shooting Percy Rich at Frankfort, Me., gave bail in $2000 for her appearance at an adjourned examination before the Belfast police court next Monday. Both parties to the shooting claim that the affair was accidental.

Ex-Governor Ames of Massachusetts is receiving marked attention in London. The Chatham and Dover line directors placed the royal saloon carriage at his disposal, and Alfred Thorne will accompany the governor to Paris as a special representative of the company.

There are 280 prisoners at the State farm in Bridgewater.

A MINISTER ON "BOILS."

Perhaps, However, It Would be More Proper today, Boil on a Minister.

The concert announced for last evening to be given by the granite cutters, was not so largely attended as the previous one, owing no doubt to the fact that another meeting was being held in reference to the settlement of the strike. The programme was short, and after two songs, the Rev. Mr. Muse, of South Quincy, was called upon to say a few words, he being the only one of the different clergymen who had been asked to speak to the men, who had his affairs so arranged as to be able to come.

Rev. Mr. Muse on coming upon the platform stated he was asked to say a few words, but as he was like Job who was covered with boils he would only speak a very few words. He said he had only one on the back of his neck but believed that Job never had as painful a one as his, nor had the patience that he had, and in referring to the saying about boils being worth $5 a piece, he would, as the hat was not going to be passed around, sell his for $2.50. After further considering the matter, and the dull times, he did not know but he would sell it for $2.25 cash.

Another song ended the programme, and the manager of the concert just before dismissing, announced that there would be a dance on Wednesday night and another concert on Friday evening.

CONSIDERED A BAD BARGAIN.

Beauties of a Monopoly of the Rum Traffic Exemplified.

LOWELL, Mass., May 13.—The little town of Dracut is appalled at the results of the $800 liquor license, the holder of which had his second day's business yesterday. The crowd was not so great yesterday as that attending the opening Saturday, but the scenes have developed into a carnival of debauchery beyond discription. The mayor and chief of police of Lowell have refused to send officers there for duty, but twice has the patrol wagon been called there and returned loaded.

There were numberless small fights. A man named Farrell was unmercifully pounded and kicked. Another man named Rourke fell off an electric car last night on his way into Lowell and had his ankle fractured. The Lowell officers were stationed at the line and arrested and handcuffed the intoxicated persons as fast as they came over. In the vicinity of the saloon, scores of hoodlums laid out in the fields, trampled over planted land, guzzled liquor and danced in high carnival.

The inhabitants are thunderstruck, and even citizens who favored the license say that this thing must stop. At 7 o'clock last night the holder of the license was forced to shut down business for his own peace, and it is believed that a general uprising of citizens will compel a change in affairs. One of the mill officials said his wife told him last night that if such scenes were to continue he must get another house, as she could not live in the place.

ALBANY CITY BANK SWINDLE.

New Developments Cropping Out—The Gould Brothers Implicated.

ALBANY, May 13.—The bank defalcation is developing most extraordinary facts. The denial of William Gould that he had anything to do with the matter, is disproved by the fact that last evening the firm to which he belongs confessed judgment in favor of the bank for almost $36,000. This is divided, it is said, about evenly among the firm's members. The bank holds the paper of Anthony Gould, formerly recorder of Albany, for $18,000. Gould has lived high. He is a brother-in-law of Whitney's. William Gould has paper to make good amounting to $10,000, and the other $8000 is divided between two other brothers.

Late yesterday afternoon Whitney was again arrested, it being found that two of his bondsmen had overdrawn their accounts, George L. Thomas in the sum of $2500, and Edward Taylor $2900. Whitney was put in charge of an officer and allowed to go in search of bail. United States District Attorney John E. Smith has arrived in the city, and will determine whether or not to prosecute. The sum stolen will reach over $100,000, but about $40,000 has already been made good. The district attorney states that the new bondsmen will have to prove property valued at twice the amount of the bond, which is now $20,000 on each of two counts. It is stated that ex-Recorder Gould has left the city.

A RULER'S TRAGIC FATE.

King Dinah of Senegal Murdered for Proposing to Introduce Reforms.

PARIS, May 13.—Dispatches from the west coast of Africa confirm the report of the murder of King Dinah Salifou of Senegal by his subjects. Poor King Dinah was the victim of European ideas. Having visited the exhibition here last summer, he imbibed notions that placed him perilously in advance of his people. On his announcing on his return home that he proposed to convert his African monarchy into a tropical France, insubordination among his subjects at once manifested itself. King Dinah was a splendid specimen of negro manhood, and a great favorite while residing here. He invariably appeared in public either in the ancient Greek toga or in the robes of a Spanish bishop, both of which he purchased at a costumer's. He was always received in semi-state by the French government, and made much of by President Carnot, the Prince of Wales and other royalties. The dispatches add that his consort, Queen Phillis, met the same tragic fate.

IN DISGRACE.

Sir Frederick Middleton Will Soon Find Himself Without a General's Title.

OTTAWA, May 13.—Gen. Sir Frederick Middleton, commanding the Canadian militia, has been convicted by a committee of members of parliament of looting furs valued at $5000 or $6000 during the late northwest rebellion. The report of the committee was presented to the house, and after a heated discussion, was adopted unanimously. This is virtually the general's death warrant, as far as his future service is concerned. It is expected that he will resign to-day.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

John Wesley the Founder of Methodism—His Home—His Life—His Work.

Sunday evening the anniversary of the organization of the Epworth League, was celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal church, East Weymouth. The spacious auditorium was filled with a most attentive audience or congregation, assembled together to hear an address by the Rev. W. S. Key, Unitarian minister of Wollaston, and East Weymouth, on "John Wesley, his life and work." Mr. Key's ancestral home for several centuries has been at Epworth, his forefathers being prominent citizens of the quaint old town.

For an hour Mr. Key interested and delighted the large audience by his graphic sketch of John Wesley's life and work. He began by describing Epworth itself, its quaint old church and parsonage, conservative inhabitants, their habits and customs. This was followed by a sketch of the religious movements which grew out of the proposition under Henry VIII the beginning of English dissent or nonconformity. Then taking up the story from the birth of Wesley, a graphic description of the condition of the toiling masses of England was given. This state of demoralization it was which appealed to the soul of Wesley, and inspired him with the true enthusiasm of humanity. During his collegiate days he began the movement for the uplifting of society and the eventful reciting reformatory undertaking was told in a picturesque manners. In describing the latter days of the great preacher and the consummation of his life long task, a most impressive picture was drawn, the address closing with an appeal for truer, nobler, better life among men of the nineteenth century, which touched every person present.

Mr. Key was cordially thanked for his inspirited address, which as was remarked, was the more interesting because given by one personally familiar with the scenes and circumstances he described, and the representative of a widely different phase of religious faith, from Methodism.

Five Years in the Balance.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 13.—The case of Theodore C. Henry, at Denver, Colo., against the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., which has been pending in the United States court for five years, was decided here by United States Circuit Judge Caldwell in favor of the company. The judgment is for nearly $90,000. The decree establishes the title of the company to a large amount of securities held by it as collateral, to Henry's debt. It also settles favorably to the Travelers' the title to several large irrigating canals in Colorado, and more than 70,000 acres of farming lands, which are supplied with water from the canals.

The Last Stop Over.

MANITOU SPRINGS, Col., May 13.—This is the last stop-over, north, of the California Pioneers of New England. The party left Salt Lake City on Friday at noon, and went through Marshall Pass, 10,853 feet above the sea, on Saturday afternoon, stopping over at Salida, and arriving at this place Sunday afternoon. They started for home this morning, taking a few hours' look at Denver, arriving in Boston about noon on Saturday next. All are in good health and have been delighted with the grand scenery in the mountain passes. The Garden of the Gods was the attraction yesterday.

Yale Records Lowered.

NEW HAVEN, May 13.—The feature at the Yale university track sports was the running of Sherrill in the 100 yards dash, lowering the record from 10 1-5 seconds to 10 seconds even. In this event, which was a special race, Jones, '93, was given four yards start. It made a pretty race, but Sherrill handily took the lead and finished in even time. Williams, '91, equalled the Yale 120-yard hurdle record, and lowered the Yale 220-yard hurdle record from 27 1-5 to 27 seconds.

He Had Many Enemies.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., May 13.—Leander Pasco, a prominent citizen of the town of Thurman, was waylaid and murdered. The dead man's back was riddled with buckshot. The murderer took up a position at one side of the road and as Pasco passed, shot him down. Pasco was a man about 60 years old and had many enemies. As the body was not touched after the murder, the motive for the crime is supposed to be revenge.

Threatened with Violence.

BOSTON, May 13.—A party of twenty or more Italians started to go out to J. P. Squire & Co.'s establishment, in East Cambridge, to go to work. They were met in Lechmore square, East Cambridge, by a large mob of strikers, who frightened them back by threats of violence. Five carloads of hogs were received at Squire's establishment yesterday and are being slaughtered.

One Man Will Lose a Leg.

PROVIDENCE, May 13.—By the bursting of an extractor at the Wauskuck mill three operatives were injured. James Marcullio will have to suffer amputation of a leg. The extractor was one of several in use to cleanse cloth of oil and grease by means of acid. No satisfactory explanation is given, and it is said the extractor was inspected Saturday.

New Jersey's Ballot Frauds.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 13.—Forty-four additional warrants were issued for the arrest of election officers in the Second and Seventh districts for alleged frauds at the ballot box last November. This makes seventy-six in all that have been issued. The accused officers will be arrested to-day.

Ives Sent to Prison.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 13.—George B. Ives, late assistant district attorney of Essex county, was sentenced to eight years and a half in the state prison for forgery and embezzlement.

There are said to be 1,500 Chinese laundries in New York City earning over $3,500 000 annually.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—To a small family, a tenement of four rooms. Inquire of E. J. BARLOW, Norfolk street, Wollaston. M13—6t

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—At Industrial Bureau, more girls, especially Protestant. One Swede desired at once, about 15 years of age. May 13. 2t

WANTED.—Meat Cutter to work in a meat and provision store. Apply to PRATT & CURTIS. May 10. 3t

WANTED.—5 operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machines. Apply to JOHN E. DRAKE & CO. M5 t

WANTED.—A boy. Apply at JOHN R. GRAHAM'S Shoe Factory. M1tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A derrick in good order. Has 6 new wire guys. Apply to GEORGE MAIN, South Quincy. M10-3t

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

40 LABORERS

at once to clean grout out of the Quarry. Apply Wednesday morning, May 14th, 1890, at 9 o'clock, at office of TOWNSEND & CLEMENTS, West Quincy, Mass. May 13—1t

DRESSMAKING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Corner of Hancock and Wayland streets, Wollaston. May 10—1t

MISS M. FARRAR,

HAS Opened Rooms in the Adams Building for

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

Jackets and Outside Garments a Specialty. Quincy, May 9—6t May 10—4w

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

SAFE AND PROFITABLE

INVESTMENT

PAR $10. Dividends 10 Per Cent. PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FOR SALE, a few hundred shares of Reliable Dividend Paying Manufacturing Stock, in amounts of $100 up. This stock will undoubtedly largely increase its dividends, and the business has proved sufficiently attractive to have induced more than 250 responsible, conservative New England people to buy it for an investment. Write or call.

Z. H. JONES, Jr., & CO.,

73 Equitable Building, Boston

April 26. 4wpostm

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS KINCAIDE, MISS FREEMAN.

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One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The disaster which threatened the city is probably averted, as the labor difficulty is nearly settled. The return of the workmen will be a day of rejoicing.

The school committee of Providence, R. I., have adopted a revision of its by-laws, which banishes the Bible and devotional exercises from the city schools, and restricts the application of corporal punishment to cases in which the parents' consent is obtained.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Public Statutes, chapter 380, is sufficient authority for the town of Beverly (or any other place) to employ and pay counsel for opposing division. The petition for an injunction was from residents of Beverly Farms, who sought to prevent the carrying out of the town meeting vote passed Dec. 17th of last year to employ counsel the past winter. A temporary injunction was granted, which has now been dissolved by the full court.

There will always be dissatisfaction, says the Brockton Enterprise, so long as the city government sets edge-stones on any street without procuring the signatures of all abuttors to pay one-half of the cost of the improvement. And it is not strange that people do complain. If all agree, the work should be done, but if not an injustice will be done those who do agree. In case an abuttor does not sign the agreement he can be assessed but one per cent. on the last assessed value of his property, so if that is not enough to cover one-half the cost of the work he gets the improvement for less than his neighbor who did sign, which is not right.

The Typical American.

Andrew Lang and Max O'Rell present in The North American Review respectively the English and French view of the typical American. Mr. Lang has the candor to confess at the outset that that monstrosity, the British stage Yankee, does not exist. He says of the American as he knows him:

He is not very like an Englishman; he is rather more like a Frenchman, but still more like an American. You cannot say where he differs in appearance from a Briton; it may be in his necktie, his boots, or the way in which he brushes his hair. He seldom looks as if he lived much in the open air or was fond of field sports. He is much more vivacious than an Englishman, more original in manner, more fertile in ideas, more modern in every way. He is almost too good company; too effervescent for some natives of a slow, foggy climate. He is enviably detached from our infernal politics and social confusions.

These are all pretty indifferent to the native of a country which has elbow room, a militia which shoots, and practically no neighbors. He is usually rather fond of the Irish and their cause, but he never goes to Ireland. He very seldom talks with an English accent, and even when he does his idioms betray him. He takes a Platonic interest in poker, but is no gambler. He is much too familiar with English life to be very keenly curious about it, and he never dreams of going to see the lions. He is kind, courteous, ingenious, obliging, a good fellow, and welcome because he is infinitely more alive than most of us. To bring him into a room full of dejected Britons is like pouring fresh water among the fish in a pail.

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) reminds us that all mankind are divided into two classes, those who are gentlemen and those who are not. Gentlemen are the same the world over, therefore Max attempts to describe the American who is not a gentleman:

I have said that inquisitiveness was the chief American trait, and that it arose from the childish character of a man who belongs to a great, successful, but young, nation. Are there not other traits, more or less typical of American manners, arising from the same cause? I believe there are. Generosity, impulsiveness, forgiveness and—excuse the word—cheek are among them. The American runs wildly after the dollar, but he is lavish of it; he does not love it; he likes it for what it procures; and avarice, which you so commonly find in England and in France, is a vice—an ugly vice—that you seldom find in an American.

He will resent an insult, but very quickly forgets it; and there is no man in the world that can stand good humored chaffing as well as he does. He is audacious, simply because he has done such marvelous things in such a short time that he simply believes nothing is impossible to him. His ideas are eccentric, but eccentricity is only an exaggerated form of the activity of mind. He lives on a continent so vast that he can hardly see a limit to it. He has the word "big" carved on the cranium, and is it a wonder that sometimes the word is so deeply carved that it makes a hole or a crack in it?

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

The free lawn tennis courts in South park, Chicago, are proving to be unusually popular. The Chicago innovation has caused numerous expressions of opinion from other large cities calling upon local park commissioners to do the same for their city.

Two lacrosse players, Clewes and Ellard, were recently arraigned before the Canadian Association of Amateur Athletes on a charge of professionalism. Separate committees were appointed to inquire into each case. Clewes was acquitted, but it was found that Ellard had coached the Druid Lacrosse club, of Baltimore, for several months at a salary, and he was disqualified.

George Slosson, the winner of the recent New York billiard tournament, is playing wonderful billiards in practice, for he says the hard and close work which he did in preparing himself for both the New York and Chicago tournaments has, after resting a little, given him a wonderful stroke. He also remarked, "If such results could be produced on a day of a tournament the other players would be out of sight."

Schwalbach, the proprietor of a Brooklyn bicycle school, says that the prejudice that ladies first showed at riding a bicycle has to a great extent passed away, and word has come to him that many of the fair patrons all over the country now ride both single and tandem. After they see that it is simply a matter of confidence to ride a two wheeled vehicle, they adapt themselves to it with surprising ease. The tandem style is growing to be unusually popular on account of the necessary companionship.

The winners of the recent amateur boxing championships of England, held at Harlborn, are as follows: Bantam weight, J. J. Rowe, Royal Victor Athletic club; feather weight, G. F. Belsey, Polytechnic Boat club; light weight, A. J. Newton, Iledon Boat club; middle weight, J. Hoare, Orion Gymnastic society; heavy weight, J. Steers, London.

Van Wagoner, the road riding bicyclist, says that the highways in New York state are in a very poor condition for cycling. The League of American Wheelmen has several times during the past two or three years made great efforts with the legislature at Albany for the improvement of the roads, and wheelmen in general say that considerable good has been done.

One of Brooklyn's Good Players.



GEORGE T. STALLINGS.

George T. Stallings is one of the members of the Brooklyn club of the National league and he bids fair to become a very valuable one. He is the big man of the team, standing 6 feet 1 inch in his stockings. This is his first year with the Brooklyns, but he is not a new man in the profession by any means. He has done good work for several clubs, such as the Philadelphia, Birmingham, Stockton, Cal., and Oakland. He is a fearless catcher, and fills his position very acceptably. He is a fair hitter, and possesses remarkably clever judgment in running bases.

Cleveland's Catcher.



L. C. STOCKWELL.

L. C. Stockwell, who occupies the position of catcher on the Cleveland Baseball team, has come to the front as an all-around player of considerable ability, and bids fair to become one of the most popular ball players who has ever played in the Forest City. This expectation is based as much upon his qualities as a gentleman as on his merits as a ball player. He fills his position very cleverly and displays much skill at the bat.

AQUATICS.

The great regatta which is being arranged for Duluth between July 21 and July 27 is creating quite a stir in aquatic circles. It is expected that all the leading American professional scullers will take part and that there will be an equal showing in amateurs. Several days will be given up to races for the latter, and unusually handsome prizes will be offered. Money purses will go to the professionals, and the fact that $15,000 has already been raised shows on what a scale preparations are being made. It is not improbable that William O'Connor, now in Australia, will take part in this great American aquatic event.

The date of the annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which was fixed recently for July 26, has been changed to Aug. 9, in order that the northwestern states' crews, comprising those from Chicago, Lake Minnetonka, Detroit, Lake Geneva and others, may take part while on their way to the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America, which takes place on Aug. 12 and 13 at Worcester, Mass.

The annual People's Invitation regatta, held under the auspices of the Schuylkill navy on the Schuylkill river, July 4, gives indications of receiving more entries this year than ever before. The Sharpless cup for eigths and the Downing cup for fours promise to be especially interesting. The other events are senior singles, junior singles, double sculls, pair oared shells, four oared gigs, four oared shells, junior and senior eight oared shells.

A LIVELY SCRAMBLE

Likely to Follow Paymaster Looker's Resignation.

ARKANSAS ELECTION STYLE.

What Was Revealed to the Investigating Committee—Congress and the "Original Package" Question.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — Paymaster H. Looker of the navy is said to be incapacitated for actual service, and has placed his resignation in the hands of Secretary Tracy. His sudden retirement occasioned considerable surprise in navy department circles among the few who heard of it, in view of the fact that he has only been at the head of the navy pay corps a few weeks. It will be remembered that there was a vigorous fight for the place, and after many months of waiting, Gen. Looker was selected because he is the senior officer of the corps. It is said that his retirement from the position of chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing is due to a severe attack of nervous prostration, and he is now confined to his home in Georgetown.

His friends say that he realizes that he will hardly be able again to resume the active management of the pay department, and he proposes to step aside in favor of some other member of the corps. His resignation has not yet been officially announced, but there are already several aspirants in the field. Conspicuous among them is Pay Director Gilbert E. Thornton, now in charge of the navy pay office in this city. There will be a lively scramble for the place, as it is the most tempting assignment in the pay corps, because it carries with it the relative rank of commander.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

Efforts to Have Congress Pass a Law to Meet the Liquor Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A strong effort is being made here to have congress pass as early as possible a bill to prevent the introduction of alcoholic liquors into any state or territory in violation of local laws. The recent decision of the supreme court in the Iowa and Michigan cases has awakened great interest in the matter. Several bills have been introducod, and are now pending, intended to cover this subject. An amendment is also pending in the senate to the interstate commerce law, prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors into any state contrary to local law. There are several prominent senators, among them Senator Edmunds, who hold that congress cannot constitutionally enact a law interfering with imported liquors. There are many others, however, who are good lawyers, who differ with Senator Edmunds on this question. The supreme court, in its recent decision, intimated that congress could pass such a law.

IN A BAD CONDITION.

A Report Which Throws Discredit on Arkansas Election Methods.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The special committee sent to Arkansas three weeks ago to investigate the election case of Clifton R. Breckinridge, whose opponent, Clayton, was assassinated, returned last night. Both Democrats and Republicans on the committee represent the condition of political affairs as frightful. They went no farther than Little Rock, where they examined 1200 witnesses and accomplished all they could at that point. They had to protect their witnesses with guards and are satisfied that many of them, including Allnut, who was with Clayton when he was murdered, were afraid to tell all they knew. The committee satisfied themselves that Hooper was not the murderer of Clayton, but were unable to get any reliable information as to the identity of the assassins. The committee admit that they were afraid to go to Plummerville, as a visit to that point would have put their lives in jeopardy.

A Treat for Portland.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The people of Portland, Me., will be glad to know that the navy department will contribute much to the naval review at that city from June 3 to 5. Congressman Boutelle called upon the secretary of the navy and proffered the request that the north Atlantic squadron on their summer cruise shall be ordered to Portland at that time. The secretary of the navy cordially consented. Among the vessels that will be in the celebration are the Baltimore, the Dolphin, the Petrel, the historical Kearsarge, and the Essex.

Tariff Talk.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The house resumed debate on the tariff, in the course of which an amendment was adopted, authorizing the president to suspend the rate of duty on any imported article when in his judgment the production, manufacture or sale of such article is monopolized or controlled by any trust or combination. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio stirred up a lively debate by alluding to rumors concerning the star chamber tactics of the ways and means committee two years ago.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 13.—In both branches resolutions were offered demanding the strict enforcement of the public bar law, and were placed in the orders for to-day. The senate restored the school attendance bill to its original shape. A bill was reported to require fenders on all street cars propelled by other than horse power.

In the house a report was submitted from the state board of health on the polution of ice.

Five Thousand Out.

PITTSBURG, May 13.—Five thousand employes of the National Tube Works company's mills at McKeesport are on strike. All the finishing departments of the mill are closed down, and only the puddlers and rollers are at work. When the whistle sounded the signal for the men to go into the big workshops the industrial army ignored the summons.

Brazil's Coming Election.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 13.—The first Republican congress will elect a president of the republic, and the Brazilian constitution will be promulgated before August. It has been resolved that foreigners of more than six months' residence in the country shall declare their nationality before their consul or a notary public.

Satinet Mills Will Close.

WORCESTER, May 13.—At a meeting of the Satinet Manufacturers' Association of New England held here, it was voted to shut down the mills from thirty to sixty days, the time to be decided at a future meeting.

FREE TRADE.

Mr. Gladstone Presents His Views to the Cobden Club.

LONDON, May 13.—Mr. Gladstone spoke at the Cobden club. He said that free traders must recognize, with great disappointment, how much ground had been lost by their doctrine within the last twenty-five years. Militarism, which lay like a vampire over Europe, was responsible for much of the mischief, but not for all, because free trade had receded in countries where militarism did not prevail—in the United States and in the British colonies. Protection was applied now in America, not only to goods, but to persons, as was instanced by the treatment of the Chinese.

The great republic had never accepted the doctrines of free trade. At one time there had been a kind of qualified progress toward them; but this being checked, opinion became actually retrogressive. Still, the growing strength, activity and clearness of conviction of the free trade American party, gave a favorable promise of ultimate triumph at the polls. On looking over the world the prospects of free trade were certainly not encouraging. This state of opinion had emboldened the champions of protection, long lurking in their holes, to venture out and renew the struggle under the name of fair trade.

Regarding bi-metallism, Mr. Gladstone said he believed its advocates smelt therein a speedy rise of prices. [Hear, hear!] It was a movement in the direction of protection. Since the adoption of free trade the wages of laboring men had improved 50 per cent. England was working out a great social and economic problem for the benefit of the world. He was confident that free trade, though temporarily discredited, was destined to become the universal charter of trade and to obtain the general acceptance of civilized nations.

AN INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL,

Representing All the World, Recommended by Congregationalists.

LONDON, May 13.—At the Congregationalists' annual union the committee recommended that an international council be held in London in July, 1891. The committee proposes that the council shall consist of 100 delegates from England, 100 from America and 100 from the rest of the world. Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn is to be asked to preach the inaugural sermon. At the meeting a letter from Rev. Henry Hazen, secretary of the American council, expressing approval of the project, was read. Dr. Mackerral, who has just returned from a mission to the United States, commented on the heartiness with which the proposal was received by the council held at Worcerter, Mass. The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted. Dr. John Brown was elected chairman of the union for the ensuing year.

Reputation Damaged $100,000.

BOSTON, May 13.—In the superior court the case of Arthur H. Howland et al. against the George F. Blake Manufacturing company, to recover $100,000 damages for an alleged libel, is on trial. It is alleged that plaintiff has a contract to build the water works at Maynard, Mass., and that a report of an investigating committee appointed by the town charged them with dishonest conduct in regard to the contract, and that said report being published in The Maynard Enterprise, the defendant caused the same to be generally circulated, which plaintiffs say resulted in great damage to their business.

Million and a Quarter in Debt.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Creditors of the Iron Car company met and took steps towards its reorganization. It is thought that the liabilities will amount to $1,250,000, including Alfred Sully's claim of $300,000. President George W. Dethridge said that the Iron Car company was perfectly solvent if it was not pulled to pieces, and if it had not been attached there would have been a surplus of assets of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. There were $6,000,000 assets, including the cars, against which $3,500,000 car trust bonds had been disposed of.

Not Welcome to Trainmen.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Trainmen, from engineers to brakemen, on the New York Central railroad, are disturbed over the introduction of the two mammoth engines, Nos. 563 and 585, which can haul fifteen sleepers each, or twice the regular number, and which are designed to run fifty miles an hour. If they are successful, the road will be equipped with such engines. The trainmen say this will throw half the present force out of work.

Kilrain and McAuliffe will Fight.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Puritan Athletic club's offer of a $3000 trophy for a glove contest between Joe McAuliffe and Jake Kilrain has been accepted by both men.

Swiss Village Destroyed.

BERNE, May 13.—The village of Tiefenkasten, in the canton of Graubunden, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Only a hotel and a few houses are left.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 12.

The failure of the western passenger rates caused a rather weak feeling in the Wall street stock market, and the course of prices was rather hesitating all day. Copper stocks was the feature of the Boston market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	45⅝	Nor. Pac. pref	82⅛
Central Pacific	34½	Oregon Navi	106
Chi & Northwest	114½	Oregon Trans	42⅝
Del Lack & West	147	Pacific Mail	43¾
Del & Hudson	166¾	Reading	43¼
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	22⅝
Lake Shore	111	Union Pacific	65⅝
Missouri Pacific	76½	Wabash St. L. & P.	14⅝
New Jersey Central	123½	do pref	30⅞
New York Central	108¼	Wheel & Lake Erie	30⅝
Northern Pacific	35¼	Western Union	86

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	8	Fitchburg pref	90
Fremn's Bay Land	5⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	28	Maine Central	....
West End Land	87¼	Mexican Central	25⅝
Atchison	45⅞	N Y & N England	49½
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	117
Boston & Lowell	173½	Old Colony	178½
Boston & Maine	223	Union Pacific	65¼
Boston & Prov	290	Wiscousin Central	23¼
Chicago, B & Q	108¼	American Bell Tel	224
Central Mass	17¼	New England Tel	....
do pref	36½	Erie Tel	40
Eastern	160	Mexican Tel	97½

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 13. — FLOUR—Steadier; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to 4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 99½ to 99¾ elevator; No 3 red 94 to 94½c.

CORN — Firm; No 2, 41⅛ to 42 afloat; steamer mixed 41½ to 41⅞c.

OATS—Dull, No 3, 34c. mixed western 32 to 35½c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined active, granulated 6 1-16, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Firm; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do, new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats weak; pickled bellies 5¼ to 5⅝c.

LARD—Quiet; western steam $5 52½

ANOTHER LOT

— AT —

18x28 FRINGED DAMASK

TRAY CLOTHS

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Farmer Hale of Hinsdale Takes His Own Life.

SEQUEL TO HIS SON'S MURDER.

The Old Man Prefers Death to Facing a Trial—Wife and Daughter Prostrated by the Double Tragedy.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 13.—The murder of Henry Hale by his brother Frederick, followed a week later by the suicide of his father, William D, Hale, in the little town of Hinsdale, is as a whole the greatest tragedy that ever occurred in Berkshire county.

It was only nine days ago that Frederick Hale was arrested for killing his brother Henry, by pounding him over the head with a whiffletree. Frederick was arrested and taken to the Pittsfield jail. He was to have had his trial yesterday. The father, an old man of 70 years, was to have been the principal witness, and was expected to be in the district court. Rather than face the ordeal, he killed himself.

He feared arrest as an accessory to the killing of his son. He was in Pittsfield Saturday, accompanied by his daughter, Alice, and both of them testified at the inquest. It was observed that he was nervous and greatly depressed, and he drove rapidly home, a distance of ten miles. In the evening he found that the horse he had driven to Pittsfield was sick, and he sent his daughter, Alice, two miles to Hinsdale village for medicine for it. She returned within an hour with a mixture of chloroform and laudanum.

Mr. Hale had a quantity of aconite in the house, which he kept to give his horses when they were sick. The horse grew worse, and a veterinary surgeon from Pittsfield was called, who prescribed for it, but it died before morning. There was considerable chloroform and laudanum left in the bottle, and Mr. Hale had a good deal of aconite left. It appears from the autopsy, which was made by Medical Examiner Paddock of Pittsfield, that Mr. Hale had taken a tremendous dose of the chloroform and laudanum, also a quantity of the aconite, probably enough to kill three men.

His daughter heard him say: "I had rather kill myself than to be shut up in prison and have a rope put round my neck and be strung up for killing my son." His daughter Alice, who is the only other witness to the killing of Henry, knows that, while Frederick struck his brother the fatal blow with the whiffletree, the father stood on the other side and struck him such a severe blow with a hoe handle that it broke into three or four pieces.

The father has hardly seemed in his right mind since, and when he was told Saturday that he might be arrested as an accomplice, he was entirely broken down by it, and it has so weighed upon his mind that it is evident that he preferred the death of a suicide to enduring the disgrace of a trial as an accomplice to the death of his son.

The mother and daughter are so prostrated by the double tragedy that they can hardly be considered in their right minds. Mrs. Hale, the mother, has been cruelly treated by her husband for the last thirty years. The result is that she has for the past ten years been almost in a state of insanity, and now she is completely demented and has to be cared for by kind neighbors.

The daughter Alice is suffering from nervous prostration, from which it is not expected she will ever fully recover. Frederick, who is in jail awaiting his trial, is the most wretched member of the family. When it was announced to him that his father had committed suicide, he said: "This is tough. I am ready to die. My father and brother are dead through my own crime. I have nothing further to live for."

The county is at fever heat over this double tragedy, and the result of the trial of Frederick is awaited with intense interest.

Charge and Counter Charge.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Murah Masterson, said to be a millionaire mine owner and ex-judge of Prescott, Ari., and Alice M. Hopkinson, with whom he had been living in a fashionable apartment house, were locked up last night, each having charged the other of assault with intent to kill. The arrests grew out of the firing of a pistol shot in the apartments occupied by the couple, and the cause of the trouble is said to have been jealousy. The police are uncertain as to which fired the shot. Jennie Bradley and her husband, servants in the house, are also under arrest as witnesses.

Knights of the Quill Visiting.

NORFOLK, Va., May 13.—The members of the Massachusetts Press association arrived here on the Boston steamer. They were received by members of the local press and committees from the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange. After seeing the places of interest in the city, they were taken around the harbor in a steamer and made a visit to the navy yard. They were given a banquet last evening, and then left here for Roanoke.

Cigarmakers Confident of Success.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Twelve hundred cigarmakers are on a strike for increase in pay ranging from 50 cents to $1 a thousand. No non-union men have been found to take their places, and they expect to speedily win.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and rains; warmer; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, followed by cloudiness and rain; warmer; southerly winds.

Crop Bulletin.

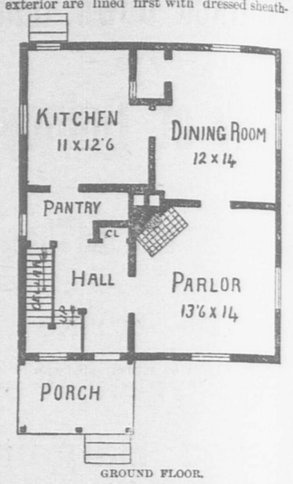
The nights of the week ending May 10 were cool, with frost in northern New England and northern Connecticut on the 9th, though it did but little damage in the latter section. The rainfall was excessive, and the ground is thoroughly soaked. There was very little sunshine, and vegetation is affected accordingly.

The weather generally has been cold and wet and very unfavorable for farm work or the growth of crops. The excessive rains have rendered the grounds almost impossible to work on low lands everywhere. Seed put into the ground in such condition comes slowly or not at all. Grass and grain that were started are looking finely, and a good crop is promised. The pastures in the north are starting slowly, but in the south the feed is very abundant. Fruit and cherry trees promise to blossom full.

A $1,600 HOUSE.

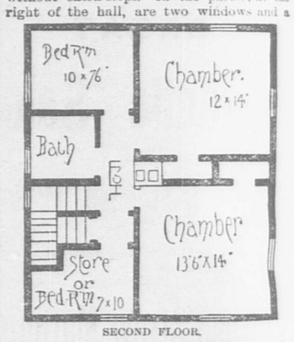
Nine Rooms, Well Constructed, and a Convenient Residence.

This house (designs of which are printed in Louis H. Gibson's "Convenient Houses," Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., N. Y.) was finished at a cost of less than $1,600. This included, besides the house itself, a woodshed, well and cistern. There is a cellar under the hall and parlor. The building has a brick foundation and the wood work begins two feet above the grade. The stud walls of the exterior are lined first with dressed sheathing, then with heavy building paper, and finally covered with weather boarding. The first and second tiers of joists are 2 by 10 inches; the ceiling joists of the second story are 2 by 8 inches. All of the studding is 2 by 4 inches. The windows have box frames, with iron weights and cotton cords. The first story is 10 feet high, the second 8½ feet. The interior finish is of pine, part of which is varnished and the remainder stained and varnished. The front door and stairway are of quartered oak.



GROUND FLOOR.

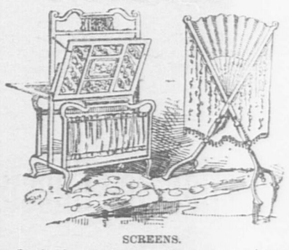
The front porch is 10½ feet wide and 7½ feet deep, the hall 10 by 10½. It is an easy house to care for, because there is no waste space, and the rooms are readily accessible without extra steps. In the parlor, at the right of the hall, are two windows and a grate; one window is in the front and the other at the side. The dining room is similarly equipped. It has a large china closet which connects with the table in the kitchen by means of a slide. The kitchen is 11½ by 12 feet. It will be seen that there is a space for the kitchen range or stove near the flue, which does not conflict with the use of any other part of the kitchen. The pantry is quite convenient to the kitchen.



SECOND FLOOR.

As to the bedrooms, there is a convenient place for bedroom furniture in all of them. There is at least a choice of two places for each bed, a space for a dressing case where it will get the best light, and room for a washstand. There is a closet in each bedroom of ample capacity.

Two Novel Screens.



SCREENS.

In the design given on the left of the picture is a new combination of newspaper rack and screen. That which in ordinary circumstances would be the central division of the rack is heightened and made to assume the character of a screen frame. The uprights should be about an inch or an inch and a quarter in thickness, in order to allow for the half inch movable frames, which would back up to one another, the faces being flush with the surrounding wood work. Closed, the article would become an ordinary screen. It could be instantly converted into a portfolio stand by opening the screen panels upon the angle and securing them by brass chains and hooks. A convenient table is next obtained by further lowering the frames, which would then be supported upon the dwarf partitions in the front and rear of the central screen frame. Thus, without being at all complicated in construction or expensive in line, the combination would fulfill a threefold purpose.

The other screen is designed upon less pretentious and costly lines. It represents an extremely simple application of the fan principle, and answers the requirements of a folding screen. Upon the face of it, the action is so simple that it is not necessary to indulge in a lengthy description. It is pretty and effective in appearance.

A Fine Fauteuil.

There is at present a great demand for draped articles of furniture and knickknacks in parlors and drawing rooms. It is said that this "fad" was originated at the late Paris exposition by the fine upholstering exhibit there. As everybody knows, we get most of our styles in furniture from Paris, and the design accompanying for a draped fauteuil comes direct from the showroom of a leading Paris upholsterer. The side under draperies are in dark goods, while the hangings are light enough to avoid somber effect. The square top piece can be in light plush, plain or prettily embroidered.



FAUTEUIL.

A singular case of insanity is reported from Nebraska. A young man named Post was sunstruck about four years ago, and each winter since then he has become insane, his mind nearly righting with the return of spring.

$1,600 HOUSE.

Well Constructed, and a Convenient Residence.

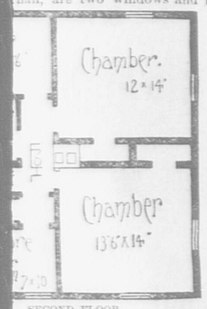
...designs of which are printed in ...bson's "Convenient Houses," ...owell & Co., N. Y.) was fin... of less than $1,000. This in...the house itself, a woodshed, ...n. There is a cellar under the ...or. The building has a brick ...d the wood work begins two ...e grade. The stud walls of the ...ined first with dressed sheath...



...GROUND FLOOR.

...th heavy building paper, and ...with weather boarding. The ...wo tiers of joists are 2 by 10 ...ning joists of the second story are ... All of the studding is 2 by 4 ...windows have box frames, with ... and cotton cords. The first ...t high, the second 8½ feet. The ...n is of pine, part of which is ...the remainder stained and var...front door and stairway are of ...

...porch is 10½ feet wide and 7½ ... hall 10 by 10½. It is an easy ...for, because there is no waste ...e rooms are readily accessible ...a steps. In the parlor, at the ...hall, are two windows and a



SECOND FLOOR.

...window is in the front and the ...side. The dining room is simi... It has a large china closet ...ets with the table in the kitchen ...a slide. The kitchen is 11½ by ...will be seen that there is a space ...en range or stove near the flue, ...not conflict with the use of any ...the kitchen. The pantry is quite ...the kitchen.

...bedrooms, there is a convenient ...droom furniture in all of them. ...ast a choice of two places for ...place for a dressing case where it ...best light, and room for a wash... is a closet in each bedroom of ...dry.

Two Novel Screens.



SCREENS.

...ig given on the left of the picture ...bination of newspaper rack and ... which in ordinary circum... be the central division of the ...tened and made to assume the ...a screen frame. The uprights ...out an inch or an inch and a ...ckness, in order to allow for the ...vable frames, which would back ...ther, the faces being flush with ...ing wood work. Closed, the ar... become an ordinary screen. It ...antily converted into a portfolio ...ning the screen panels upon the ...uring them by brass chains and ...venient table is next obtained by ...ring the frames, which would ...orted upon the dwarf partitions ...and rear of the central screen ..., without being at all compli... instruction or expensive in line, ...ion would fulfill a threefold pur...

...screen is designed upon less pre... costly lines. It represents an ...ple application of the fan prin... wers the requirements of a fold... Upon the face of it, the action ...at it is not necessary to indulge ...description. It is pretty and ...pearance.

A Fine Fauteuil.

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...case of insanity is reported from ...A young man named Post was ...bout four years ago, and each ...then he has become insane, his ...righting with the return of

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 13.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1640—Town of Braintree incorporated; formerly called Mount Wollaston.

1706—First report made by Quincy School Committee.

1808—First Baptist church of Quincy, at Quincy Point, recognized.

World Wide.

1707—Carl Linnæus, born Sweden, died 1778; professor of botany and medicine; author of many works.

1780—Charleston, S. C., surrenders to the British under Sir Henry Clinton.

1809—Napoleon defeats Austrians and captures Vienna.

1832—Death of George, Baron Cuvier; remarkable naturalist, born 1769. His chief works are "Fossil Bones" and "Animal Kingdom."

1862—Queen Victoria commands her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing American war.

1864—Battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., eight miles from Richmond, on the James. Federals repulsed. Union loss, 3,012; Confederate loss, 2,500.

1867—Jefferson Davis released on bail.

1871—Death of Auber, musical composer; born 1784.

1874—Terrible famine in India; nearly 40,000,000 people distressed; $37,500,000 expended in relief measures.

The Intercepted Superlative.

He—Do you like ice cream, Miss Sweetlips?

She—No, I—

He—Thank heavens! I wish I had known you—

She—Beg pardon, Mr. Poseyboy. You interrupted me. I was about to add that I love it.—Burlington Free Press.

A Wonderful Similarity.

"Darling," he said, as he kissed the tips of her pretty little pink fingers, "why are you like the art practiced by all the prestidigitators?"

"I don't know," she replied, shuddering slightly; "why am I?"

"Because, precious, you are slight of hand."—Chatter.

A Deaf and Dumb Instrument.

"I want to have a private talk with Smith which I don't want any one to hear, but I don't know how to manage it. His office is always crowded."

"If you don't want any one to hear you, talk to him over the telephone."

"Well—er—I want Smith to hear me."—Chatter.

An Ominous Tip.

Consumptive Looking Tramp—See here, my friend, I'm soliciting subscriptions for a tombstone. Won't you contribute something?

Duhne U P. Brown—With pleasure. I'll furnish the corpse!—American Grocer.

What Did She Mean?

Mr. Stayer—I remember when I was a little chap I used to go out nights and ring door bells, and then run away.

Miss Freshie (with sudden animation)—Oh, what fun! Why don't you do that now, Mr. Stayer?—Racket.

And of Yard Width.

Salesman—This is a very fine grade of cotton and very cheap.

Old Mrs. Fussabout—H'm. Are you quite sure it's all wool?—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Its Scientific Name.

Inquisitive Patient—What is the scientific name for spring fever?

Blunt Doctor—Laziness. — Philadelphia Times

"So your daughter Jennie is married?"

"Yes."

"Married well?"

"She married a man of power and influence."

"Indeed! Statesman, banker, politician, general or government official?"

"Neither; she married the janitor of a flat."—Boston Courier.

Meat for Strong Men.

Dartmouth Street—Where are you going this summer?

Franklin Parke—I don't know yet. I want to find a place where I can put in some vigorous exercise and reduce my weight.

"Come and take your dinners at my boarding house."—Boston Times.

Lost the Joke.

Managing Editor—What's the matter, Funnyman?

Funnyman—I was reading over this article for errors.

Managing Editor—Well?

Funnyman (gloomily)—Well, I found the errors, but I can't find the joke now.—Texas Siftings.

A Safe Trip Assured.

Passenger—I feel kind of shaky riding along on the cars at this rattling rate.

Old Patron—No fear; we're perfectly safe. "What makes you feel so certain of it?" "The engineer's sweetheart is aboard." Chicago Times.

Never Saw Anything Like It.

"What does your little brother look like, Willie?"

"Nothin' I ever saw before."—Harper's Young People.

Too Much for Him.



Tourist—What station is this?

Resident—Canajoharie.

Tourist—How do you spell it?

Resident—Now you've got me—an' I've lived here going on forty year, too.—Frank Leslie's.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
	Term exp.	
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL, WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1.	Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2.	John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3.	William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4.	Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5.	Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6.	Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. James White,
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH,	Term expires	May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN,	" "	1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS,	" "	1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*		

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover, James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out."
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools.
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by box number, denotes a second alarm.
12 blows, followed by box number, denotes a general alarm.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A Western Judge's Difficulty in Saving a Prisoner from Himself.

The stories of early western judges are almost as numerous and incredible as the gear stories of that part of our country. The following incident, which is vouched for as fact, is of a judge who had a very lofty idea of his own legal capacity and was at the same time anxious to sustain the dignity of his court.

A "shooting case" came before him. There was no direct evidence as to the perpetrator of the murder, but the individual arrested was well known, and, indeed, confessed the deed.

When brought into court the judge cautioned the prisoner not to commit himself; that he must remember his rights as a free citizen, and that, above all things, he must not interrupt the proceedings of the court. After the friendly warning the judge proceeded to state that he, the prisoner, was accused of having, on such a date, shot the deceased.

Upon this the prisoner broke in, "Wal, an' so I did."

The judge was annoyed at the interruption.

"Hold your tongue, sir!" he exclaimed. "Haven't I told you not to commit yourself nor to interrupt me? I shall commit you for contempt of court if you do so again!" he added, sternly.

He then repeated the accusation, upon which the prisoner again broke in:

"I have told ye afore that I killed"——

The judge's indignation was intense at this second interruption, and he demanded: "Mr. Sheriff, what is your evidence?"

"I have nothing but circumstantial evidence, your honor, and the prisoner's own confession."

"Then," said the judge, "I discharge the prisoner on this accusation, but commit him for contempt of court."—Youth's Companion.

Death in a Bath Tank.

A friend of mine, who occupied an important consular post at Singapore, had a very narrow escape from death like this: He had a Malay house steward who alone had access to his bedroom. This man was apparently most devoted to him, but the wife of one of the underservants having complained that the steward had offered her an affront, the consul had severely reprimanded him and forbidden him to speak to the woman again on pain of dismissal. The next morning my friend, who was an exceedingly early riser, left his couch at the first rays of dawn, and went as usual to the marble tank in the recess from his bedroom, where he always began his toilet with a shower bath. He was on the point of stepping into the tank, when his attention was attracted by something glittering in the half darkness.

He stepped back and drew aside the lattice, admitting the full light of morning. There in the marble basin, where in another moment he would have placed his bare foot, lay coiled up an echys, with head erect, preparing to spring. He summoned the steward, but he was nowhere to be found, and he was never heard of again. The other servants killed the snake, which had undoubtedly been placed there by the steward from a motive of revenge.—E. L. Wakeman in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Saved by His Beauty.

It is rarely, indeed, that a man's life is preserved by his beauty, for it is a quality more likely to lose than to save, but it was the case with Lord Ponsonby. He told me the anecdote himself as far as the risk of life which he ran, but he left others to inform me of the cause of his rescue. He was not 20 when he passed through Paris in 1791. War had not been declared, but there was a strong feeling against England. At that time the lamps were hung across the streets—hence the cry, "A la lanterne!" When any unhappy victim was taken the process of hanging him was a very simple one. Lord Ponsonby, walking in the Rue St. Honore, was so unfortunate as to fall in with the mob, who seized him with the cry: "Voila un agent de Pitt! un sacre Anglais! a la lanterne!" (He is too fine a boy to be hanged.) The lamp was taken down, the cords placed round his neck, and he was actually hanging in the air when the women, who played such a prominent part throughout the revolution, rushed forward and cut the cords. "C'est un trop joli garcon pour etre pendu!" was the cry. He fell on the pavement and was immediately carried off by his protectors and carefully tended. —Blackwood's.

American Flour in England.

The millers of London have for their grists the wheats of the whole world, and they necessarily possess machinery which is capable of taking out all the flour there may be present in wheats of all sizes, colors and natures, and yet they are not happy, because up to a certain point (that of the London "households" flour) Uncle Sam can beat them at value for money. Not only so, but the American millers can beat us both above and below that point; in fact, can beat the whole world at selling flour, as they are doing, only that the American people eat the best and sell the rest, whereas some other exporting countries, Austria-Hungary, for example, do just the other thing.—London Agricultural Gazette.

We Are All Millionaires.

Teresa H. Dean has written a treatise on "How to Be Beautiful," from which one is surprised, pleasantly, to find that we are all millionaires—in pores. Miss Teresa says that 2,800 pores go to each square inch of skin, and reckoning the number of square inches on a person of ordinary size to be 2,500, the multiplication table tells one that one possesses about 7,000,000 pores. This is an extensive responsibility.—Pall Mall Budget.

Counting a Quorum.

A young man was calling on a congressman's daughter the other evening, when the father appeared at the parlor door. "May I come in?" he asked hesitatingly. "Oh, yes," she answered, "you may, but we have a quorum without you." Then he didn't. — Washington Star.

A LOVE BRIEF.

Give me short words and sweet—yet strong as sweet—
In which to speak the love I bear to thee,
Who art not slow of wit's keen sense to see
How in small coals of fire glows the white heat;
While, as in straw's tall blaze that lights the street,
But sinks at once to naught, small warmth may be—
So, what makes love of worth full oft shall flee
From large, long words where sense, like sound, is fleet.
Wide as the sea, and deep, my love I boast,
Nor gauge it by wild streams, that brawl and rush—
To flaunt and fling their pride forth in a fall.
And by my words, as types, I think that most
Its length and breadth and depth thy cheeks shall flush
With rose tints pure as thy sweet name I call.
—William C. Richards in America.

A New Sheathing for Ships.

A few years ago the Japanese government decided on lacquering the bottoms of all their iron ships, and the results proved that corrosion was most effectively prevented. The process does not seem to have been applied to foreign ships until about two years ago, when the attention of the captain of a Russian frigate was directed to it, and lacquer was applied both to the iron and zinc parts of the bottom. To the latter it was found that the adhesion of the lacquer was very light, but on the iron, or rather steel, it was found that it was in an extraordinary good state of preservation, so much so that it could not be stripped off except by being scraped with a sharp instrument, and from the experience thus gained it has been decided to substitute iron on the part where zinc had been used.—Manufacturer.

Inventing the Spectroscope.

When one strikes a common sulphur match the phosphorus burns with a purplish flame, then the sulphur with a yellow hue, and last of all the wood glows with reddish rays. From noticing that every substance yields its own peculiar color in burning, Sir John Herschel long ago suggested that these colors might serve to identify the substances showing them. Some time after he threw out the suggestion the spectroscope was devised, and now by its aid we are able to tell what elements are aglow, not only in the sun, but in the stars as well.—George Iles in New York Sun.

Four Million Miles of Blood.

The mathematical fiend has recently been at work upon a calculation of the work performed by the human heart. His calculations are curious and give the work of the heart in miles and beats. It is based upon the presumption that the heart beats sixty-nine times each minute and throws blood nine feet. Computed thus the mileage of the blood through the body might be taken as 207 yards per minute, 7 miles per hour, 168 miles per day, 61,320 miles per year, or 4,292,400 miles a lifetime of 70 years!—St. Louis Republic.

Weak Hearts Not Common.

Weak hearts are by no means so common as is often supposed. Many a man who thinks he has got one is merely dyspeptic; many a woman owes her symptoms to tight lacing or insufficient feeding. If the dyspepsia be cured and the tight lacing dispensed with the symptoms of heart weakness will disappear. Even when the heart is genuinely "weak," the weakness is not always due to special disease of that organ. It may be only part of a general weakness of the whole system, which is easily curable.—American Analyst.

Nothing Like Politeness.

It was on the rear platform of a street car, as a crowd was going home from the theatre.

"Let's see," mused a man who was jammed on the railing to the one on his left, "have we been introduced?"

"I think not. My name is Taylor."

"Ah! And mine is Porter. Mr. Taylor, you are throwing time away trying to get my watch. It is an old one and out of repair, and won't bring you $2."—Detroit Free Press.

Points a Moral.

An English medical commission has made some experiments on female monkeys to discover the effect of tight lacing. The monkeys were put into a plaster of paris jacket to imitate stays, and a tight bandage was bound about the waist to imitate the petticoat band. Several of them died, and all showed serious injuries resulting from the treatment.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Where American Export Wheat Is Sold.

American flour chokes the waterside warehouses and overflows into many country channels, not only in London, but Liverpool, while Glasgow is the great mart for it in the north. Pacific coast flour is not salable in London; the cargoes generally find their way to the northwestern ports of England, or to Ireland.—London Agricultural Gazette.

Moss on Electric Lights.

A florist in London, England, has had the happy thought of hanging trails of moss over and around the electric lights in his window. The green and yellow tints of the delicate leaves form a lovely veil for the light, which glimmers through them without being diminished. —Chicago Mail.

Thirst of Wood Pigeons.

Wood pigeons, in common with all their congeners, are very fond of water. They are essentially thirsty, drinking, not like most other birds, sip by sip, but as a horse drinks, at one long draught. Water is also necessary to them for bathing purposes.—Montreal Star.

An Exploded Notion.

Mrs. Gotham—This paper says mud baths will cure rheumatism.

Mr. Gotham (a great sufferer)—Nonsense! I've fallen down in Broadway half a dozen times, and it didn't do a bit of good.—New York Weekly.

Dictionaries Cheaper.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary used to sell for $12. The copyright ran out and the first edition has been reproduced by the photo process and can be purchased for $3.50.—Chicago Tribune.

FESTIVAL OF DAYS,

Universalist Vestry,

Afternoons and Evenings, May 14 and 15, '90.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

BABY SHOW.

at 3 o'clock.

If stormy the afternoon entertainments will be reversed, giving Thursday's first.

A **Souvenir** will be given each Baby. Everybody should attend with their Baby.

SUPPER FROM 5 to 7 O'CLOCK,

to be followed by a **Miscellaneous Entertainment** in the evening.

☞ The Supper will be laid on small tables, with a matron at the head of each, and competent waiters will serve.

Thursday Afternoon Tableaux.

SUPPER FROM 5 to 7 O'CLOCK.

DRAMA IN EVENING:

"The Flower of the Family."

Cast of Characters:

Abner Howland,—a merchant.....H. F. Arnold
Oscar Loring,—his ward.....H. O. Westendarp
Tom Howland,—his nephew.....W. C. Edson
Policy Newcomb,—an insurance agent.....
Alonzo Minchin
Spicer Spofford,—clerk in an insurance office
Orrin Hollis
Mrs. Gordon Howland,—a widow.....
Helen W. Arnold
Alice Howland,—her daughter Estella W. Pierce
Lina Howland, Abner's adopted daughter...
Eva Osgood

There will be Tables representing each day in the week, with Fancy and Useful Articles for Sale.

Admission, Afternoons or Evenings, 10 Cts. Supper each Evening 5 to 7; 25 Cts.
Quincy, May 13 1t

Let shouting millions shake the prasinous field,
The Big Twelve cometh, all others yield;
Lo! the multitude with loud acclaim,
Welcome the show of twelve-fold fame.

WAIT FOR THE BIG TWELVE!

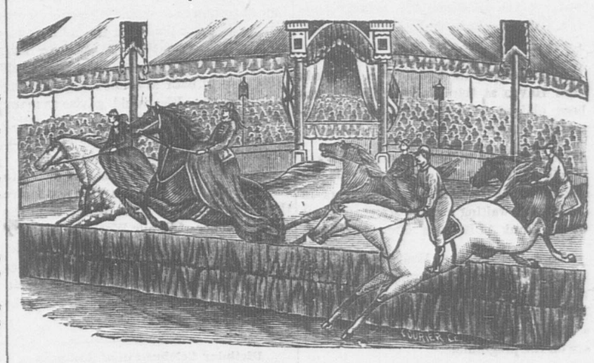
Frank A. Robbins'

Combination of Twelve Great and Famous Shows, Tripple Circus, Double Menagerie, Roman Hippodrome, Modern Hippodrome, Museum of Wonders, Double Spectacular Pantomime, Aviary, and Deep Sea Acquarium.

IT WILL EXHIBIT AT

Quincy, Tuesday, May 13th,

ON FRANKLIN STREET LOT.

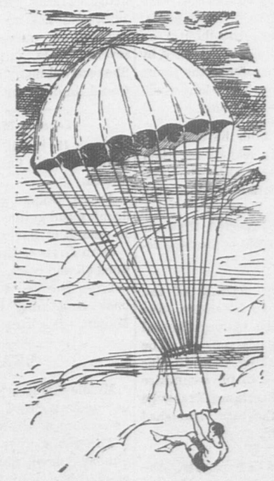


100 Circus Artists 100

In all kinds of Circus Acts. Six Great Acts at one time.

More Hippodrome Riders and Faster Horses than you have ever seen before.

Fleet o'er our courses with thunderous sound.
Arabia and Kentucky's steeds will bound.



NORTH AMERICAN MENAGERIE,

Containing a world of tamed and untamed beasts.

10,000 Museum Wonders, Countless Freaks of Nature and Horrible Monstrosities. A Gigantic Octopus or Devil Fish; a department containing weapons and tools of burglars, and safe blowers. The recently legalized Electolode for executing criminals in the New York Prisons. An Aviary of Beautiful Birds; a Deep Sea Aquarium: two Resplendent Spectacular Pantomimes. Cinderella and the May Pole dance, with 100 Young Ladies in the ballet.

Daily Free Street Parade at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.

ONE TICKET AND ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION TO ALL

Two Exhibitions Daily at 2 and 7 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 6 P. M.

April 26.—May 10-12d po—3w

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 13.

High water at 6.15 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.25 A. M.; Sets at 6.56 P. M.
Moon rises at 2.10 A. M.
New Moon, May 18.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Probate Court in Quincy, Wednesday morning at 9 A. M.

A tennis court is to be laid out on Safford street, Wollaston.

But 212 of the 1000 dogs in the city have been licensed to date.

Mr. Louis Sanguinet will build a dwelling house on Centre street, South Quincy, this season.

Mr. Herbert W. Spear is in the city today. He leaves tonight for a new station at Milwaukie.

Mr. William H. Warner has been appointed advertising agent of the Quincy Monitor to succeed M. T. Guess.

The Massachusetts Press excursionists arrived safely at Norfolk yesterday. A banquet was tendered them in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Warfield of Holliston, parents of Mrs. George M. Wadsworth of this city, celebrate today their golden wedding.

The trustees of the Quincy City Hospital met last evening to complete arrangements for the dedication on the Seventeenth of June.

Mrs. Penley of the Coddington, succeeds Miss Haven at the Wollaston, who has been obliged, owing to sickness, to relinquish her school.

The city had a holiday appearance for a couple of hours this morning. Women and children gathered in large numbers in the Square, waiting for the street pageant of the Frank A. Robbins' circus.

The ladies of the Wollaston M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, will give a social in honor of their returned pastor Rev. Luther Freeman. Dialogues, music, a light lunch and a voluntary collection are on the programme.

The Memorial day address will be delivered on the Sunday evening preceding, May 25, in the Congregational church. Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corp and the Sons of Veterans will attend in a body. Sunday morning of the same day, the Post has accepted an invitation to attend the Universalist church.

The pupils of the public schools are to be asked to contribute wild flowers for decorating the soldiers' graves on Memorial day. If taken to the schoolhouses on Thursday, May 29, they will be collected by the comrades. The more interest the young generation take in this day, the longer will the beautiful custom be continued.

The Quincy Musical Club have secured the following well-known soloists for their concert, May 28. Miss Lillian S. Cummings, soprano, Miss Clara C. Prince, alto, Mr. Herbert A. Thayer, tenor, Mr. Ralph B. Savage, bass. It is expected that the Oratorio will be given with orchestral accompaniment.

The regular monthly meeting of the Quincy Board of Fire Underwriters, was held last evening in the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company's office. The rating of the stone working risks in this city has been completed by the committee from the New England Insurance Exchange and a printed copy of the rates furnished to members of the board.

Although announced as private, the funeral of William Parker on Monday afternoon was largely attended. Rev. A. J. Torsleff of the Universalist church officiated. The Masonic rites were performed at the house by the officers of Rural Lodge. The interment was at Mount Wollaston. Being an ex-engineer his age was tolled on the fire alarm as the cortage moved to the cemetery.

The following excellent talent will furnish the concert for the opening night at the Festival of Days given by the Ladies of Universalist Church tomorrow evening: Miss Emily Robinson, elocutionist; Miss Abbie Fuller, contralto; Miss Mable Gillette, soprano; Miss Alice Muse, contralto; Mr. Herbert Fay Nye, tenor; Mr. J. Harvey Page, baritone; Miss Alice Gould, pianist.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

A. E. Baxter Replies to an Article by V. G. Eaton in the Globe.

Editor Boston Daily Globe:

I notice in your issue of Saturday, April, 26, an article entitled "That Eight Hour Law," signed by V. G. Eaton, which contains the following clause: "In the Senate the result is more doubtful. The 'American House of Lords' is a very wealthy body. The members as a rule have very little sympathy for labor or the laboring man. They had much rather vote away millions to some rich contractor than to give $1,000,000 to the poor man. So unless the people get up and make a continued appeal for their rights the bill will lay on the Senate table for yet another year."

The above clause is quite misleading, for the facts in the case are, the opposition to the "Eight Hour law" lay in the Democratic House of Representatives the past fifteen years. The last Senate passed the bill, every Republican member having voted in favor, every Democratic member but two voting against it. I was employed nearly four years on these same buildings of which Mr. Eaton speaks, and am as much interested in the passage of the back pay bill as anyone can be, but while we had a Democratic House I knew it was a forlorn hope, as they believe in buying everything (labor included) in the cheapest market. They would rather spend their time in securing the passage of the Morrison and Mills Tariff bills than in voting for any measure that would really benefit the laboring man.

But now the situation is changed. We have a Congress, Republican in both branches, without Grover Cleveland to veto the bill, and I feel confident that the bill will be passed by both houses and signed by President Harrison before the expiration of the present term. By the way: In addition to the names of the gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Eaton as favoring the passage of the bill, might be placed that of Hon. Elijah A. Morse, who has done such yoeman service for the Second Massachusetts District in the present House, and who will be triumphantly re-elected next November. He personally informed me he would do his utmost by voice and vote to secure the passage of the bill as it was a just one, and only secured to the workmen what rightfully belonged to them, and would also introduce the bill himself if it had not been previously introduced.

Trusting that I have not trespassed on your valuable space, I am, respectfully yours, ARTHUR E. BAXTER.

West Quincy, April 28, 1890.

A Big Circus.

Frank A. Robbins' mammoth circus arrived in this city this morning. It was an immense train of forty-three heavily loaded cars, and stopped at their ground near the Quincy Adams station. It being a very nice pleasant day immense gatherings will greet them at both afternoon and evening performances. We would advise as many of the ladies and children as can possibly make it convenient to go in the afternoon, although the accommodations are ample.

The street parade was delayed owing to the fact that the mangers were not aware they were obliged to get a permit from the Commissioner of Public Works before they could pass through the streets with music. A large gathering including many ladies and children, assembled on the main thoroughfare and were delighted when the procession passed.

Birthday Celebration at Atlantic.

Dr. W. G. Kendall's pretty residence at Atlantic was the scene of a birthday celebration on Saturday afternoon and evening. Mrs. Polly Sears, his grandmother, observed the completion of her ninety-fourth birthday and a host of friends and neighbors extended their congratulations to the "historian of Cape Cod," as she is known here. Mrs. Sears is enjoying excellent health, and remembers perfectly many exciting incidents of the war of 1812, and not an important event has occurred on Cape Cod during the past seventy years, but what she remembers. She received many handsome presents from friends in different parts of the state.

Tuesday Morning's Court.

Henry H. Burrill of East Weymouth for second drunk, fined $5 and costs. Committed.

James Doland of Randolph for being drunk plead guilty, and fined $3 and costs. In default of fine was committed.

John Lavis of Braintree for being drunk, fined $3 and costs.

Isaac Bushee, for larceny of a pocket book containing $10 from Thomas McMahon. Discharged.

BRAINTREE.

Middle street school reopened Monday, having been closed for the past two weeks on account of the measles.

The young people of the Universalist Sunday School, who helped the ladies so much the past winter in providing entertainments, are forming a dramatic club that they may be ready to start promptly and do better next fall.

MILTON.

The alarm from Box 48 at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was for the rekindling of the fire at the burned stable of Mr. George S. Ferry, on Brush Hill Road. Damage slight.

WEYMOUTH.

Gilman C. Fisher, for ten years superintendent of the Weymouth schools, has resigned, to take place at the close of the school year. He has received two good offers.

ROAD MENDING IN FRANCE.

How the Highways of the Republic Are Kept in Order.

Mr. Joseph Pennell gives the following interesting account in Harper's Weekly of road mending in France:

After the road has been constructed comes the important part—the mending of it. As has been said, this is most costly. So marvelously is it done in France that I can scarcely expect any one to believe the statements I am about to make. The great military roads of France, Les Routes Nationales, radiate from the large cities like the spokes of a wheel.

They are all marked with kilometer stones, a kilometre being about five-eighths of a mile. The stones are about two feet and a half high, a foot and a half broad, and a foot thick. As you approach the first stone you will notice on the side nearest you the name of the next important town, with its distance in kilometers and meters. On its face, following the lines of its semicircular top, you will read grande route number so and so, and below the name of the great city from which it starts and the great city to which it goes, say Paris and Marseilles, and the actual distance to each by this road. On the other side is the distance from the large town from which you started.

Every hundred meters you will see a neat little white stone with the number inscribed on it. As there are a thousand meters in a kilometer, there are ten of these stones, and when you come to each you can tell exactly the distance you have made. The fifth stone, which marks the half way distance between the two kilometer stones, is usually a little larger than the others. As you pass from one of the eighty-six departments of France into another you will see a larger stone marking the boundary line and recording the distance to many important points. If the gradient becomes at all steep, the fact will be announced somewhat as it is at the side of a railway, and there are several other marks used by the engineers which I do not understand.

On the first house in each village approaching from either end you will find the name of that village clearly written in white letters on a blue ground on a metal plate, the name of the village you have just left, with the distance, an arrow pointing in its direction, the name of the one you are coming to and the names of the nearest large cities both ways. At all cross roads you will find the same information. The kilometer stones themselves are painted white, and the numbers and names are cut into the stone to protect them from the rain, and painted black.

The roadway is wide enough for two or three teams to pass. Beyond is a sweep of beautifully kept grass, and beyond again two great deep gutters, outside of which is a bank of earth higher than the fields which it bounds, keeping all the water, if there should be any, back in the fields and off the roads. Every hundred feet or so, cut in the grass by taking the turf out, is a small gutter, through which any water which may fall in the road is drained into the deeper gutter. As you ride along you will see that the road is divided by movable tin signs with cantonniers on them. Near these signs, which are usually about a mile or two apart, you will find a man breaking stones small enough to go through a two and a half inch ring, piling the broken stone up in a symmetrical mass like a house roof, which must exactly fit into a skeleton frame the cantonnier places over it. These stone breakers are at work spring, summer and autumn.

Other men will be picking up the droppings on the road, putting them in a wheelbarrow, in another part of which is fresh sand to sprinkle over the place, and they carry rakes and brooms to touch up any imperfections on the surface, for such a thing as a loose stone or a lump of dirt is almost unknown. Having gathered anything which may have fallen from passing carts or wagons—for the horses' hoofs do not kick up the surface of the road, nor do the wheels grind into it—each goes over the whole of his allotted space with a broom about ten feet long, sweeping off the sand, which is taken away and stored for future use or sold.

This is kept up daily from April till October, and so thoroughly that, though I have traveled over the roads of France in both the wettest and driest summers and autumns, I have never found half an inch of dust or mud on the Grandes Routes. The cantonniers, when any distance from villages or towns, have houses in which they live, and they go to their work morning and evening between the magnificent avenues of poplars in the north, of cypresses in the south, of sycamores, which line so many roads of the Midi. It is absurd to say the roads are like those of a park, for in no park out of France are they equaled.

The Shape for Road Surface.

The shape to be given a road surface has been a subject of much discussion. In order to get a good water shed, an essential to long wear, many roads have been made so rounding in the center as to be uncomfortable to vehicles. It is now generally conceded that the cross section should be a curve and that the height of a road should be one-sixtieth of its width, that is, a roadbed thirty feet wide, should be six inches higher in the center than at the sides.

At a recent meeting of the New Jersey board of agriculture Mr. Frank Keefe, of Mercer county, in a paper on road making, recommended that where the expense can be borne asphalt be used; where stone is plenty, a Telford road; where districts are thinly settled, a six inch bed of stone covered with a two inch layer of gravel. He also recommends especial care in maintaining roads after they are built, and suggests the giving of prizes by the state each year to the counties having the best roads.

The associated cycling clubs of Philadelphia have voted to appropriate a sufficient sum to send each Philadelphia councilman a copy of "Roads and Road Making" and "City Streets."

THIRTEEN INNINGS.

Tiernan's Long Hit Wins a Game for New York.

HARD AND TIMELY BATTING

Adds Another Victory to the Boston Players' List—Pittsburg and Brooklyn the Other Winners.

NEW YORK, May 12.—It required thirteen innings to decide the New York-Boston National league game on the Polo grounds to-day. It was a pitching battle in which both men did great work. At the end of the ninth inning, only five hits were made—two by New York and three by Boston. Each pitcher struck out seven men. It was not until the thirteenth inning that the winning run was made, when Tiernan hit the ball over the left field fence. Long played a phenomenal game at short, as did Glasscock. Attendance 387. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf	6	1	2	5	0	2	0	0
Glasscock, ss	6	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
Esterbrook, 1b	5	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
Bassett, 2b	5	0	0	0	1	3	4	0
Clark, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Denny, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	3	1	1
Hornung, lf	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Buckley, c	5	0	0	0	0	10	5	0
Rusie, p	5	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Totals	47	1	4	7	1	39	14	5

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	5	0	0	0	0	21	0	1
McGarr, 2b	5	0	1	1	0	0	3	1
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss	5	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
Brodie, c	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Hardie, c	5	0	0	0	0	10	2	2
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	2
Sheldon, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nichols, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Totals	42	0	3	3	0	39	20	9

Innings..1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned run—New York 1. Home run—Tiernan. Stolen bases—New York 3. Base on balls—New York 1, Boston 2. Base on errors—New York 5, Boston 2. Struck out—New York 11, Boston 12. Umpires—Powers and McDermott.

Brooklyn, 17; Philadelphia, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Brooklyn club completely routed the Philadelphia team by bunching its hits in the second and eighth innings. Manager Wright tried three pitchers—Gleason, Anderson and Day—but it was all one to the visitors, who banged all three with equal freedom. The Phillies made as many hits as their opponents, but their fielding was away below par.

Brooklyn ..... 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 9 1—17
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 4 1 0 2 0 0 0— 7

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 5. Base hits—Brooklyn 14, Philadelphia 14. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Philadelphia 7. Baldwin, Lovett and Daly, Gleason Anderson, Day and Clements.

Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 3.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The Cincinnatis bunched five errors in the sixth inning of to-day's game, which gave Pittsburg four runs and the victory. The fielding was very ragged on both sides. Foreman and Sowders pitched with splendid effect. The second base play of McPhee was the only redeeming feature of the game.

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0—5
Cleveland ..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

Earned run—Cincinnati 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 6, Cincinnati 6. Errors—Pittsburg 7, Cincinnati 9. Batteries—Sowders and Miller, Foreman and Baldwin.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Clean Batting by Boston and Numerous Errors by New York.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The game at Brotherhood park, between the New Yorks and Bostons of the Players' league, was marked with errors on the part of the home team and clear, hard and timely batting on the part of the Bostons. O'Day was wild and had poor command of the ball. When he did get it over the plate it was batted hard. Gumbert pitched a steady game for the visitors. Brown made a home run on a long hit to center field. Storey's batting and H. Richardson's fielding were the features of the game.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	4	3	2	5	0	1	0	0
H. Richardson, lf	4	2	1	1	0	5	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	0	4	4	0	3	1	0
Nash, 3b	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Brothers, 1b	5	2	2	4	0	8	0	1
Quinn, 2b	3	1	2	3	1	6	3	1
Irwin, ss	4	1	0	0	1	1	5	0
Swett, c	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	0
Gumbert, p	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
Totals	37	12	13	20	2	27	13	6

NEW YORK	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gore, cf, lf	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Ewing, c	3	1	2	2	0	3	2	2
Vaughan, c	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	7	1	0
O'Rourke, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
D. Richardson, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	4	6	1
Slattery, lf, cf	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Whitney, ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	1
Hatfield, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
O'Day, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	5
Totals	35	2	8	8	0	23	17	12

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston ..... 0 5 1 1 4 0 0 1 —12
New York ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Earned runs—Boston 3, New York 1. Two-base hits—Quinn, Swett. Three base hit—Brothers. Home run—Brown. Stolen bases—Boston 5, New York 1. Base on balls—Boston 4, New York 3. Base on errors—Boston 4, New York 1. Struck out—Boston 2. Double plays—Whitney, Richardson and Connor. Umpires—Gaffney and Farnes.

Brooklyn, 11; Philadelphia, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—To-day's game between the Philadelphia and Brooklyn Brotherhood clubs was marked by many errors and plenty of hitting. The visitors won by bunching their hits at the same time the local players were making their errors. Sanders played his first game with the Brotherhood, and only needs a little practice to get into first class form. Daily sprained his ankle in the fifth and was called from the field.

Brooklyn ..... 0 1 2 3 2 3 0 0 —11
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 2— 7

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 10. Batteries—Van Haltren, Daily and Cook; Sanders and Cross.

Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 5.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—The Cleveland and Pittsburg teams played an indifferent game before 1200 people. Bakeley was hit hard throughout the game, and Pittsburg should have had the game long before the ninth. Cleveland hit Staley hard the first inning, but could not touch him after that.

Pittsburg ..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—6
Cleveland ..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg 1, Cleveland 3. Base hits—Pittsburg 15, Cleveland 7. Errors—Pittsburg 4, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Staley and Carroll, Bakeley and Snyder.

Other Games.

At Worcester — Worcester, 10; New Haven, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 6; Wilmington, 0.
At Washington—Washington, 8; Baltimore 3.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 8; Brooklyn, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Syracuse, 0.
At Toledo—Toledo, 4; St. Louis, 3.
At Columbus—Louisville, 1; Columbus, 0.

Ball Games Postponed.

National league—At Chicago, Cleveland and Chicago.
Players' league—At Chicago, Buffalo and Chicago.

Norfolk County Tax.

The County Commissioners have apportioned the coming tax of $85,000 for the ensuing year among the several towns in this county as follows:

Avon	$363 36
Bellingham	403 73
Braintree	2,328 21
Brookline	28,840 23
Canton	2,534 54
Cohasset	3,229 89
Dedham	3,647 08
Dover	457 57
Foxboro	955 51
Franklin	1,561 11
Holbrook	968 96
Hyde Park	4,548 76
Medfield	780 56
Medway	942 05
Millis	322 99
Milton	9,407 06
Needham	1,359 24
Norfolk	322 99
Norwood	1,547 65
Quincy	6,580 90
Randolph	1,601 48
Sharon	807 47
Stoughton	1,453 45
Walpole	1,197 75
Wellesley	3,674 00
Weymouth	4,225 77
Wrentham	928 69

Literary Notes.

"Old New York Taverns" is the subject of a paper which John Austin Stevens contributed to the number of Harper's Magazine for May. Quaint historic imaginings are the twenty-six accompanying drawings, in which Howard Pyle makes visible to the modern eye the very life of the olden time. A striking section of the article is devoted to the history of the famous tavern which one Edward Willett opened in 1754, in the old De Lancey house on Broadway, and which was succeeded by the old City Hotel.

"The New York Ladies' Club" is the subject of an article by Mary Gay Humphreys, published in the number of Harper's Bazar issued May 2d. The same number contained a story by Julia Schayer entitled "One Standard."

A new serial story by John Russell Coryell, entitled "Prince Tommy," began in the number of Harper's Young People published April 29th. The story is illustrated by W. A. Rogers. This number also contains a poem by W. H. Hayne, entitled "King and Clown."

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

To be

Continued

In

Wednesday's

Ledger.

BORN.

PAINE—In Quincy, May 13, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. E. Paine.

DIED.

WALES—In Stoughton, May 10, Mrs. Fanny G., widow of John H. Wales, aged 92 years, 3 months and 18 days.
CONANT—In Hyde Park, May 12, Mrs. Sarah Conant aged 72 years.
PAECH—In Dedham, May 11, Mrs Louisa F., wife of Mr. Theodore Paech, aged 42 years, 11 months and 11 days.

A SMALL LOT OF

Solid Oak Chamber Suites,

SIXTEENTH CENTURY FINISH, MARKED DOWN TO

$35.00.

BARGAINS in ODD SOFAS, CHAIRS, COUCHES, HALL STANDS, SIDE BOARDS and DRAPERIES, as our lease is sold to the Adams House and we must move. Shall continue work in our factory, and take orders for fine work and reupholstering at ths **Lowest Prices** ever quoted.

Goldthwait Bros.,

Practical Upholsters and Manufacturers,

569 WASHINGTON STREET, - - BOSTON.

May 13. 3t

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL,

SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.



CALL AND GET

THE LEDGER RATES

— FOR —

Large Advertisements

— AND —

LONG TIME ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 32. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13. 1m

Plants, Flowers,

Trees, Shrubs, Vines.

Climbing, Moss, Tea and Hybrid Roses.

Moon Flowers, Spring Bulbs, Hardy Plants, both old varieties and new.

HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 10. 4w—po&6td

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

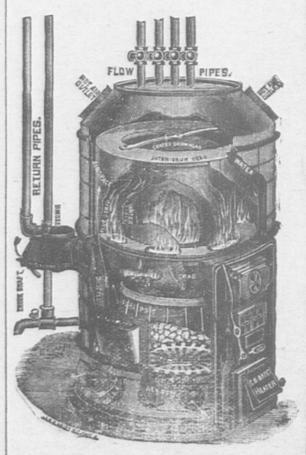
FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completeness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

QUINCY RANKS 38.

Some Towns Have Larger Post Offices, but Not as Many.

RAPID STRIDES ARE EXPECTED.

The Free Delivery System and the Consolidation of the Offices Will Make a More Important Office—Hyde Park the Only Norfolk County Town to Lead Quincy.

The city of Quincy does not make a particularly good showing in the receipts of the centre post-office. Towns smaller in size have a much larger aggregate; in Hyde Park, for instance, it is over double. But few cities or towns—not ten in the state—have as many post-offices as Quincy, where they number six, known as Quincy, West Quincy, Wollaston, Atlantic, Quincy Point and Houghs Neck, while previous to last January there was another one, South Quincy. With the receipt of West Quincy, which is now a Presidential office, added to the Quincy office, this city would rank much better.

Of the 112 Presidential offices in the State Quincy ranks 38. Boston comes first and is followed in the following order:

Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence, Brockton, Salem, Haverhill, Fitchburg, North Adams, Taunton, Pittsfield, Westfield, Gloucester, Hyde Park, Melrose, Newburyport, Northampton, Waltham, Malden, Greenfield, Newton, Beverly, Marlborough, Medford, Clinton, Natick, Amesbury, Amherst, Attleborough, Middleborough, Plymouth, Newtonville, Quincy.

The following are the receipts of the presidential post offices of Massachusetts for the four months ending March 31:

Boston	$1,802,967
Abington	3,185
Adams	5,807
Amesbury	9,990
Amherst	9,610
Andover	7,519
Arlington	4,894
Athol	6,482
Attleboro	9,491
Auburndale	4,215
Ayer	3,364
Beverly	11,432
Bridgewater	3,730
Brockton	30,652
Campello	5,567
Canton	3,613
Chicopee	6,807
Chicopee Fall	4,020
Clinton	10,092
Concord	4,608
Cottage City	3,547
Danvers	4,536
Dedham	5,017
Easthampton	5,656
East Weymouth	3,995
Everett	5,034
Fall River	37,172
Fitchburg	27,638
Florence	3,365
Foxborough	3,346
Franklin	5,384
Gardner	5,391
Gloucester	20,485
Great Barrington	5,786
Greenfield	13,696
Haverhill	30,171
Hingham	3,558
Holyoke	34,549
Hudson	5,171
Hyde Park	20,213
Ipswich	3,795
Lawrence	33,512
Lee	4,500
Lenox	3,914
Leominster	8,375
Lowell	88,135
Lynn	59,180
Malden	15,808
Mansfield	3,167
Marblehead	6,913
Marlborough	11,042
Medford	10,865
Melrose	20,035
Merrimac	3,178
Methuen	3,001
Middleborough	9,488
Milford	8,373
Millbury	3,799
Milton	5,175
Monson	3,089
Nantucket	6,150
Natick	9,992
New Bedford	42,623
Newburyport	18,695
Newton	12,519
Newton Centre	4,741
Newtonville	9,224
North Adams	26,398
Northampton	18,675
North Attleborough	8,179
North Brookfield	4,355
Norwood	5,440
Orange	5,788
Palmer	4,985
Peabody	8,487
Pittsfield	23,598
Plymouth	9,482
Provincetown	4,118
Quincy	9,068
Randolph	3,251
Reading	4,386
Rockland	4,834
Salem	30,637
Shelburne Falls	3,956
Southbridge	4,286
South Framingham	8,531
Spencer	6,408
Springfield	100,321
Stockbridge	3,066
Stoneham	5,871
Stoughton	3,512
Taunton	25,282
Turner's Falls	4,207
Wakefield	7,206
Walpole	3,381
Waltham	17,293
Ware	6,022
Warren	3,752
Watertown	5,068
Webster	6,163
Wellesley	4,773
Westborough	7,339
Westfield	21,445
West Gardner	3,804
West Newton	5,440
Weymouth	3,070
Whitinsville	3,052
Whitman	3,707
Williamstown	4,607
Winchendon	5,923
Winchester	8,203
Woburn	11,035
Worcester	116,815

QUINCY PROBATE COURT.

A Light Business Transacted by Judge White this Morning.

At the monthly session of the Norfolk County Probate Court held in this city on Wednesday, the following business was transacted:

Administrations Granted.

Estate of Elizabeth Spear late of Quincy; Henrietta B. Pratt administratrix; bond $1000.

Estate of George C. Belcher late of Foxborough, Addison Belcher administrator; bond $600.

Estate of Elizabeth A. Hersey late of Quincy, Thaddeus H. Newcomb administrator; bond $1,000.

Estate of Robert Hunt late of Weymouth, Clarence A. Hunt administrator; bond $500.

Estate of Patrick Clark late of Randolph, Mary S. Clark administratrix; bond $6,000.

Estate of Seth Curtis, late of Weymouth, John H. Stetson administrator.

Inventories Filed.

Estate of Quincy Pool late of Weymouth, Cornelius Tirrell, Abner Paine and G. Nelson Blanchard appraisers.

Accounts Allowed.

First and final of Joseph H. Vogel, guardian of Thomas Lamb of Quincy, a spendthrift; $2,150.75.

First and final of Charles H. Belcher, administrator of estate of Seth G. Baker late of Holbrook; $674.17.

First and final of James W. Thayer, administrator of estate of Lois Thayer late of Braintree; $1,965.77.

[illegible] and final of Rebecca M. Stanley, administratrix of Thomas McCrea late of Randolph, $1,155.46.

First and final of William A. McCormick, executor of estate of William McCormick late of Quincy; $2,425.20.

First and final of Elizabeth M. Scott executrix of will of John W. Scott late of Braintree; $250.

First and final of Benjamin F. Crane, administrator of estate of Benjamin L. Crane late of Quincy; $12,417.40.

First and final of Joseph M. Glover, administrator of estate of Hannah Cleverly late of Quincy; $291.01.

Carnegie's Latest Gift.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new music hall, which is to be built at Seventh avenue and Fifty-Seventh street. The structure will cost $1,500,000, of which $500,000 is given by Mr. Carnegie. Several speeches were made.

At Last.

CONCORD, N. H., May 14.—The will of Heman Sanborn of East Concord, which has been contested in the supreme court for several years, involving property amounting to $50,000, has been amicably compromised by the heirs.

Justice Murray Expelled.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The county Democracy county committee last night expelled Police Justice Murray on account his failure to substantiate the charge against Maurice J. Power, leader of the organization.

Knights of Honor Convention.

DETROIT, May 14.—Every state in the Union is represented at the national convention of the Knights of Honor, which convened in this city for a ten days' session. Judge A. R. Savage of Maine presides.

Town Nearly Destroyed.

NEBRASKA CITY, May 14.—A fire at Auburn, thirty miles southwest of here, destroyed nearly the entire business portion of the town. Loss $100,000; very little insurance.

This Morning's Court.

Alexander Sloan for an assault on Bernard Doyle. Both are drivers for tea and coffee firms and have routes in this city. Doyle claimed that Sloan followed him and committed the assault. He was found guilty and fined $15 and costs.

Mr. Isaac M. Holt, adjutant of Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., of this city, celebrates his birthday tomorrow, and informed us that he was twenty-six; but knowing that he felt a little modesty in making the number too large, we thought he might add fifteen or more and then carry them lightly.

Mr. William D. Webb left home this morning for New York city, where he will take passage Saturday on the steamer Gascogne for Havre. This will make Mr. Webb's twenty-fourth round trip across the Atlantic.

The co-operative store which has occupied the building corner of Water and Franklin streets is now located in the store formerly occupied by G. M. Sawyer, in Hardwick's block.

THE NEW WILLARD.

Specifications in Full for the New Brick Schoolhouse

HANDSOME PUBLIC BUILDING.

Two Drinking Fountains on Each Floor—Plumbing to be Tested by Hydraulic Pressure—Gas Fittings and Electric Wiring—Continued from May 7.

There will be on the first story one soapstone sink seventy-two inches by eighteen inches by six inches deep, with twelve inch back.

On the second story one soapstone sink seventy-two inches by eighteen inches by six inches deep, with twelve inch back.

There will be a heavy galvanized iron sink for the janitor where shown on plans, sixty inches by twenty-eight inches, by ten inches deep.

There will be two drinking-fountains in each of the first and second story halls.

The above fountains are to be soapstone sinks twelve by fourteen, inside measure, four inches deep, and supported by iron brackets, eight inch backs.

Supply and wastes to be same as sinks, with the same strainers.

Faucets to be three-eighth inch compression cocks. Each faucet to fountain to be fitted with two drinking mugs chained to it in a substantial manner, for all fountains.

Straps will be used on the above wastes instead of round traps.

There will be in each of the two teachers' rooms a fourteen inch porcelain bowl with five-eighth inch N. P. compression cocks; the above to be set in dished in American marble slabs, twelve inch back. Supply pipes to sinks, fountains and bowls to be one-half inch 2-pound lead.

There will be a hot waste pipe from every sink, fountain and bowl, one and one-half inches weighing three pounds to the foot. Sinks and bowls to be connected to six inch round trap with four inch brass screw, and connect the same by two inch iron pipe with one inch cleaning screw.

All sinks to be provided with five-eighth inch brass compression cocks. Perforated soap boxes of same material as sink.

Every round trap specified to have iron vent pipes of same size as wastes to be carried through roof or into vent shafts.

Every sink to be provided with six inch [illegible] cesspool and strainers, which will be of brass in the soapstone sinks and of iron in the iron sinks.

All sinks to stand on wooden frames to be furnished by the carpenter. All waste pipes to be run to and connected by T lumber with either of the drains to basement.

All iron waste pipes to be of the best quality double thick, and all to be coated in best manner inside and outside with Ashphaltum before putting up, all to be put up in the strongest manner with iron hooks and stays, and the joints caulked with oakum and melted lead.

All plumbing in the building to be tested by hydraulic test in presence of architect, and will not be accepted until this has proved that all pipes are perfectly tight.

The plumber will lay pipe and make all connections with street main water supply. The mason to dig trenches. Three-quarter inch main supply pipe three and one-half pounds per foot, for connection with present water main.

There will be a three inch fire or standpipe of iron in each end of the building, located where shown on plans. These to have outlets, valves and linen hose fitted with couplings and nozzles on each floor of the building, this pipe to be connected to town supply.

Gas Fittings.

Pipe the building in the best manner according to the regulations of the Gas Company, with outlets as marked on the plans. All pipe to be the best wrought iron, and all fittings under 2 inches to be the best malleable iron, to be put together with red lead, capped, tested, and proved perfectly tight before any plastering is done, and the caps left on. All pipes to be laid with a fall toward the meters which are to be placed in basement, and well secured to wall.

The gas fitter is to call upon a carpenter to do such cutting of timber as he needs, but no beams are to be cut, notched or bored in such a manner, as to weaken them to an appreciable amount. All bracket outlets to be 5 feet 6 inches from finished floor.

The number of outlets is as follows:—

First floor,	42
Second floor,	46
Third floor,	24
Basement,	35
Total,	147

The outlets in ceilings to have a capacity of six burners the rackets to have two.

Electric Wiring.

The contractor is requested to ask the following firms to figure on this work:

Seth W. Fuller & Co., Charles L. Bly and Holtzer & Cabot.

The entire building is to be wired for electric lighting, with as many outlets as there are gas outlets.

The wire to be used for the electric lights is to be "okonite wire."

The master's room is to be connected by call bells and speaking tubes with every school room in the building, and in his room, at point specified on plans, there will be a Smith's oral annunciator to receive the call from the school rooms.

In all cases, the tubes and bells will extend from the teachers' desks to the master's desk.

There will be a call bell from the master's room to the janitor's room.

A 6-inch gong is to be placed in each of the basement play-rooms, to be rung from the master's room.

A 14-inch Holtzer's centrifugal gong will be placed in the top of the ventilating turret, to be rung from the master's room.

There will be door bells from each of the outside doors to ring in the janitor's room.

(To be continued next Wednesday.)

A MILLION A YEAR

Offered by the Louisiana Lottery Company for an Extension of Its Charter for Twenty-Five years.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—John A. Morris, speaker for the Louisiana State Lottery company, offered the state legislature, now in session at Baton Rouge, $1,000,000 a year for the extension of the charter of the company for twenty-five years—$25,000,000 for the entire term—the annual bonus to be divided as follows:

For the public schools, $350,000 a year; for the levees, $550,000; for the drainage of New Orleans, $100,000; for the charity hospitals at New Orleans and Shreveport, $100,000; for the insane asylum at Jackson, $75,000; for the deaf and dumb asylum at Baton Rouge, $25,000.

To extend the charter of the company, an amendment to the constitution must be passed by two-thirds majority by both branches of the state legislature, and must then be submitted to the popular vote at the next state election in 1892, and carried by a majority of votes.

Governor Nichols has declared very emphatically against the proposed extension of the charter, and in his message to the legislature reviewed the subject at length, more than one-third of the message being devoted to this question. It monopolizes political attention and will occupy the time of the legislature until disposed of. The fight in that body promises to be a long and bitter one, entirely free of party lines and with the chances at present in favor of the lottery company. All the city papers urge the acceptance of the bid, but a new journal, The Delta, has made its appearance, supporting the governor in his opposition to the lottery.

LENNON CLOSES UP SHOP.

Selectmen Refund His $8000 and the Nuisance is Abated.

LOWELL, Mass., May 14.—The $8000 Dracut liquor license has come to a sudden end. When a reporter went out yesterday the place was closed. John Lennon, the holder of the license, said that all the selectmen of the town had visited his place and he made a proposition to them to shut down entirely, wholesale and all. He believed this the only thing to do with credit to himself. The selectmen agreed, and consented to refund the money. Their action is in line with public sentiment in the matter. All was quiet about the place. There were a few stragglers by the roadside. One was a woman with a can of beer wrapped in a paper. A man was staggering along the road with a pail of beer in one hand and a jug in the other.

Whether another license will be granted in some other part of the town is uncertain. Hints are thrown out that the influx of the hoodlum element was due to the wine dealers, who were jealous of Lennon's success, and wanted to bring the place into disrepute. The family of Lennon were desirous that he should close up the store, even if he lost all the license money. The directors of the horse railroad, of which Lennon was a member, were also anxious that he should close up.

VALUE OF HUMAN LIVES.

Danbury Surprised Over Two Light Sentences Imposed.

DANBURY, Conn., May 14.—Two years ago James McNiff pounded Francis Burns to death on Turner street and was arrested on a charge of murder. Yesterday McNiff pleaded guilty to a simple assault, and was fined $25 and costs by Judge Phelps. In January, 1889, Frank W. Foote, while recklessly driving, ran over Carrie Platt on Main street, fatally injuring her. He was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and in the city court was fined $200 and costs and sentenced to three months in jail. He took an appeal, and the case was tried in the superior court yesterday, when Foote was found guilty of manslaughter and fined $50 and costs and sentenced to one day in jail. These two cases have excited great interest here, and surprise is expressed at the light sentences given.

THE PASSENGER RATE WAR.

Burlington Road Selling Tickets at Quarter Price—Other Big Reductions.

KANSAS CITY, May 14.—The Burlington has announced that it would sell tickets from Kansas City to St. Louis for $1, which is a cut from $4. The Alton and Burlington both sold tickets to Chicago yesterday, with sleeping car privileges, for $5. As the Pullman company always demands the full fare for sleepers, which is $2.50, this is making a rate of $2.50 to Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy announce that, beginning to-day, they will sell tickets from St. Louis to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., for $1, and, on Friday, to Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., for the same price; to Council Bluffs for $5, and Denver for $8.50.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 14.—The public bar question occupied a large share of the attention of both branches. The senate resolutions being in the hands of the committee on bills in the third reading, the debate came over a motion instructing that committee to report to-day, which was defeated.

The house adopted the substitute resolutions offered on Monday by vote of 128 to 73. A substitute bill for an adverse report on restricting the use of fireworks was referred.

—The Suffolk County Grand Jury has indicted the Old Colony Railroad for failing to comply with the weekly payment law.

—The firemen of Foxboro gained their point. The newly appointed chief resigns and R. W. Carpenter is reinstated.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 23—tf

TO LET.—To a small family, a tenement of four rooms. Inquire of E. J. BARLOW, Norfolk street, Wollaston. M13—6t

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—At Industrial Bureau, more girls, especially Protestant. One Swede desired at once, about 15 years of age. May 13. 2t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

DRESSMAKING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Corner of Hancock and Wayland streets, Wollaston. May 10—1t

MISS M. FARRAR,

HAS Opened Rooms in the Adams Building for

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

Jackets and Outside Garments a Specialty. Quincy, May 9—6t May 10—4w

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

SAFE AND PROFITABLE

INVESTMENT

PAR $10. Dividends 10 Per Cent. PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FOR SALE, a few hundred shares of Reliable Dividend Paying Manufacturing Stock, in amounts of $100 up. This stock will undoubtedly largely increase its dividends, and the business has proved sufficiently attractive to have induced more than 250 responsible, conservative New England people to buy it for an investment. Write or call.

Z. H. JONES, Jr., & CO.,

75 Equitable Building, Boston

April 26. 4wpeurm

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5.00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The May Labor Processions.

The difference between the rule of law and liberty and law and a compelling force was well illustrated by the receptions which the May labor processions met in America and in Europe. In the United States were monster parades on on the first day of the month. In Chicago not less than 25,000 men were in procession, with banners and music. In other cities throughout the Union were laboring men's meetings and parades. Throughout the whole country, in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Minnesota and other states men met and quietly discussed the labor situation or marched in parade. Thousands of them were on strike for higher wages or shorter hours, but even with this incentive to excitement there was not a ripple of disturbance in the whole country. There was not any unusual police force called out, except in New York, which comes nearest being a foreign city of any place in the Union. Even in New York, however, it was not considered a breach of order for a Socialist procession to sing the "Marseillaise," which they did in fine style, the police looking on respectfully meanwhile.

In Europe what a difference there was. The iron arm of force was uplifted to strike wherever labor showed it head, and did strike in more than one instance.

In London, May 1, 2,500 policemen were on the Thames embankment in readiness to disperse a little crowd of ragged men. In Paris 500 police and 200 cavalry met the procession of the toilers at the Place de la Concorde. At 7 in the evening a crowd began to sing the "Marseillaise." For this the police charged into them and drove them away. During the day not less than thirty persons were wounded by the police and soldiers. In Berlin the military was called out on pretense that it needed field exercise, and all through Germany the authorities watched the labor men like hawks. In Austria there were rioting and bloodshed, in consequence of a collision between the citizens and police. In Dantzic the workingmen were forbidden beforehand to hold any observance of the day whatsoever, and in many German towns employers posted notices threatening with discharge all who stopped work on May day.

All this tends to make one appreciate a free country.

Deciding Contested Elections.

Governor David B. Hill, of New York, has sent a message to the legislature recommending the passage of a concurrent resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the state constitution in the matter of deciding contested elections. The substance of the proposed amendment is that it would take the decisions of contested elections [illegible] legislative bodies themselves and refer them to the courts.

Following the example of the United States constitution, most of the state constitutions permit each house of their legislatures to be the judge of the election returns of its own members. Governor Hill believes this privilege has been abused for party ends so grossly that it ought to be taken from both the national congress and the state legislatures and relegated to the courts. As it is, contested elections are decided in favor of the candidate who is of the majority political party, without regard to justice.

In Great Britain, after three centuries of exercise of this power, in 1869 the house of commons voluntarily surrendered it to the courts, in consequence of the abuses and scandals that had grown up around it.

Fully nine-tenths of the May strikes of the carpenters were successful. It is worth all these centuries of struggle to the workingmen to learn the power there is in holding together.

The torpedo boat Cushing, the new naval vessel, is a wonder, and no mistake. The trip up the Potomac from Mt. Vernon to Washington usually takes the local steamboat two hours. The Cushing made it in forty minutes.

Three Times Dead.

Living in San Francisco today are two persons whose strange experiences have long been a mystery to me. Two years ago a Boston gentleman came out to the coast. He brought with him his companion, a young woman in the last stages of consumption. She was pretty and talented and ten years younger than her escort.

One day her companion was out of the city. During his absence she was taken suddenly with a sinking spell and the landlady became greatly alarmed. In two hours the invalid was pronounced dead by the ladies in the boarding house who were in attendance upon her. As the day advanced the landlady, seeing no signs of the gentleman's return, visited an undertaker's near by and preparations were made for laying out the corpse.

The body was cold and stiff when the undertaker arrived. He viewed the corpse and went back to his shop for his assistant. During his absence the missing companion of the dead young woman arrived upon the scene. It was now about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon being informed of her death five hours before the gentleman uttered an exclamation of surprise. Then rushing up to the room where the body lay he closed the door behind him and turned the key. When the undertaker returned he was refused admission. Two hours after the gentleman emerged from the room and ordered two suppers sent to the apartment.

Later the young lady was seen sitting upright in bed, eating heartily. Her companion had brought her back to life by a method of rubbing and physical manipulation known only to himself. Twice after this he repeated the performance. Three times to my knowledge has this young man brought the young woman back from the dead. She lives here today, still an invalid, and is liable to die again at almost any moment.—Cor. Washington Post.

Stationary Traveling.

Thoreau believed, or sometimes talked as if he believed, that everything was to be found in Concord. There was no great occasion for traveling, he thought. If you really needed to see anything, you had only to stay at home, and in due time it would come to you.

This was somewhat whimsical, and no one was better aware of the fact than Thoreau himself, who loved a paradox as other men love a dinner. But one of our exchanges knows of a man who seems to have been a pretty wide traveler without ever having been away from home.

He has lived in two states, in three counties and in three towns, and yet he has always lived where he was born. The facts of the case are these:

Charles Graham was born in the state of Massachusetts, town of New Vineyard, and county of Kennebec, the 28th day of May, 1819. In 1820 that part of Massachusetts was incorporated or set off as Maine. He still lived in New Vineyard, Kennebec county, but in Maine instead of in Massachusetts.

Then his part of New Vineyard was set off into the town of Industry, Somerset county. When Franklin county was incorporated, Industry was set off as a part of it. In 1850 the part of Industry where he lived was again set off into the town of Farmington. So Mr. Graham, who is 70 years old, has lived successively in Massachusetts and in Maine, in Kennebec, Somerset and Franklin counties, and in the towns of New Vineyard, Industry and Farmington, and all the time on the same farm.—Youth's Companion.

He Lost the Diamonds.

A leading Detroit business man had given his wife diamonds in eardrops, rings and bracelet amounting to between $5,000 and $6,000. The lady occasionally becomes distrustful of her ability to take care of them and turns them over to her husband's keeping.

He had been carrying them in his vest pocket for three or four days, when one Sunday he wanted his horse in a hurry, and in the absence of his man went out to the barn to hitch it up himself. He pulled off his coat and in the effort of putting on the horse's collar must somehow have turned out the contents of his vest pocket.

At any rate, that night, on retiring, he bethought him of the diamonds, and lo! they were missing. He at once telephoned police headquarters and put forth every effort to find them. A couple of days passed, and no returns coming in, it occurred to him that [illegible] might possibly have lost them in the barn. A hunt in the straw on the floor of the stall soon disclosed the white envelope in which the stones had been folded. It was all cut to pieces, showing that it had been ground under the horse's hoofs. After a three hours' search every piece of the jewelry was found, and not one bit injured. The soft straw had protected even the gold from so much as a scratch. It goes without saying, that man was never permitted to carry his wife's jewels again.—Detroit News.

Two Hundred Wounds.

An extraordinary attempt at suicide has been made in Paris. A shoemaker, described as a decent, industrious man, having fallen into misfortunes, and suffering from extreme poverty, decided to take his own life and end the struggle. He took a knife used in his trade and commenced to stab himself in the arms and legs, it is supposed with the idea of opening one of the chief veins, but, finding that the end did not come quickly, he continued with a sort of fury, and had just rolled upon the floor exhausted when a brother, who had been apprehensive of his state, appeared on the scene. The wounded man was conveyed to a hospital, where it was found that he had inflicted on himself two hundred distinct wounds.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Inheriting a Proscenium Box.

Judge Hilton retains free admission to a box at Niblo's theatre once occupied by A. T. Stewart's family. In this case the box includes a large room, which is always vacant when not occupied by Hilton or his guests.—New York Theatre.

ANTI-BRITISH CLUBS

Said to Have Formed a Big League in Canada.

MONEY FLOWING IN FREELY.

The Organization Composed of Frenchmen and Irishmen, Who Threaten Violence to Accomplish Their Purposes.

MONTREAL, May 14.—It is rumored that a new secret Irish association has been formed, with its head centers in this city and Quebec, its object being antagonistic to British rule. The new league is stated to already consist of 10,000 members, and is composed of all classes, principally Irish and Canadians, and money is flowing into the treasury in unlimited supply.

Many prominent Irishmen deny the existence of the league, but one well known man, on being interviewed, stated that he was interested in the matter, and explained that the society was being conducted on lines somewhat similar to that of the Clan-na-Gael, which it appears to be in reality.

Great caution is observed in admitting members, as it is feared that some one might "squeal." It is thought that the principal object is to obtain money in Canada for the benefit of the Irish home rule party at the next English election, and it is now hinted that the real business of the league is to wage warfare against British rule, with the final object of separation and the annexation of Canada to the United States.

A strange feature of the organization is that there are as many Frenchmen members of the league as there are Irishmen. A Frenchman who is supposed to be a prominent member, stated that the organization was founded in Toronto by an Irish suspect named McBride, who had fled from his native country and was at present residing in Buffalo.

He added that if the aims of the league were not quickly effected, drastic measures would be taken in England, as well as in Canada, by which he is supposed to mean that there would be dynamite scares on both sides of the Atlantic.

GETTING INTERESTING.

Publisher Gould Arrested for Complicity in the Albany Bank Swindle.

ALBANY, May 14.—United States Marshal Lucien Tuffts has arrested William Gould, Jr., the senior member of the firm of Gould & Co., law book publishers, on a charge of a fraudulent conspiracy to rob the Albany City National bank, in collusion with George P. Whitney, the defaulting book-keeper. Gould was taken before the United States commissioner, and his bail fixed at $15,000. He did not secure bail and a deputy sheriff went home with him.

Whitney was also rearrested at the instance of the United States authorities upon a charge of having embezzled from the bank $3400 from the bank in December, 1887. He was held upon the charge in the sum of $5000. The Goulds' store was seized by the sheriff to aid in satisfying the confession of judgment in favor of the bank. The stock will not bring the amount due.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Will Unite in Enforcing the Modus Vivendi at Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The British warships Emerald, Pelican and Forward have sailed for Newfoundland waters on fishery protection service. These ships will co-operate with the French fleet in carrying out the provisions of the modus vivendi recently negotiated between France and England, which is so obnoxious to Newfoundland.

Advices from Newfoundland say that "Commissioner McGrath is doing excellent work in Fortune bay on the bait protection service. He has already seized two American vessels, had their crews in jail, collected $7000 in licence fees and fines, and terrorized bait poachers and smugglers generally."

National Temperance Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The National Temperance society held its twenty-fifth anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle. Officers were elected and a board of managers for three years was chosen. A long list of resolutions were adopted endorsing temperance. The annual report was read, showing that the society was in a flourishing condition. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk presided over the meeting. Several addresses were delivered.

Outrage by Albanians.

GETTINJE, May 14.—A party of Albanians has attacked and plundered a provision train which was on its way from Irek to this town. A woman, who was a passenger on the train, was killed and several other persons were wounded. The Montenegrians are greatly excited and conflicts are impending, although the porte has promised to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice and to indemnify the sufferers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 13.

Wall street prices were strong for a number of features. Atchison had a rise in Boston.

The New York Market.

Atchison	47½	Nor Pac. pref	83
Central Pacific	....	Oregon Navi	....
Chi & Northwest	114⅝	Oregon Trans	48⅝
Del Lack & West	148½	Pacific Mail	46
Del & Hudson	163¾	Reading	43⅞
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	23
Lake Shore	110¾	Union Pacific	65⅝
Missouri Pacific	77	Wabash St. L. & P.	14⅝
N. J. Central	....	do pref	32½
N. Y. Central	108⅞	Wheel & Lake E.	4⅜
Northern Pacific	35⅝	Western Union	86

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	⅛	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	6⅝	Flint & Pere Mar.	38
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	160
West End Land	27⅝	Mexican Central	26⅜
Atchison	47½	N Y & N E	50¼
Atlantic & Pacific	9	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	174¼	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	224	Union Pacific	65½
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	32
Chicago, B & Q	108½	American Bell	235
Central Mass	18	New England, Tel.	52½
do pref	57	Erie Tel	40½
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	97½

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to $4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 98¼ elevator; No 3 red 93½c.

CORN—Steadier; No 2, 42c elevator; steamer mixed 40¾ to 41⅞c.

OATS—Weaker; No 3, 33c, mixed western 32 to 36½c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined steady, granulated 6 1-16, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Firm; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do, new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats dull; pickled bellies 5¾ to 5⅝c.

LARD—Dull; western steam $7 10.

LIFE IN FAR AWAY TIBET.

Things in That Strange Land as Represented by the Latest Explorer.

"The people of Tibet have the funniest way of making tea you ever heard of," said Lieut. Rockhill, that far away country's most recent explorer. "To begin with, the tea they use comes from western China in the shape of bricks, which are pressed into such convenient shape for carrying overland. All sorts of teas are made into bricks for purposes of transportation across Asia, it being very well understood by connoisseurs in the herb that a sea trip spoils it. But the tea imported into Tibet is of very poor quality as a rule. There is in it as much weight of twigs as of leaves.

"Having pounded a portion of the brick tea in some sort of mortar, the Tibetan housewife puts it in a large copper vessel and there permits it to boil over a fire made from dry manure. The resulting solution she pours into a queer looking wooden churn through a coarse willow basket that serves as a strainer. To the liquid in the churn, before proceeding further, she adds a portion of butter and some salt. The mixture is then churned up in ordinary fashion, and, when it is thoroughly mixed, is poured into a teapot of bronze. From the teapot it is dispensed into the little cup shaped vessels which each Tibetan carries with him or her.

"The cup shaped vessel I refer to is usually of wood, sometimes lined with silver. Tibetans employ it not only as their sole drinking utensil, but also as a dish for solid food. What they consume mainly as a substantial diet is parched barley. When a gentleman of Tibet feels hungry he sits down and, taking from a leather pouch a portion of barley, he mixes a little water with it, and, stirring it up into a dough, eats it in that shape. Thus hunger is satisfied, and he goes on his way rejoicing. In what we call the pleasures of the table the Tibetan takes no stock whatever. There never was a typical Asiatic yet who cared anything about amusement in the ordinary sense of the word. He doesn't go to the theatre—there is no such institution in the land of the lamas. Nor does he indulge in any other rational enjoyment of civilization, though he does not scorn what might be called the primary vices.

"Tibet is a very cold country, but its inhabitants do not warm themselves by the consumption of fuel. When the weather is chilly they simply put on more clothes in proportion as the mercury might fall, if there was a thermometer to register the temperature by. Their garments consist mainly for each individual of a voluminous cloak, with sleeves and a high collar, under which a shirt is sometimes worn. Boots, with soles of raw hide and uppers of cloth and cotton, are made for them in China. For rainy days a circular cape of felt is provided.

"The gun used by a Tibetan has a long fork attached to it, which is stuck in the ground for use as a rest for the weapon. Naturally the deadly instrument is of primitive pattern, intended to be set off with a priming, and the native wears attached to his belt a number of little brass cones, each of them containing an exact load of gunpowder. Those people of the country who live on the great elevated plains or steppes dwell in black tents; but the villagers reside usually in two story stone houses, the lower story being given up to a stable for the cattle. Not all of Tibet, as is popularly supposed, is actually subject to China. The country is divided up, politically speaking, into many tribes, and not a few of these tribes are governed by chiefs who owe no allegiance to anybody—not even to the Chinese emperor."—Washington Star.

Church Singers' Salaries.

A woman with a good contralto voice will begin at an annual salary of $200, which, if she is successful, may rise to an average of $300. There are two churches in Philadelphia, I believe, which pay their contraltos $400; but this, in cities outside of Boston, which average about $200 higher, is unusual. And even a genuine alto—that rarest of things in these days—will command but from $300 to $400 per annum. The Hub, of course, does better than this, by adding $200; but even with this addition, none of these salaries appear precisely extravagant, or to admit of much luxury in living, and salaries are rarely increased. Should a rival church make an offer for a voice, if the first church is desirous of retaining it, the rival's price is overbid and the voice retained. But this is the only reason of which I have any knowledge for increasing salaries. —Ladies' Home Journal.

The Formation of the Ear.

The ear is worth studying from an anatomical point of view. Beginning with the outer fold or ridge, called the helix, which forms the outline, the ear is composed of thin cartillage and integument. The next prominent ridge is the antihelix, which some people have very largely developed, but in a well formed ear projects very little beyond the helix. The little knob that projects from the foot of the antihelix is called the antitragus, and the corresponding knob on the other side the tragus. The deep well in the center of the ear, the concha, so termed from its shell like form, plays the most important part in reflecting the vibrations into the inner ear; in fact, all these projections and depressions are of importance to our hearing and play their own parts in conveying the undulations of sound to the drum of the ear.—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Automatic Chess Board.

Some of the monasteries of Italy and France sent curious inventions to the Paris exposition. A certain monastery in Brittany, France, contributed a plain looking mahogany table, with an inlaid chess board on its surface. The inventor, or any one who desires, sets the places for a game and sits alone on one side of the board. He plays cautiously, and the opposite pieces move automatically, and quite frequently come out the victor, no odds how scientifically the player plays. There is no mechanism apparent beneath the table top, which seems to be a solid mahogany board.—Philadelphia Review.

LADIES'

Colored Skirts,

NEW AND PRETTY STYLES,

Plain, Striped and Embroidered,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

The National Convention Opened at Hartford—The City Gaily Decorated—Grand Parade of the Order.

HARTFORD, May 14.—The thirty-seventh national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians opened in this city yesterday. The informal opening was at high mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral. About 200 delegates attended. Bishop McMahon was present and Rev. William A. Harty, rector of the Cathedral, was celebrant. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. J. Quinn of Collinsville, chaplain of the Hibernian Rifles. The preliminary session of the convention proper was held in Allyn hall at 11:30 a. m., National Delegate Maurice F. Wilhere of Philadelphia presiding. Over 200 delegates were present, representing thirty-three states and territories and New Brunsick, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Ireland. Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed and will report to-day. State Delegate John P. Murphy delivered the address of welcome, and at its close the convention adjourned till to-day.

Before 12 o'clock, noon, it is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 visitors entered the city. The parade formed on the west portion of the city park, just north of the Capitol. At the Allyn house State Delegate Murphy presented to the First regiment a beautiful set of colors in behalf of the officers of the order of Hibernians in Connecticut. Col. Donaghue, in behalf of his regiment, made the reply. The line was placed in readiness by 1 o'clock, and the parade started at 1:15. A platoon of police and Colt's band of Hartford led the way, followed by the First regiment, Hibernian Rifles. The organizations were grouped by counties.

The sidewalks along the entire line of march were crowded with people anxious to see the parade. As the procession passed the city hall, it was reviewed by Governor Bulkeley, Mayor Dwight, members of the common council and delegates to the convention. After the parade the Second division of Waterbury gave an exhibition drill on the park. The music was by the Sixty-ninth regiment band of New York. The decorations along the line of march were many, while the national colors and bunting were displayed on several streets not included in the route of the parade. Many of the business houses were elaborately decorated.

Last evening two large balls were in progress, one at Allyn hall and one at Foot Guard armory. Both halls were crowded to overflowing.

STANLEY FREES HIS MIND.

He Speaks of England's Slowness to Improve Her Opportunities.

LONDON, May 14.—The reception to Henry M. Stanley in the Guild hall was an enthusiastic affair. A dense crowd thronged the approaches to the building, and the appearance of Mr. Stanley was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheering. The guests numbered 2000. The lord mayor presented to the explorer a gold casket containing an address from the corporation of London. Mr. Stanley, in returning thanks for himself and his companions, said that the Congo might have belonged to England, had Englishmen listened to his lectures between 1876 and 1884. Belgium was reaping 100 per cent. England might have had East Africa. But her journalists see everything through opaque glass. Germany to-day has the lion's share and cannot fail to win in the long run. The Germans have a wide-awake monarch. Wissmann never heard of such things as Quakerism, peace societies, anti-enterprise companies and nambypamby journalism, all of which are clogs to every hearty endeavor made by England. He hoped the government would remember the services of his companions, and not chill their young souls with the neglect which warped poor Gordon after his heroic achievements in China.

LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.

Sudden Death of Judge Amasa J. Parker, a Prominent New Yorker.

ALBANY, May 14.—Judge Amasa J. Parker died here after a brief sickness. He was 88 years of age, and less than a week ago argued a case in the court of appeals. He was born in Sharon, Conn., and was a graduate of Union college. He was admitted to the bar in 1828 and was made supreme court judge in 1844. He was a member of the Twenty-fifth congress. He was a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the court of appeals in 1855. In 1856 he was a candidate for governor, but was defeated. At the time of his death he was a trustee of Cornell college and president of the trustees of the Albany Medical college.

Sequel to the Sistare Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—R. H. M. Sistare, a member of the broker firm of George K. Sistare's Sons, which recently failed, was arrested in New York. Richard Hecksher of this city, on whose warrant he was arrested, says he had $112,000 worth of bonds on deposit with the firm. He made repeated demands for the return of the bonds and not succeeding in getting them had Mr. Sistare arrested. He says his bonds were embezzled. Mr. Hecksher also says that $120,000 worth of bonds deposited by his cousin, August Hecksher, were gotten away with.

Amateur Athletics.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The board of managers of the A. A. U. last night decided to hold the western championship meeting at Detroit in June. The all-round championship meeting will be held on the Staten Island grounds June 10, and the eastern championship meeting on the same grounds June 28. The annual meeting will be held in Washington, Sept. 13. The Claremont A. A. club of Brooklyn was expelled.

National University Favored.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church closed their session at the Book concern in this city. The assignments of the bishops to the full conferences were made, and Bishop John P. Newman was appointed to visit Japan and hold the conference in July. The board adopted resolutions fully endorsing the proposed national university at Washington.

Vermont Republicans.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 14.—The Republican convention for the Second congressional district of Vermont is called for June 19 at Montpelier. The leading candidates are Gen. Grout of Barton, the present incumbent, and Col. George W. Hooker of Brattleboro.

Atlantic Association Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 6; New Haven, 2.

At Hartford—Hartford, 6; Jersey City, 4.

At Washington—Washington, 11; Wilmington, 1.

At Baltimore—Newark, 8; Baltimore, 4.

SILVER LEGISLATION.

Senate Appears to Be Divided on the Question.

SENSATION IN THE HOUSE

Created by Mr. Butterworth's Remarks on the Tariff Bill—Lengthy Nomination Discussion—Senate Opposes House Amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The great interest which is felt in the silver question in congress was well illustrated by the close attention which was paid to the two days' speech of Senator Jones of Nevada. There are few subjects which can command the undivided attention of all the senators. Yesterday sixty of the eighty-four senators were almost constantly in their seats, and many of the Democrats crowded over near the Republican side and sat for hours in close attention listening to the argument rapidly read from manuscript without attempt at rhetorical ornament or oratorical display. From his point of view, Senator Jones' speech, in the preparation of which he is known to have spent much time and labor, was very strong. His fellow-senators evidently found its comparative statistics and broad treatment of the general financial question in his bill highly instructing. Mr. Jones does not often speak, but when he does his efforts always command attention.

There has been no meeting of the Republican caucus committee on silver since Friday last, and they seem now to be as far from a definite agreement as they were a week ago. The very scanty majority by which the agreement is said to have been reached last week probably means nothing when the issue shall definitely be made in the senate. Senators Teller and Stewart say that they can secure enough votes to force a free coinage measure through the senate. They even claim to have made converts in the eastern states. There will undoubtedly be a vote upon one of the pending free coinage amendments, but perhaps it may be said that it is not so probable as it is possible that such an amendment will be adopted by the senate. Mr. Teller now admits that he will vote if necessary for the Jones bill, provided that it shall be amended to provide for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, and if the certificates shall be made full legal tenders. Extreme silver men in the house are also quoted as saying that they will vote for the Jones bill with that amendment, even if it does not wholly satisfy them.

It is now expected that the debate in the senate upon this subject may last for two weeks. A great many things may happen in that time, and changes from day to day in the opinions of different senators are not unlikely.

MR. SORSBY'S NOMINATION.

It is the Subject of an Animated Discussion in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The senate in executive session considered the nomination of William H. Sorsby of Mississippi to be consul general to Ecuador. This was one of the earliest nominations sent to the senate this session, but it was held up in the committee on commerce until a day or two ago, on the request of Mississippi senators. It was then reported from the committee, with a favorable recommendation, by a party vote. The opposition to Mr. Sorsby's confirmation is based upon his alleged delivery to Senator Quay, chairman of the national Republican committee, of certain letters written immediately before and during the campaign of 1888 by Congressman Catchings to the editor of a Mississippi paper, and which, by some chance, fell into Mr. Sorsby's possession, and the assertion that his appointment was a practical payment for this work.

The report of the committee recommending confirmation was antagonized with vigor by Senators Walthall and George of Mississippi, Vest of Missouri and others, while it was supported with equal earnestness by Senators Frye, Cullom, Quay, Chandler and other Republicans. After a debate lasting almost two hours, a vote was taken, which disclosed the lack of a quorum, only the thirty senators being present. Thereupon the senate adjourned, leaving the nomination still on the docket.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

Senate Committee Determined to Oppose the House Amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Davis, with the unanimous concurrence of the other members of the senate pensions committee, submitted a report recommending that the senate do not agree to the amendments made by the house to the senate dependent pension bill.

The difference between the two bodies are radical and the members of the senate committee announce their determination not to agree to the house bill under any conditions. The bill as it passed the senate was a dependent pension measure, identical to that vetoed by President Cleveland. The house amended the bill by passing a substitute measure—the Morrill bill—which is both a dependent and service pension bill. Senator Davis makes a long written report upon the differences between the two houses.

TARIFF BILL CRITICISED.

Mr. Butterworth Excites Republicans and Pleases the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Representative Butterworth of Ohio created considerable excitement on the Republican side of the house, and applause on the Democratic side in his remarks on the tariff bill, in which he severely criticised some parts of that measure, especially the increased duties imposed on agricultural products and on copper and tin plate. Mr. Butterworth has advocated for years reciprocal trade with Canada, and he regards the present tariff bill as one fraught with untold evils, the effect of which, if adopted, will be disastrous to a large majority of our people. His speech made a deep impression on the house.

Breckinridge Barred.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The sub-committee on elections of congress, which investigated the Arkansas election contest, declare that C. R. Breckinridge is not entitled to his seat.

Differences Adjusted.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 14.—The Hallowell granite cutters, who have been on a strike since the 1st of May, have come to a satisfactory understanding with the company, and resumed work this morning, working nine hours a day for $2 70 and 5 per cent. advance on piece work.

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ORSBY'S NOMINATION.

Subject of an Animated Dis- ussion in the Senate.

TON, May 14.—The senate in session considered the nomina- iam H. Sorsby of Mississippi to eneral to Ecuador. This was e earliest nominations sent nate this session, but it was the committee on commerce or two ago, on the request of senators. It was then reported mittee, with a favorable rec- on, by a party vote. The oppo- Sorsby's confirmation is based ged delivery to Senator Quay, f the national Republican com- certain letters written imme- re and during the campaign of ngressman Catchings to the Mississippi paper, and which, hance, fell into Mr. Sorsby's nd the assertion that his ap- was a practical payment for

t of the committee recommend- ation was antagonized with nators Walthall and George of West of Missouri and others, s supported with equal earn- enators Frye, Cullom, Quay, d other Republicans. After a ing almost two hours, a vote which disclosed the lack of a ly the thirty senators being ereupon the senate adjourned, nomination still on the docket.

DENT PENSION BILL.

mittee Determined to Oppose House Amendments.

TON, May 14.—Senator Davis, nanimous concurrence of the bers of the senate pensions ubmitted a report recommend- senate do not agree to the made by the house to the dent pension bill. ence between the two bodies nd the members of the senate nounce their determination to the house bill under any The bill as it passed the sen- dependent pension measure, that vetoed by President The house amended the bill a substitute measure—the —which is both a dependent pension bill. Senator Davis ng written report upon the etween the two houses.

FF BILL CRITICISED.

worth Excites Republicans Pleases the Democrats.

TON, May 14.—Representative of Ohio created considerable m the Republican side of the applause on the Democratic remarks on the tariff bill, in erely criticised some parts of e, especially the increased du- on agricultural products and d tin plate. Mr. Butterworth ed for years reciprocal trade , and he regards the present one fraught with untold evils, which, if adopted, will be dis- large majority of our people. ade a deep impression on the

reckinridge Barred.

TON, May 14.—The sub-commit- ions of congress, which in- e Arkansas election contest, C. R. Breckinridge is not is seat.

fferences Adjusted.

Me., May 14.—The Hallowell ers, who have been on a strike of May, have come to a satis- rstanding with the company, work this morning, working day for $2 70 and 5 per cent. piece work.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 14.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1792—Quincy held town meeting relative to petitioning the Legislature for change of name. Did not petition.

1885—Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Curtis of Quincy.

World Wide.

1643—Death of Louis XIII of France; accession of Louis XIV aged 4 years; Anne of Austria, regent.

1686—Birth of Fahrenheit, philosopher; died 1736.

1787—Convention met in Philadelphia to form constitution United States.

1814—Peace of Paris ratified by the allies, Napoleon having renounced sovereignty of France. Allied armies entered July 6.

1820—Death of Henry Grattan, orator and statesman; born 1750.

1828—Death of Sir William Congreve, inventor of war rockets; first used at Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806. Aged 46.

1860—First Japanese embassy received in Washington.

1861—McClellan and Fremont made major generals U. S. A.

1861—Adelina Patti's first appearance in Covent Garden, London.

1861—Death of Prince Gortschakoff, Russian commander, aged 66.

1870—Marquis of Ripon installed grand master of English Freemasons; became a Romanist and was succeeded by Prince of Wales in 1875

Rules for Amateur Photographers.

There is a great deal said about the amateur photographer that might just as well have been left unsaid. Those who never were amateur photographers don't realize that there is anything to it but pull the string and press the button. They don't know how it feels to sneak through the streets with a camera under one arm and encounter the suspicious gaze of every man, woman and child who knows that such a thing as photography exists. There isn't anybody who gets within sight of an instantaneous machine who doesn't promptly reach the conclusion that he is to be made the victim of a photographic conspiracy. Sometimes this self selected victim will stand around in an effort to look pretty and make it as pleasant for the picture taker as possible, and sometimes he will issue a peremptory challenge to mortal combat. You can never tell. And after the photograph is obtained it is as likely as not that the houses will look like Chinese pagodas in a horrible whirl of dissipation, while the pictures of your friends make you sorry that they aren't your enemies. There are lots of rules that go with amateur photography, but the only true, reliable way to deal with a camera is to take it out somewhere and carefully break it.—Washington Post.

A Remarkable Railway in Chili.

The Nitrate railway between Iquique and Pisagua, Chili, is a remarkable example of engineering skill. Starting from Iquique, it is carried along the face of a precipitous cliff, overlooking the town, to a station called Mollee, eight miles from Iquique, situate 1,600 feet above the sea level. The gradients are extremely steep, and some of the curves have a radius of only 450 feet. The engines used on this line have been specially constructed with the view of overcoming these obstacles. They are built with a double set of boilers, over a central fire box, with a funnel at each end, presenting an aspect wholly unknown on any other line. Their weight ranges up to ninety tons.—Montreal Star.

American Duels.

Every little while the continental newspapers publish accounts of what they are pleased to call "American duels," though why American is beyond comprehension, since such idiotic affairs were never heard of this side the Atlantic. At Czernowitz, in Austria, a youth of 18 was recently found dead in bed, having poisoned himself with strychnine. He left a letter to his mother, in which he accounted for his self murder by saying that he had agreed with a comrade to fight an "American duel," which consists simply in drawing lots to see which of two fools shall kill himself.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Recreation and Work.

One man of our time would be stronger and better if he did not work so many hours. I mean not only the day laborer, but also the brain worker. We have not yet adapted ourselves to the changed conditions which modern inventions have brought to us. When we are adapted to them—when our recreation hours are longer and our working hours are less—we shall do more than we do now, and it will be better work.—Detroit News.

Behind Time.

The disgust of a young man The Electrical Review tells about can easily be imagined. He rushed into a western railroad station to find he was three minutes late for the last train of the day, and then dashed off the following telegraphic message to Miss ——, in a town sixty miles away: "Have just missed train. Must postpone ceremony until tomorrow. Would walk there if I could. Try to be calm."

A Finish for Walnut.

For a simple but not very solid finish for walnut proceed as follow: Take equal parts of burnt umber and finely ground pumice stone, and mix them together; apply with a woolen rag or hair cloth dipped in raw or boiled linseed oil; clean with soft old cotton rags. The longer and harder the rubbing, the better the results. The walnut need not not be filled or oiled.—Montreal Star.

It is reckoned that in Paris the daily sale of cut flowers reaches $25,000.

To Make Him Brave.

"I don't know what to do with that boy of mine," said a fond father to a friend; "he has no spunk in him; lets all the other boys crow over him—in short, is a perfect coward."

"Let him eat plenty of sugar," said the friend.

"What good will that do?"

"It will put some grit into him."—Philadelphia Press.

Americans Abroad.



Husband—Come, come, my dear, don't waste valuable time thinking; look at the view—look at the view!—Life.

Took Good Care of His Throat.

Some amusing stories relative to the effect of the recent court martials and investigations are going about in army circles, and one of them comes from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. When a member of the military band at the barracks came to the post surgeon with a long face and a plaintive story about a sore throat he was treated with a consideration which was as marked as it was gratifying.

"Sore throat, eh?" said the surgeon, pleasantly. "Let me see. Oh, that's not so bad. A slight irritation, nothing more. You'll be all right in a day or two. I guess you would better take no chances of renewing the trouble by using your throat, though, so I will recommend that you be excused from active duty for two weeks."

Armed with the surgeon's certificate the bandsman obtained his two weeks' relief from active duty. The two weeks had just come to an end when he met the post surgeon on the parade ground. The bandsman saluted. The surgeon recognized the face and stopped.

"How's the throat?" he said pleasantly.

"It's quite well, sir," was the reply.

"That's good," said the surgeon. "You can get back to your duty now without fear. By the way, what instrument do you handle in the band?"

"The small drum, sir," said the musician.—New York Tribune.

He Lived There.

Miss Saneewee—My brother is a great traveler. He has just returned from a long journey in the east, and he has brought with him a very valuable collection of antiques—rare pieces of Arabian armor, old Egyptian coins, specimens of oriental handiwork in carved ivory——

Mr. Granite Slabb—Funny I never came across any o' them things there.

Miss Saneewee—Have you ever been in the east, Mr. Slabb?

Mr. Granite Slabb—Wuh! I live right daown thar in Skaowhegan, Me.—Puck.

Observations.

If sound has no color, how will you account for the deep bay voice of the bloodhound?

It is always the tailor that pants for business.

The man who kills his bird is really the only dead game sport.

The bee's sting is one of the few things that "points a moral and adorns a tail."

Strange as it may seem, more persons name the winner before the race is run than after.—Ashland Press.

Too True.

"The seasons are changing," said one tramp to another.

"Yes," was the sad reply; "we get winter now when we were expecting spring."

"Yes; but, after all, that's what we need."

"What! winter in spring?"

"No. Change."

"Yes, indeed (slapping his pocket); what we do need is change."—New York Herald.

A Heavy Loss.

Prompter (rushing in excitedly)—Wingly, the supe you stood off for his salary has eloped this minute with all the Hamlet jewels, the $5,000 set of Cleopatra diamonds and King Richard's best crown.

Manager (sternly)—It was your place to guard the jewel chest, Romeo. I shall have to dock you $4.—Jewelers' Review.

Not His Youth.

Visitor (to man in a cell)—What brought you here, sir?

Prisoner—Youth, sir.

Visitor—Youth? Why, you look to be 60, if a day.

Prisoner—I'm past that. It was the youth of my lawyer that did it.—Chatter.

His Ears Were a Little Large.

Burly Party—Are you aware, sir, that you deliberately placed your umbrella in my ear last evening?

Little Bifferton—Very careless of me, I'm sure. I wondered what became of it, and —would it be too much trouble to ask you to return it?—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Right! Go to the Head.

Teacher—Have animals a capacity for affection?

Class—Nearly all.

Teacher—Now, what animal possesses the greatest attachment for man?

Little Girl—Woman.—Tidbits.

A Conundrum.

What is the difference between the lover who is afraid to propose and the one who keeps repeating "Good night, sweetest," twenty times before taking his leave?

The one goes without saying and the other says without going.—Boston Courier.

Another Sweetheart Now.

Young Man—I wish to get this engagement ring enlarged.

Jeweler—Enlarged? Why, you told me a while ago it was a perfect fit.

Young Man—Oh yes, that was all right for her.—Yankee Blade.

A Graceful Compliment.

Mrs. Simson (exhibiting her first born)—Isn't he a cunning little monkey, Mrs. Tangle?

Mrs. Tangle—Yes, indeed. And he's so remarkably like his father.—Chatter.

On the Look Out for Danger.

Foreman of Works—Well, sir, what can I do for you?

Tramp—Oh, I was just looking around to see if there was any danger of getting a job.—Binghamton Leader.

Takes Things Easily, Also.

"There's one good thing about a kleptomaniac, anyway."

"What's that?"

"He takes things easy."—Journal of Education.

IN GOOD TIME.

Ofttimes, in sunny morning hours,
The cheeriest season ever,
We say: "This day must not pass by
Without some grand endeavor."
And this we mean from honest hearts
To make and not to shun it;
But when the evening curtain falls,
Alas! we have not done it.

But we, perhaps, take up instead
Some little grievance gladly,
And magnify its puny form
And gaze upon it sadly,
When, maybe, this faint, tiny spark
That we are hourly fanning
Is but a part of some good work
That God for us is planning.

"There is a wheel within a wheel,"
Albeit we little heed them,
And some machines need sharpened blades
And needle points to feed them.
And so it is, in this strange life,
Through which we journey blindly,
But when the needful knife probes deep
We do not take it kindly.

The time will come, for those who bear
Their ills as God's annointed,
When they shall read earth's mysteries
A time by heaven appointed.
Then let us calmly watch and wait
With trusting spirits ever,
Still carrying out from day to day
Some good and grand endeavor.
—Mrs. M. A. Kidder in New York Ledger.

MY TYPEWRITER.

For the last few days I have been a much injured and much enduring man. Some persons, when crushed beneath a mass of circumstantial evidence readily accepted by the tribunal which in more senses than one is sitting upon them, take a pride in knowing that they are innocent, and, virtute sua involuti, await the future acquittal or free pardon, of which they feel certain, with tranquil minds, actually in some cases finding enjoyment in the sensation of martyrdom. I am not one of them, for I have not felt at any time sure of my acquittal, and even now, when it should be practically secured, it is possible that I shall not leave the dock altogether without a stain on my character. Besides which, even innocence may be a matter of regret to one who has suffered for a crime, or, let us say, an act of indiscretion, without having enjoyed the pleasure of committing it.

It happened in this way. Some few months ago I had occasion to require in my business the services of a typewriter, and I made my wants known. As a consequence I was visited by no fewer than forty-seven candidates in person, without counting the hundred and odd who applied by letter. Of the forty-seven, thirty-six were of the weaker sex; and as these demanded a slightly lower wage than their male competitors I decided—for that reason, and that only—to employ one of them. Now the thirty-six had all brought samples of their work, and as all possessed the needful qualifications, and one typewritten letter is precisely like another, I did what every other man would have done under the circumstances, and chose the best looking one. She was a very handsome girl, and a very charming one, too. I say it in spite of the trouble she brought me.

For a time she was a complete success. Apart from the fact that I had to dictate to her continually, it was obviously unlesirable that she should sit with my male clerks. Some of them I know are frivolous, and as a married man I had a sense of responsibility; so I allotted her a corner in my own room, and she set up her machine there.

It was pleasing to have some one to talk to when one was not busy, and Miss King, being of a lively disposition, interested me much with accounts of her experiences as a beautiful and meritorious young woman fighting the battle of life in London. Some of her adventures were almost romantic enough to have interested the readers of The Family Herald—to which, indeed, I believe she had contributed.

Others might have amused students of a more frivolous class of literature; but, except to account for the interest I still feel in her, they have nothing to do with the present narrative. I am not in the habit of "taking the office home with me" and worrying my life with "shop," so naturally I never mentioned my typewriter in the domestic circle. That simple omission has been thrown in my teeth many hundreds of times during the past two days. I begin to fear it always will be.

My typewriter, as I have said, worked admirably till within about a fortnight ago, when she became restless, melancholy and abstracted in manner. For a time I took no notice of it; but last Saturday, business being dull, I called her to me as I sat at my table, and placing her near the window looking over old Broad street far below, where I could get the light on her face and observe her expression, I began to interrogate her in a kindly way as an employer always should interrogate his clerks if he thinks they are in need of his help or advice While I was doing so my 1 o'clock post came in. I did not look at my letters for a moment, as I was saying to my typewriter:

"Gertrude" (I make a rule of calling my younger clerks by their Christian names, and, as a rule in my office is a rule, I was resolved from the first to make no exception in her favor), "Gertrude," I said, "there is something on your mind: you are anxious and distressed."

"It is nothing," she answered.

"Nothing be hanged!" I said, in my friendly way. "Nothing does not make a girl pale and absent and silent for ten days at a time. I simply do not believe you."

"I cannot help it."

"My dear Gertrude," I said (I am not sure that I ever called young Bob Smithers, my junior clerk, "My dear Robert," but circumstances alter cases), "I want you to try and let me help it, or help you, in any way I can."

"You are very kind," she said.

"Then tell me what is the matter."

"You have not opened your letters; there is one marked 'immediate.'"

I knew she was only trying to put me off, as my clerks as a rule do not dictate to me in such matters. However, as I could see the girl had tears in her eyes, I took up the envelope she spoke of and opened it, to give her time to recover from her evident emotion. At a glance I saw, to my surprise, that the letter was a note from my wife, whom I had left at home in the Cromwell road at 9:30 that morning. It ran as follows:

DEAR CHARLES—I want to take you to the shop in the city where I saw the sealskin I was telling you about. I have decided I must have it at once, as Mrs. Carruthers has just got a new one. I know the shop closes at 2 on Saturday, but if you can leave your office with me when I call for you, a little before 1:30, we can do it. Your affectionate wife, ELIZA JOHNSON.

P. S.—Have your check book in your pocket.

Now why, in the name of fortune, Mrs. Charles Johnson, who, as her letter shows, is a woman of decided purpose when it suits her, could not have made up her mind to have the sealskin before I left home that morning, and why she should have grudged sixpence for a telegram I do not know. I have spoken to her about it, and all she says is that in future she shall visit me without any warning at all.

I read her note, and at once grasped the fact that my wife might come in at any moment. The presence of a stranger, even of my wife, who is really, in her way, a very kind woman, would, of course, have been unwelcome to my typewriter in her distress; so I said, without looking up:

"I will not press you further today, Gertrude, but on Monday I shall expect to be treated with more confidence. I am expecting some one here on important private business, so you may go at once."

She made no answer, and I could hear her breath coming in short, quick pants. I turned to look at her. She was standing with parted lips and widely staring eyes, her tear stained face tightly pressed against the dingy window pane. I took her by the hand; then she turned, uttering a cry:

"Charlie, Charlie, my darling!"

At the moment she did so—in fact, before the words left her lips—I was conscious of the door opening, and that my wife was there and must have heard her with as much surprise as myself, and even more horror. But before another word could be said there was a rush across the room, an ink pot, a pen or two, a sheaf of letters and a typewriter (the machine) were lying overturned upon the floor, and a typewriter (the operator) had dashed into a small closet where she kept her hat and cloak, seized them, and, almost upsetting my wife in her flight, vanished down stairs, her little heels clattering in a wild tattoo on the stone flagged stairs. Then a scene took place which was only the prelude to the ordeal I have spoken of. It was useless for me to argue and aver that I was innocent myself, and as unaware of any passion for me indulged in by my typewriter (a mere clerk, as I repeatedly said) as I was of any insanity in her family or in her individual constitution. Now I suppose the worst of my misery has been practically put an end to by the following letter — not typewritten—which I have just received at the office, and am taking home to show my wife:

DEAR MR. JOHNSON—I hope you did not think me quite crazy when I left you so abruptly on Saturday, especially after your very kind conversation with me. The reason of my anxiety and sadness was that the man I have been engaged to for two years was coming home from Australia, and his ship was much over due, owing to the gales. He never let me know he had arrived, but went straight to my home, and followed me to the city to find your office, where I saw him from the window, which was the cause of my hurried exit. I shall not have to typewrite any more, and I dare say you have discharged me; but you have been so very kind to me that I must come with him, that we may both thank you personally, and also remove the remains of the typewriter I think I shattered in my flight. When I do come I shall be Mrs. Charles Webster. Thanking you again and again for your great kindness and sympathy,

Yours very truly, GERTRUDE KING.

Well, there is her letter; it speaks for itself, and I must show it to my wife and convince her of my innocence. But I do wish it said a little less about my kindness; in this censorious world natural humanity is liable to misconstruction.—True Flag.

Future of Electric Railways.

Capt. Griffin, in an address before the Franklin institute, says that it is only a matter of time, and that of short time, when electrical propulsion will replace the horses on the majority of our street railways. It is matter of time, a somewhat longer time, perhaps, when it will be the propelling power on all our elevated roads, for the elevated road possesses ideal conditions for the application of electricity. It is within the bounds of possibility that our steam roads will be run with electricity, and this power offers many advantages for the suburban traffic in the vicinity of the large cities. The possible utilization of hitherto neglected water powers will be one of the factors in determining the extension of electrical propulsion in this direction. The New York elevated roads are anxiously seeking a solution to the problem of how to enlarge their carrying capacity without rebuilding or materially altering their superstructures. Electricity offers the best solution.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Nest Building Fishes.

The bitshki is a Russian fish which lives in the Black sea. When the hatching season approaches it seeks the shore and builds there a nest for its young. Both father and mother unite in gathering seaweeds and deposit them in small holes on the shore. There the mother lays her eggs and watches over them, like a careful hen, until they are hatched. —Youth's Companion.

A Poor Place for Watermelons.

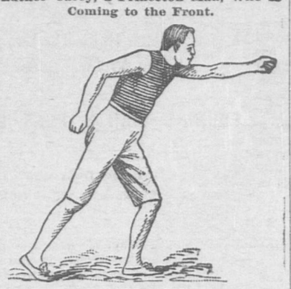
Between the Ural and the Okhotsk seas there is a spot half as large as the state of Michigan which is frozen ground to the depth of ninety-four feet. That is, it has never thawed out since the world was created, and probably never will, and even if it should nobody would have any use for it.—Detroit Free Press.

How He Understood It.

My three little boys—Henry, Jean and Charlie—age 6, 4 and 2 1-2 years, were talking of cremation. (They are all in favor of cremation, because their parents are.) Henry and Jean said they were going to be cremated. Charlie turned to me and said: "Mamma, when are we going to be eated with cream?"—Babyhood.

A RAPID RUNNER.

Luther Carey, a Princeton Man, Who Is Coming to the Front.



LUTHER CAREY.

Unless all signs fail Luther Carey, a student at Princeton college, will startle the athletic world with some wonderful performances on the cinder path. Carey already holds the world's record in the 100 yards dash, which he won at the western championship games held in Detroit in June, 1889. His time was 10 seconds. Since then he has been doing remarkably well in the East. At the annual championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union held in Boston recently he won the 75 yard dash in 7 4-5 seconds, which comes within a mighty small fraction of a second of touching the record.

ATHLETIC CLUB GOSSIP.

George R. Gray, the champion amateur shot putter of the world, who lives in Coldwater, Ont., intends to take part in games in New York city and make a record for putting the twenty pound shot. He holds nearly all other amateur shot putting figures.

George Riddell, the well known shot putter of the Wanderers' Cricket and Athletic club, of Chicago, is considerably heavier than he was last year when he did so well, and thinks he will do better than ever during the coming season. His style at the game is very good for an amateur.

The New Jersey Athletic club are trying hard to induce W. D. Day, the cross country champion, to take a trip to England to compete at the English championships on July 12. Day says he would like the visit, but he would prefer delaying it until one season later.

George Miehling, so long connected with the Varuna Boat club, of Brooklyn, but who is now wrestling instructor of the Olympic Athletic club, of San Francisco, has made many friends in that city, and says that he is thoroughly satisfied and will stay.

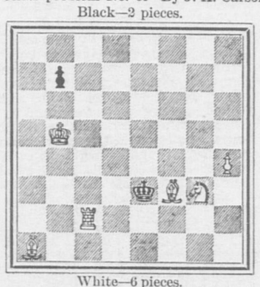
George Powell, the champion running high jumper of the Missouri Amateur Athletic club, of St. Louis, has kept in fair condition through the winter, and considers that he starts this season under much better auspices than he has yet experienced.

There is a threatened row in athletic circles in San Francisco, and without wise legislation the Olympic Athletic club and the California Athletic club will have a grievous difference. The California club has an amateur annex and admitted Al Lean, the wrestler, and several other athletes to membership without initiation fees. Lean, contrary to the wish of the California club, made a match with Kolb to wrestle in the Olympic club. Expulsion [illegible] for him and other club members who may participate in the Olympic games without permission from the club may take place.

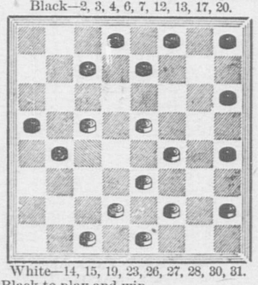
W. C. Downes, of the New York Athletic club and Harvard college, the intercollegiate champion half mile runner, recently lowered the Harvard record at the quarter mile run, doing 50 1-5s. and supplanting 50⅕s. made by Wendell Baker, of the same college, May 16, 1885. A. H. Green, of the Manhattan Athletic club and Harvard college, at the same games that Downes performed, broke the Harvard record for the running broad jump, doing 21 feet 7 inches and supplanting Walter Soren's old figures of 20 feet 10 inches.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 61—By J. A. Carson. Black—2 pieces.



White—6 pieces.
White to play and mate in four moves.
Checker problem No. 61—By P. M. Bradt. Black—2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 20.



White—14, 15, 19, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31.
Black to play and win.

SOLUTIONS.

Chess problem No. 60. Key move: B to K B sq.

Checker problem No. 60, by W. J. Smith, Modesto, Cal.

Black, 3, 4, 5, 19*, 25, 29*, 30*. White, 10*, 14*, 16, 17, 22, 23. White to play and win.

White.	Black.
1..16 to 11	1..19 to 26
2..17 to 13	2..26 to 17
3..14 to 21 and wins.	

A Theatrical Monopoly.

Nearly all the theatres in Australia are controlled by one firm, Williamson, Garner & Co. This firm keeps two of its own companies—one operatic and one dramatic—constantly playing, and nearly every English or American star who goes to Australia meets with at least reasonable success under their management.

George Lee, the celebrated professional sculler, has sailed for England to train Charles G. Psotta, the American amateur sculler. After Lee is through with his charge he may take part in several races with English professionals which have already been broached to him.

City Government, 1890.

Mayor,

CHAS. H. PORTER.

City Council,

HENRY O. FAIRBANKS, *President.*

Councilmen-at-Large,

QUINCY A. FAUNCE, JOHN C. KAPPLES,
THADDEUS H. NEWCOMB, FRED. F. GREEN,
JAMES H. SLADE.

Councilmen from Wards.

Ward One.	*Ward Four.*
E. W. HENRY BASS,	WILLIAM T. SHEA,
WILLIAM W. EWELL,	JAMES F. BURKE,
GEORGE W. MORTON.	PETER T. FALLON.
Ward Two.	*Ward Five.*
SILAS B. DUFFIELD,	JOSEPH W. LOVETT,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,	HENRY O. FAIRBANKS,
HORACE O. SOUTHER.	CHARLES R. SHERMAN.
Ward Three.	*Ward Six.*
FREDERICK L. JONES,	ROGER H. WILDE,
JAMES THOMPSON,	ELIJAH G. HALL,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,	HENRY W. READ.

Regular meeting on the first and third Monday of each month, at 7.45 P. M.

Clerk,

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Standing Committees of City Council.

Finance, Accounts, State Aid, Claims and Salaries.—Councilmen Thompson, Kapples, Wilde, Shea, Green.

Contracts, Streets, Ways, Sidewalks, Bridges and Lights.—Councilmen Faunce, Jones, Shea, Hall, Sherman, Souther, Ewell.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Councilmen Hall, Kapples, Faunce.

Sewers and Drains.—Councilmen Newcomb, Burke, Lovett, Bass, Thompson, Graham, Warner, Read.

Fire Department and Police.—Councilmen Jones, Souther, Read, Burke, Morton.

Ordinances, Licenses, Printing, Rules and Orders.—Councilmen Wilde, Lovett, Duffield.

Health, Poor and Bonds.—Councilmen Green, Warner, Sherman.

Legislative Matters, Election and Returns.—Councilmen Ewell, Newcomb, Fallon.

School Committee.

AT LARGE.

DR. JOHN A. GORDON,	Term expires	1892
SYLVESTER BROWN,	" "	1891
DR. JOSEPH M. SHEAHAN,	" "	1893
		Term exp.
Ward 1. RUPERT F. CLAFLIN,		1892
Ward 2. REV. H. EVAN COTTON,		1893
Ward 3. EMERY L. CRANE,		1893
Ward 4. JOHN F. COLE,		1891
Ward 5. WENDELL G. CORTHELL,		1890
Ward 6. THOMAS GURNEY,		1891

Superintendent of Schools,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Department Officials.

Commissioner of Public Works,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

City Treasurer,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Clerk,
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR.

Collector of Taxes,
BRYANT N. ADAMS.

City Solicitor,
W. G. A. PATTEE.

Deputy Manager of the Police Force,
GEORGE O. LANGLEY.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department,
WALTER H. RIPLEY.

Overseer of the Poor,
GEORGE H. FIELD.

City Physician,
DR. SAMUEL M. DONOVAN.

Inspector of Milk,
DR. CHARLES A. GAREY.

City Auditor,
JOHN O. HALL.

City Messenger,
HARRY W. TIRRELL.

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
FRANCIS A. SPEAR.

Measurers of Grain,
EDWARD RUSSELL, CHAS. H. HERSEY.

Undertakers,
JOHN HALL, WILLIAM E. BROWN.

Measurer of Leather,
JOHN PAGE.

Pound Keeper,
FRANKLIN JACOBS.

Assessors.

Principal Assessor,
BENJAMIN F. CURTIS.

Assistant Assessors,

Ward 1. Elias A. Perkins.
Ward 2. John Federhen, 3d.
Ward 3. William H. Mitchell.
Ward 4. Francis E. Kimball.
Ward 5. Israel Waterhouse.
Ward 6. Frederick C. Pope.

Board of Park Commissioners.

George Cahill, John Chamberlain,
William B. Glover.

Managers of Woodward Fund and Property.

Charles H. Porter, Mayor.
Bryant N. Adams, Treasurer.
Christopher A. Spear, City Clerk.
John O. Hall, City Auditor.
George L. Gill, elected by Council.

Board of Health.

Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan. Dr. George B. Rice.
C. C. Hearn, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Board of Trustees of Thomas Crane Public Library.

Charles F. Adams, William H. Price,
Harrison A. Keith, Emery L. Crane,
Fred. A. Claflin, George I. Aldrich.

Board of Managers of Adams Academy.

Rev. Edward Norton, George F. Pinkham,
Charles A. Howland, Josiah Quincy,
Luther S. Anderson, Charles H. Porter.

Board of Managers of Public Burial Places.

John Hall, James E. Maxim,
Joseph H. Vogel, George L. Gill,
Edward A. Spear, Tobias H. Burke.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department.

Ward 1. Frank C. Packard.
Ward 2. Rollo H. Newcomb.
Ward 3. Amos L. Litchfield.
Ward 4. James White,
Ward 5. Benjamin King.
Ward 6. Edward H. Richardson.

Registrars of Voters.

EDWIN W. MARSH, Term expires May 1, 1892
MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN, " " " 1891
EMERY E. FELLOWS, " " " 1890
CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR, *ex officio.*

Weighers of Coal.

Charles H. Hersey, F. Wesley Fuller,
George W. Rhines, Frank S. Patch,
Joseph M. Glover, Thomas A. Donlan,
Herbert D. Adams, Eben W. Sheppard,
Edward Russell.

Probation Officer,

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Police Officers.

Francis A. Spear, Charles N. Hunt,
Robert J. Williams, James Bean,
Amos L. Litchfield, Mark E. Hanson,
[illegible] Mac[illegible] with the Brockton
Charles G. Nicol, David J. Barry,
Charles T. Crooker, William C. Seelye,
Thomas F. Ferguson, Joseph W. Hayden,
Daniel R. McKay, William J. Young,
John Halloran, E. A. Spear,
Daniel McGrath, A. H. Maxwell,
Michael J. Canavan, Henry H. Faxon,
Joseph H. Kelly, Samuel B. Turner,
Joseph T. French, Michael W. Gerry,
Nathan G. Glover, Marcena R. Sparrow,
James C. Porter.

Fence Viewers.

Ward 1. Charles S. French,
Ward 2. Ebenezer Adams,
Ward 3. James Nightingale,
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. James McFarland,
Ward 6. Cephas Drew.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

Ward 1. Frank S. Patch, Eben W. Sheppard,
Ward 2. Herbert D. Adams,
Ward 3.
Ward 4. Harris Farnum,
Ward 5. A. L. Baker,
Ward 6. Stephen H. Edwards.

Field Drivers.

Ward 1. William Faxon,
Ward 2. G. M. Sweeney,
Ward 3. John Glover,
James Nightingale,
Ward 4. B. W. Reardon,
Ward 5. Joseph H. Lord,
Ward 6. Thomas Kennon.

Fire Alarm Boxes.

23. Hancock, opposite Cottage Avenue,
25. Newcomb and Sea Streets,
26. Unitarian Church, Hancock Street,
28. Cor. Hancock and Greenleaf Streets,
34. Cor. Union and Main Streets, on Whicher's Factory,
35. Cor. Hancock and School Streets,
37. Franklin and Water Streets,
39. Penn and Liberty Streets,
41. School and Granite Streets,
42. Jones' Corner, junction Granite and Water Streets,
46. Hose House No. 3.
47. Bates and Grove Streets,
48. Cor. Willard and Robertson Streets,
51. Mellen, Bray & Co.'s Tubular Rivet Fac'y,
53. Warren and Winthrop Avenues,
54. Hancock and Fenno Streets,
56. Wollaston Hotel, cor. Beale and Newport Ave.,
58. Cor. Adams and Beal Streets,
62. Cor. Hancock and Atlantic Streets,
64. Billings and Newbury Streets,
68. Squantum,
71. Mill and Washington Streets,
72. Church cor. South and Washington Streets.
73. Howard and Winter Streets,
75. Main and Sumner Streets,
135. Weymouth,
137. Braintree,
148. Milton.

4 repeated three times, Recall, "Fire all out." [illegible]si- have vative stment.
2-2 repeated three times, one session in schools
1 blow for test at 11.45 A. M.
10 blows, followed by [illegible]umber, de[illegible] Boston
second alarm. 1 26. [illegible]wpenrm
12 blows, foll[illegible]
general alarm.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 14.

High water at 7.30 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.24 A. M.; Sets at 6.58 P. M.
Moon rises at 2.38 A. M.
New Moon, May 18.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

A warm day.

Faxon hall is being shingled.

Chief Ripley makes a fine appearance in his new uniform.

F. A. Read has reopened the drug store at Brewer's corner.

Mr. D. Willis Hall, will erect a dwelling house on the plains, Wollaston.

It is understood that H. L. Rice's cat boat Mabel will be put in racing trim.

The assessors have completed their rounds in Wards Two, Three and Four.

Mr. Edward J. McKeon will build a dwelling house on Glover avenue, Atlantic.

Deputy Sheriff Field was court officer at the session of Probate Court this morning.

Mr. J. Woodbury Pinkham of Wollaston has arrived at Buenos Ayres, South America.

Manet Assembly, Royal Society of Good Fellows, will meet in Dr. French's hall this evening.

Travel on Bigelow street is interrupted by the building of a retaining wall at the tennis grounds.

Mr. I. Howland Jones of Wollaston, sails for Savannah tomorrow on the steamer Gate City.

Mr. D. H. Daniels, for forty years connected with the Brookline schools, has resigned as superintendent.

William Rothwell and James Richards of this city sail from New York today to visit relatives in England.

Now that the strike has been settled why not celebrate the Glorious Fourth. It is about time to make a move.

The weather was favorable for the Universalist baby show this afternoon. Thursday's LEDGER will give full particulars.

The funeral of Mrs. John L. Burch took place at 12 o'clock today from her late residence on Squantum street, Atlantic.

Mr. John Maclauchlan, the clerk at Murray's drug store in West Quincy, is expected back from New Brunswick today.

The blacksmiths held a meeting in Cahill's hall this morning, but transacted no business of public interest.

Capt. Whiting of Wollaston, sailed for New York today, from Boston on the steamer H. F. Dimmock, of the Metropolitan line.

E. W. Baxter's cat boat Amy is receiving a thorough overhauling at Maybury's yard. Her iron ballast will be replaced with lead, and there is some talk of putting on a larger sail.

When the women strike for eight hours' work, eight hours' recreation and eight hours' sleep, some of the strong armed males will be obliged to cook their own suppers.

One of the Mahoney houses which was situated on the Willard School lot and which was sold by the city, is being moved by John Cavanagh, to land owned by John Twichart on West street, West Quincy.

Mrs. John J. Kemp of Newcomb street, died suddenly this morning. She got up feeling well as usual and was taken with a sick turn and passed away. She was sixty-two years of age.

The Adams Academy base ball games to be played on the Greenleaf street grounds this week: Thursday, Belmont school of Belmont; Friday, Roxbury Latin school; Saturday, Quincy Literary and Athletic club.

A gentleman who visited the site of the new Willard schoolhouse one day this week said it reminded him of buildings in Boston where half the men were out on a strike. It is the general opinion that the work is not being pushed forward as rapidly as it should be to the school

In London, May 1, 2,500 poncemen were on the Thames embankment in set off into the town of Industry, Somer- [illegible] set country. [illegible] his face is yellow, his eyes are bilious, and he seems thoroughly afflicted with ill health.

Mr. Quay explains the postponement of the meeting of the Republican national executive committee meeting as due to the inability of the members to be present.

The contest in the Third congressional district of Philadelphia (Randall's) it is said, will be made a battle between protection and free trade, Mr. Vaux representing the latter.

George Stalbird was sentenced to five years in the state prison in the superior court, at Springfield, Mass., for an attempted criminal assault on Mary Hastings, a 13-year-old girl.

A Vilna, Russia, midwife, recently arrested, has confessed that for years she has been in the habit of killing infants and hiding their bodies in wells. Other persons have been arrested for complicity.

Berlin correspondents of London papers speak in glowing terms of the speech of Chancellor Von Caprivi in the reichstag, and declares that with one bound he has passed to the first rank of European statesmen.

The father of the Marquis de Mores, the merry but conservative old Duke de Vallambrosa, when he heard that his son had been arrested on suspicion of conspiracy, cried out, "I am glad of it! Now I shall be quiet on the 1st of May."

The Association of American Physicians began its fifth annual meeting in Washington. About forty persons were present. After the transaction of general and routine business, papers on special subjects of a technical character were read.

E. S. Monnier of Greenfield, Mass., was found dead just west of the Indian Orchard station on the Boston and Albany railroad. He had alighted from a train at the station and had walked down the track, when he was overcome with heart disease.

A rich Italian has purchased the Villa Zirio, at San Remo, in which the Emperor Frederick of Germany was sick so long before he went to Berlin to be crowned, and has closed it rigorously against all visitors. It is said that the Germans were carrying it away.

Judge Manning F. Force of Cincinnati has been appointed commandant of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors home at Sandusky. Judge Force is a graduate of Harvard college in the class of 1845, and served during the war of the Rebellion as a general of volunteers.

The North Brookfield, Mass., school committee refused to grant a certificate to a parochial school boy to the effect that he had attended school for twenty weeks, and the supreme court has been asked for a writ of mandamus compelling the defendants to issue said certificate.

King Humbert is a prudent monarch, and does well to be so, in the present state of the kingdom's finances. Last year the civil list for the royal household was 15,850,000 francs, and the king spent 13,949,999 francs 92 centimes, leaving a cent and three-quarters to his credit for the ensuing year.

The ninety-second convocation of the grand chapter of Connecticut of the Royal Arch Masons was held in Hartford and officers were elected. Resolutions on the retirement last year of George Lee of Meriden who had served twenty-five years as grandtreasurer, had been engrossed and were presented to Mr. Lee.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Forecast for New England: Cloudy and rain; southerly to westerly winds; colder Thursday morning.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT

May Cause a Change in the Grouping of European Powers.

LONDON, May 14.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says he has learned that the removal of Prince Bismarck has induced the czar to reverse the policy of alliance with France and revert to a German alliance. The czar, says the correspondent, "always distrusted the stability of the republic, but it was impossible to agree with Germany while Bismarck was in office. The Krasnoe meeting will probably result in a compact that will altogether change the grouping of the European powers."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Three convicts perished by the burning of a prison at Irkutsk.

There was a destructive wind, rain and hail storm in Missouri.

In spite of large retrenchments the Italian budget shows a deficit.

Emin Pasha demands of Egypt seven years' back pay and asks for a pension.

Two men were killed and a third fatally injured by a railroad accident near Clayton, Mo.

Emin Pasha's expedition has lost one-quarter of its porters by death and desertion.

Benjamin F. H. Reed, a well-known newspaper man of New Bedford, died yesterday.

Three German naval officers have been sentenced to imprisonment for accepting bribes.

Farmers' Alliance candidates are to be put up in all but three congress districts in Georgia.

A Cleveland detective chased a thief into the river, and plunging in after him captured his man.

The maple sugar crop in New Hampshire the past season was less than that of previous years.

Antonio Casquarrillo, a laborer, was struck by a train while at work near Lyme, Conn., and killed.

Two men were killed and one fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Reading railroad.

Walter Besant will come to this country next summer, going to the Pacific coast and carefully exploring the west.

Mr. William H. Bigelow, superintendent of the New England railway mail service, died yesterday at Waterville, Me.

William Pitt, an elderly man, was struck by a train in Fair Haven, Conn., and is now at the hospital in a critical condition.

Amos Barnes, 70, of North Egremont, Mass., took laudanum and died soon after. He had been ill and became despondent.

Joseph Geddrie shot a fine specimen of the bald-headed eagle at Wenham, Mass. The bird measured 7ft. 2in. from tip to tip of its wings.

The pope's proclamation of the dogma of temporal power was approved by a majority of the bishops in Europe, but opposed by all the Italian bishops.

The stone cutters on the new Methodist church at New Britain, Conn., have struck for $3.50. They were getting $3. The contractors advertised for other men.

A Catholic priest in a Mexican village headed a mob in a raid on Protestants, in which three Protestants were killed and the Protestant church demolished.

Young Emperor Wilhelm is said to look wretchedly about half the time. He [illegible] brag [illegible] for [illegible] Schmidt [illegible] Dec. 31, 1889.

BOSTONS WALLOPED.

Mickey Welch Holds the Leaguers Down to Two Runs.

EWING'S GIANTS PLAY BALL

And Take a Game from Mike Kelly's Men—The Cincinnatis Whitewashed by Pittsburg.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Manager Mutrie put smiling Mickey Welch in against the Boston National League team to-day and he held the Bostons down to two runs, both of which, however, were earned. The New Yorks batted young Lawson quite hard and earned three of the seven runs they made. Glasscock, Denny and Esterbrook did the best all around work for the home team, and Long and Tucker carried off the honors for the visitors.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tiernan, cf	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Glasscock, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	0
Esterbrook, 1b	4	3	2	3	0	10	0	0
Bassett, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Clark, rf	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Denny, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	2	6	0
Hornung, lf	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
Murphy, c	3	0	1	1	0	8	0	1
Welch, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	36	7	11	12	0	27	11	2

Boston	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	11	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	1	1	0	4	0	2
Long, ss	4	0	1	1	0	4	3	0
Brodie, c	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hardie, rf	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	2
Smith, 2b	4	1	2	3	0	1	4	0
Sheffs, s.e. c	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Lawson, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Totals	34	2	7	8	2	27	13	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

Earned runs—New York 3, Boston 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Esterbrook. Stolen bases—New York 3, Boston 1. Base on balls—New York 5, Boston 1. Struck out—New York 1, Boston 5. Double plays—McGarr, Long and Tucker; Smith and Tucker. Umpires—Powers and McDermott.

Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 6.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Chicago and Cleveland National league clubs played a fair game considering the condition of the grounds. The Chicago's inability to hit Beatin and Sullivan's wildness gave Cleveland the game. At different times, with the bases full, Sullivan gave the batter a base on balls and presented Cleveland with a run. Kittridge's catch of a foul fly and Cooney's work at short were the only features worth mention.

Cleveland	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	2	—10	
Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	— 6	

Earned runs—Cleveland 6, Chicago 4. Base hits—Cleveland 10, Chicago 6. Errors—Chicago 2. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Sullivan and Kittridge.

Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 0.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Cincinnatis were able to hit Schmit's pitching for only three singles in to-day's game, while Duryea was hit very hard by the Pittsburgs. The Pittsburgs only earned one of their four runs, as the balance was made on three very inexcusable errors. It rained hard up to within two hours of the time for calling game, and the grounds were very slippery and covered with water in places.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Pittsburg 12, Cincinnati 3. Errors—Pittsburg 3, Cincinnati 3. Batteries—Schmit and Beckley; Duryea and Keenan.

Philadelphia, 11; Brooklyn, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The Philadelphia club defeated Brooklyn this afternoon by hitting Hughes almost at will. Gleason pitched a steady, effective game from start to finish. Both teams fielded in splendid style, Myers and Corkhill carrying off the honors. "Lady" Baldwin replaced Hughes in the middle of the sixth, but it was then too late for the visitors to save the game.

Philadelphia	1	1	1	4	0	3	0	1	—11
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0— 3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5. Base hits—Philadelphia 16, Brooklyn 10. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2. Batteries—Hughes, Baldwin and Clark; Gleason and Schriver.

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

"Buck" Ewing Goes in to Win, and He Gets There, 9 to 5.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Manager Buck Ewing's giants went into to-day's game fully bent on retrieving some of their lost laurels. When the game ended Manager Kelly found his team minus a victory. Crane was in great form and was very effective when the visitors needed hits the most. Daley pitched a steady game in all but the ninth inning, when he gave three men their bases on balls, which eventually ended in three runs. Attendance 1141.

NEW YORK	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gore, cf	5	1	1	1	0	4	0	0
Ewing, c	5	1	2	3	1	6	2	0
Connor, 1b	4	4	3	3	0	10	2	0
O'Rourke, rf	3	2	2	4	0	0	1	0
D. Richardson, 2b	4	1	0	1	1	3	1	0
Slattery, lf	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Whitney, ss	5	0	2	2	0	0	3	1
Hatfield, 3b	5	0	1	2	1	0	3	0
Crane, p	5	0	0	0	0	1	9	4
Totals	41	9	12	16	3	27	21	5

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
H. Richardson, lf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1
Brouthers, 1b	3	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	2
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	2	7	0
Irwin, ss	4	0	2	3	0	2	6	0
Murphy, c	4	0	1	1	0	7	1	3
Daly, p	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	6
Totals	33	5	9	11	5	27	21	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	—9
Boston	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New York 3, Boston 2. Two-base hits—Ewing, Hatfield, Brown, Irwin. Three-base hit—O'Rourke. Stolen bases—New York 4. Base on balls—New York 5, Boston 4. Base on errors—New York 3, Boston 1. Double plays—Whitney, Richardson and Connor. Umpires—Gaffney and Barnes.

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The Philadelphia Brotherhood club made more hits than were scored by John Ward's team, but the errors were also more numerous and the visitors won by a score of 7 to 5. Not one of the Brooklyn club's runs were earned, while the home team earned 4. Sanders played in the field in place of Fogarty, who was sick, and his slow fielding in the eighth allowed Ward to score from first base. Bierbauer, Farrar and Mulvey made good plays.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 10. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 7. Batteries—Sowders and Cook, Knell and Milligan.

Chicago, 10; Buffalo, 3.

CHICAGO, May 13.—In the Players' league game to-day, the Chicagos batted Keefe all over the field and won the game with the greatest of ease. Both teams have left for the east.

Chicago	6	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	—10
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	— 3

Earned runs—Chicago 14, Buffalo 1. Base hits—Chicago 19, Buffalo 13. Errors—Chicago 4, Buffalo 3. Batteries—Baldwin and Boyle, Keefe and Mack.

The Cleveland-Pittsburg game at Cleveland was postponed.

LUCKY BALDWIN'S STABLE QUEEN.

Los Angeles, a Lively Little Mare Who Has Won Many Races.

Los Angeles, the queen of Lucky Baldwin's stable, is a wonderfully good little mare. She has shown ability to go distance and to carry weight, and, unlike most of her sex, can run well in the early spring. This will be the fourth season for this great mare. In 1887 she won six races and $22,000; in 1888, twelve races and $34,000, and in 1889 eight races and $14,000, a grand total of $70,000 for the three years. What she will accomplish this season is of course a matter of conjecture, but she should be pretty close to invincible with Pikey Barnes in the saddle. As a 2-year-old she won the Ladies' stakes at Louisville, May 12, and the Run-



LOS ANGELES.

nymede stakes on May 17, and as a 3-year-old she won the Latonia Derby after a dead heat with White. She should have won the Champion stake at Monmouth Park in 1887 and the Lorillard stake in 1888, but each time was outgeneraled by McLaughlin, who rode Kingfish in the former event and Sir Dixon in the latter. In the summer of 1889, however, she defeated Firenzi in the Champion stake. Her owner considers her to be in the finest condition possible and fit to run the best races of her career. With "Pike" Barnes on her back, she certainly should do better than ever before.

OBSERVATIONS ON WHIST.

To one who is controlled by a desire to learn some of the mysteries of the game of whist, and who brings to it an ordinary intelligence, it is surprising how rapid the advancement is; and here it may be well to note briefly some of the changes which have taken place in the game since its infancy. The average stock in trade of the card player is that you must follow suit or trump, play second hand low, third hand high, lead from your largest suit, lead trumps if you have five or more, and return your partner's lead in plain suits and always in trumps. This marks one of the first stages of the game. Then the power of finesse becomes gradually apparent.

"If I have a king and knave," said the thoughtful player, "and my partner leads the suit I will play knave third hand as the chances are against the knave being at my left." It was of course easily apparent that this could be done equally well with the ace and the queen, the knave and nine, etc., and that this principle of play could be used in a variety of ways never dreamed of before. It probably reached its culmination in Deschapples, the great French player, whose power of finesse was so formidable to his opponents.

The trump signal (an unnecessarily high card played before a low one), while in one sense it was the result of accident, at the same time grew out of a necessity for informing your partner that you wanted trumps led. It was frequently the case that a player finding himself strong in trumps and not having the lead lost the game through his inability to draw them out.

Up to the time that the American game became prominent the game was essentially English. Its development had arrived at a certain stage. Honors were counted. This introduced into the game an element of chance. The play of trumps, the establishment of the long suit, the signal for trumps, the conveyance of information, unblocking and the finesse, were all under the most vigorous discussion. Poole's famous essay on the philosophy of whist was welcomed and applauded. Poole's idea was that the two hands should be played as one, and that each player should endeavor, by every means in his power, to transport himself into the hand of his partner. Just at this point in the progress of the game arose a new light on the horizon. It was to be demonstrated that a new element could be introduced into the game.

About six years ago the late Nicholas B. Trist, of New Orleans, first introduced the idea of conveying information by the numerical value of the cards. In order to see the value of this discovery, let us understand the precise idea of whist play. Of two partners, one must necessarily be stronger than the other. This may be shown before a card is played; it may be shown during the first round or later, but the moment that it is shown the weaker player plays his partner's game. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance for a player to know just what cards his partner holds. This power of conveying information had always been recognized and discussed. Mr. Trist was the first to reduce it to a scientific basis. He showed the numerical value of each card and its power of conveying information. His first discovery was the play of the fourth best. When you open a long suit, he said, always play your fourth best.

If after the first round you play one card lower than the one you led, your partner knows you must have held five at least originally; if you play two cards lower, then he knows you must have led from six at least, and so on. If you play a high card of your long suit, follow it with your original fourth best. Your partner knows you must have two better than the second card led.

The next thing Mr. Trist discovered was the conveyance of information by high cards, and he formulated this rule: With two high, indifferent cards lead the higher if you opened a suit of four, the lower if you opened a suit of five.

These rules of play revolutioned the game, and still further has whist been reduced to an exact science by what is termed "the new play," which deals with sequences. It tells you how, with a certain number of cards in sequence they should be played so as to convey the greatest amount of information to your partner. Another distinctively American play is the play of the 9, which is never led except with k and kn, and never with ace or q. The American play has been adopted in England, and is the standard. TOM LANSING.

Robert Mantell's Wig.

Robert Mantell used to be numbered among those actors who, all unintentionally, work sad havoc among the female auditors' hearts. All this is changed now, and he says it is because it has become generally known that he wears a wig. He is almost totally bald up to about the middle of the top of his head, and the wig is parted on his forehead to conceal the absence of hair. It is absolutely impossible to detect it, even in broad daylight.

BRAINTREE.

The Old Colony management contradict the rumor that its machine shops were to be located in Readsville.

RANDOLPH.

Hon. Bradford Lenord Wales, a native of Randolph, and one of the most respected citizens, died Tuesday afternoon. He held many public offices, and was a prominent Mason.

Nearly 10,000 Pieces.

The week's count of the mail forwarded from the Quincy Post Office is completed, and the total was rising 9,000 pieces, and did not include papers forwarded from a newspaper office. They however are included in the weight, which aggregated about 800 pounds. When it is known that the inward mails are larger than the outward, we realize that an immense business is being done. Postmaster Adams has now learned the ropes, and good service is being given.

Monster Locomotives.

The New York Central is about to place on its road two mammoth engines, which can haul fifteen sleepers each, or twice the regular number, and which are designed to run 50 miles an hour. If they are successful the road will be equipped with such engines. The trainmen say this will throw half the present force out of work.

Frank A. Robbins' circus, which performed in this city yesterday, drew very large audiences. In the evening all the seats were full and many standing, from 2000 to 3000 were present. Everything advertised was not presented, but the performances as a whole, were very good and much enjoyed.

J. W. Golding has accepted the agency for Quincy of the Guion steamship line, in place of George Maine, resigned.

One of the most beautiful and costly clocks ever made was sent many years ago by the East India company as a gift to the Emperor of China. The case was made in the form of a chariot, in which was seated a figure of a woman, with her right hand resting on the top of a tiny clock, which was placed in the side of the carriage. Some of the wheels that moved the clock were concealed in the body of a bird that had seemingly alighted upon the lady's finger. Over her head was an umbrella that concealed a silver bell. This, although it seemed to have no connection with the timepiece, struck the hours, and it could be made to repeat by touching a diamond button fixed below the dial of the clock. At the feet of the lady's figure was a golden dog, and in front of her were two birds that were apparently flying before the chariot. This exquisite clock, with all its necessary parts, was [illegible] April 17, [illegible] was most elaborately made of gold, and was [illegible] ornamented with precious stones.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

An important addition to the date which the recent discussion of the height to which waves attain is reported from Portland. A fearful storm was recently experienced at the Tallamock Light rock, and a "dornick" of basalt weighing sixty-two pounds was thrown up by the force of the waves and fell on the roof of the lightkeeper's house, 110 feet above the sea level, breaking a hole in the roof. The waves were so high that the water came down the chimney of the boiler house of the fog siren in torrents and poured out through the tubes of the boiler. The chimney is about 130 feet above sea level. The spray entered the cowl of the chimney over the lamp, which is 150 feet above sea level, and ran in streams to the bottom.

New Jersey has a school fund of $4,000,000, and does not know what to do with it. It can not be used for anything but the public schools, and not very much of it is allowed to go there, only a part of the annual income being available, so jealously has the state constitution guarded its sacredness. Meantime, it is piling up every year, and the commissioners are at their wits' end to find an investment for it. The original idea was to have a fund large enough to entirely support the public schools throughout the state, but that, it is said, would take $70,000,000; and, besides, it is generally believed that it is better for the school system to have the local schools directly provided for by local taxes. People take more interest in something they have to pay for.—*Exchange.*

☞ The brakes of a Richmond electric car became unmanageable on a down grade recently, and the car, coming to a curve, left the track, and plunging across the street into a barroom. Five ladies were in the car, but none were seriously injured.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

April 10. 3—Wedewly

DIED.

KEMP—In Quincy, May 14, Mrs. Margaret F., wife of Mr. John J. Kemp, aged 62 years.

MARTIN—In South Quincy, May 13, Mrs. Juliana, wife of Mr. Ernest A. Martin, aged 20 years 8 and months.

BURCH—In Atlantic, May 12, Mrs. Catherine G., wife of Mr. John L. Burch, aged 30 years, 11 months and 10 days.

A SMALL LOT OF

Solid Oak Chamber Suites,

SIXTEENTH CENTURY FINISH, MARKED DOWN TO

$35.00.

BARGAINS in ODD SOFAS, CHAIRS, COUCHES, HALL STANDS, SIDE BOARDS and DRAPERIES, as our lease is sold to the Adams House and we must move. Shall continue work in our factory, and take orders for fine work and reupholstering at ths Lowest Prices ever quoted.

Goldthwait Bros.,

Practical Upholsters and Manufacturers,

569 WASHINGTON STREET, - - BOSTON.

May 13. 3t

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.



CALL AND GET

THE LEDGER RATES

— FOR —

Large Advertisements

— AND —

LONG TIME ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 33. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Plants, Flowers,

Trees, Shrubs, Vines.

Climbing, Moss, Tea and Hybrid Roses.

Moon Flowers, Spring Bulbs, Hardy Plants, both old varieties and new.

HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 10. 4w—po&6td

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

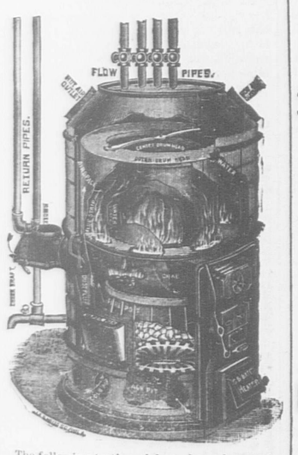
FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy, April 30. 20—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completeness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

YOU CAN BUY

—AT—

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second-Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

1 PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED,

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

FESTIVAL OF DAYS.

Baby Show and Many Other Attractions

AT UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Opened Yesterday and to be Continued Today—Excellent Supper Served—The Entertainment in the Evening—Minor Particulars.

Baby carriages—one, two, three, yes, nearly a dozen—were the sight which greeted those who approached the Universalist church, Wednesday afternoon. It was evident that something more than a sewing circle was going on inside, for on such occasions the babies are left at home to amuse the household. Among the first objects to attract the attention of the representative of the LEDGER was this little miss:



But there are many others equally attractive, at least in their mother's eyes.

The Babies Present.

RUTH A. WINSLOW, three months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Austin Winslow.

ETTA MAY THURBER, nine months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Thurber.

CHARLES M. FRENCH, nine months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. French.

EVA A. PEARCE, thirteen months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Pearce.

OLIVE LOUISE HUSTON, fourteen months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Huston.

RALPH GUILD MERRITT, fourteen months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Merritt.

ALBERT W. PRESCOTT, fifteen months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Prescott.

HAROLD KING RIDEOUT, sixteen months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Rideout.

BERTHA M. SMITH, nineteen months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elden Smith.

WADSWORTH WINSLOW, twenty months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Winslow.

E. EVERETT GOMEZ, twenty-two months son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Gomez.

HARRY W. SKILLIN, two years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Skillin.

FLORENCE FORD, two years and four months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ford.

MARY MACK, two years and nine months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Mack.

ELMER ELSWORTH SEELYE, three years, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Seelye.

IRMA C. TILTON, three years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Tilton.

WILLIE H. RICE, three years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Rice.

Some were shy, others afraid of nothing, but on the whole they were a jolly, good-natured little party. No prizes were offered, but late in the afternoon, when they were assembled on the platform, each was presented with a little doll, prettily dressed.

The Booths.

There were tables arranged with reference to the days in the week. First was noticed the following:

"Whichever way the wind doth blow, it makes some heart glad to have it so—Monday."

The last word was made of clothes pins; and on the table were offered for sale: Wash tubs, boilers, soaps, washing powder, clothes baskets, pins, etc. Mrs. J. W. Lombard was in charge, assisted by Mrs. Richard Pierce and Mrs. M. E. Hanson.

"A stitch in time saves nine," was the motto made of buttons at the Tuesday table, and here were offered: Aprons, holders, press boards, starch, yarn, cotton, buttons, etc. Committee: Mrs. Philip Carver, Mrs. L. A. Hanson and Mrs. F. E. Rogers.

Wednesday was "at home" day, and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Osborne, assisted by Miss Newcomb, entertained royally with ice cream and cake.

A "special sale" was offered Thursday by Mrs. F. S. Davis and Miss Mary Newcomb, and consisted of fancy articles.

Mrs. John Gray and Mrs. J. N. Blake at the Friday table told us "a new broom sweeps clean," and wanted to sell brooms, sweeping caps, dust pans, dust bags, aprons, etc.

The Saturday table was well loaded, not only with cooking utensils but food all cooked. Mrs. M. P. Nye and Miss Sweeney in charge told us, "Men can do without books, but cannot do without cooks."

There was also a confectionery table presided over by Mrs. Alden, and fortunes were told by Miss Ella Clark assisted by Jesse Litchfield.

Supper and Entertainment.

Mrs. Price Hardwick substantially entertained from five to seven. She was ably assisted by matrons and young ladies as waiters.

The supper was first class and was served on cosy tables set through the centre of the vestry, giving it a homelike and pleasant look. Later in the evening the following programme with encores was given under the management of Mr. Herbert Fay Nye:

PART I.

Quartette,	Whippoowill
Contralto Solo,	Spring Song
	Miss Abbie Fuller.
Reading,	Selected
	Miss Emily Robinson.
Baritone Solo,	Last Night
	Mr. J. Harvey Page.

PART II.

Contralto Solo,	The Message
	Miss Abbie Fuller.
Tenor Solo,	The Ferryman
	Mr. Herbert Fay Nye.
Reading,	Selected
	Miss Emily Robinson.
Vocal Duet,	Man the Life Boat
Quartette,	Good Night
	Miss Gillette, Mr. Nye.
	Miss Morse, Mr. Page.

The reading by Miss Emily Robinson was especially good and was listened to with the closest attention by all, which is always flattering to an artist. Mr. Page and Mr. Nye were very good in their solos, and also in the duets received loud applause. The contralto solos by Miss Abbie Fuller and the singing by the quartette came in for their share of the applause and the whole made a very pleasing entertainment. Fancy and useful articles met with ready sale and the first day of the fair was very successful. John, the Chinaman, was present in his usual quick way, but no less a conspicuous person.

The festival will continue this afternoon and evening, and entertaining programmes have been arranged.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Riotous Strikers Cause a Province to Be Placed Under Martial Law.

BILBAO, May 15.—Mining riots are reported at Ortuella, Portugalete and Desierto. At the last named place the miners stoned the troops, who fired in the air. The strikers continuing on the offensive, the soldiers sent a volley into the crowd, killing several and wounding others. Re-enforcements of troops are arriving. The whole province of Biscay has been placed under martial law. Business is at a standstill and railway traffic is almost wholly suspended.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The bursting of a waterspout has flooded Mammoth Springs, Ark.

Dr. Orrin Murch of Portland, Me., has been indicted for murder.

Fires are destroying valuable timber tracts in northern Wisconsin.

The Presbyterian presbyteries have voted nearly two to one for revision.

Milford, Mass., unlicensed liquor dealers are preparing to sell "original packages."

An enthusiastic reception was given the German emperor and empress at Koenigsberg.

A story comes from Quebec of alleged corruption and bribery in Canadian official circles.

A man and five horses were killed by lightning at West Claremont, N. H., last evening.

A schooner, supposed to be the George F. Brown, was sunk in Swash channel, Boston harbor.

An incorporation has been effected at Chicago to promote the erection of a monumental statue of Gen. Sheridan.

Ex-Congressman Joseph Lyman lies critically sick at his home in Council Bluffs, and his death is hourly expected.

A Georgia man has been pardoned after serving sixteen years of a life sentence for a murder of which he was innocent.

On its admission of insolvency a receiver has been appointed for the American Life Insurance company of Philadelphia.

The steamer Parisian struck an iceberg off the banks of Newfoundland, but owing to her reduced speed, escaped injury.

The "original package" decision of the supreme court promises trouble in high license as well as prohibition localities.

Five of the persons injured by the explosion of balistite at Avigliana have since died, making the total number of victims nineteen.

A new cotton corner is being created in Lancashire, Eng. A quantity of American cotton is already cornered. Prices are advancing.

Berlin papers praise Chancellor von Caprivi for his manner toward his opponents, as well as for the excellence of his recent speech.

Mr. Roche (Home Ruler) has been elected member of parliament for East Galway without opposition. He succeeds the late Matthew Harris.

Archduchess Marie Valerie of Austria, who is to be married to her cousin at Ischl in the course of the summer, is to be presented with a magnificent set of diamonds by the pope.

Senator Evarts has three houses which he keeps open all the time—one in New York, one at Washington and one at Windsor, Vt. It estimated that it costs him $100,000 a year for his living expenses.

Hon. Edward Oliver Wolcott, United States senator of Colorado, and Mrs. Frances Metcalfe Bass, daughter of the late James H. Metcalfe, were married in St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, by Bishop Cox.

It is stated in Montreal that the mission of A. T. Gault to England has been successful, and that the absorption by an English syndicate of the cottod trade of Canada at the price of $10,000,000 is likely to become an accomplished fact.

MM. Eiffel and Bartholdi are said to have made recent mathematical calculations which show that the famous Colossus of Rhodes was a mythical statue. Many persons will continue to believe that the Colossus did exist all the same.

At the seventeenth national conference of charities and correction, at Philadelphia, Dr. G. Byers of Columbus, O., president of the conference, made an address, and the delegates were then entertained at the Johns Hopkins gymnasium by the local committee.

The list of London fashionable engagements for the present season contains Mr. Stanley's name at almost every second line. Poor Lucci, the Italian hero of the forty days' fast, expected to be the London lion this season, but Stanley's arrival crushed all his hopes.

RECORDED SALES.

Recent Transfers of Real Estate in Quincy and Vicinity.

In this City.

Sylvester Brown to M. M. Wilson, $1.

Cotton C. Johnson, by adm. to E. F. Hall, $7,200.

Howard Rogers to Osborne Rogers, $1.

Catherine Haggerty to Alphonse Reinhalter, $1,100.

Samuel S. Chamberlain to J. F. Rae, $1.

Joseph F. Rae to E. C. Woodworth, $1.

Charlotte Fisher to A. W. Sprague, $1.

Alfred W. Sprague to J. A. Belanger, $1.

In Braintree.

Eliza Long to J. E. Long, $657.

David Thayer et al. to E. C. Phillips, $150.

Benj. V. Arnold to Theo. Edson, $5

George W. Arnold to Theo. Edson, $10.

Elijah F. Arnold to Theo. Edson, $5.

Theo. Edson to G. H. Arnold, $75.

Arthur E. Richards to J. H. Flint, $1,100.

Jas. H. Flint to A. D. Richards, $1100.

M. T. W. Merrill et al. to A. J. Richards, $324.

Wm. M. Cornell to A. J. Richards, $66.

Jos. H. Penniman, et al. to Joseph Huff, $100.

Wm. H. Clapp to F. W. Nash, $500.

GOVERNMENT GOT LEFT.

A Point Carried by Adroit Engineering on the Part of Parnellites.

LONDON, May 15.—The Parnellites sprung a surprise on their opponents in the house of commons by moving the second reading of the Irish agricultural laborers' bill, which proposes the use of the church surplus to assist in the erection of laborers' cottages. Mr. Balfour and others on his side opposed the reading, claiming that the motion was made to embarass the government and injure the land bill, rather than to obtain advantages for the laborers. A motion to adjourn was defeated, 94 to 63, and the second reading of the bill was agreed to, without a division, amid prolonged Irish cheers.

The defeat of the government was due to a blunder of the Conservative whips, who notified the members of the government party that their presence would be required at 4 o'clock. This became known to the Parnellites, who attended in full strength at noon, and after short speeches had been made, rushed a division before the Conservatives could be mustered.

A HOT-HEADED MAYOR.

United States Officers After a Man who Owned a Whole Town.

CEDAR KEYS, Fla., May 15.—Four deputies marshals arrived here [illegible] the purpose of arresting the city [illegible], on the charge of assaulting Customs Collector Pinkerton, and interfering with him in the prosecution of government business. This action of the government authorities is the result of a long series of outrages perpetrated by Cottrell, in most of which he has been aided and abetted by Marshal Mitchell. A genuine reign of terror has existed here, the full details of which will probably not be known until Cottrell is safe behind the bars; for the people do not dare to speak against him so long as he is at liberty. The United States officers succeeded in arresting Mitchell, but Cottrell was apprised of their coming and is now in hiding. They are on his track, however, and hope to take him soon.

Congregational Church, Wollaston.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society held their annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon, in the vestry. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. W. H. Brasee; Vice Presidents, Mrs. A. A. Lincoln, and Mrs. H. T. Whitman; Secretary, Mrs. Chas. Bates; and Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. B. Taylor. The past year has been a very successful year financially, and there is a large surplus remaining in the treasury.

The King's Daughters will hold their last meeting of the season next Monday afternoon in the vestry, at 2.30 o'clock. As there will be election of officers, and other business, a full attendance is requested.

Stone Cutters' Dance.

The dance at Hancock hall last evening, given by the granite cutters, was largely attended. About fifty couple took part in the grand march, which was led by Alex. Ainsley and lady. The floor director was Bert Moore, and the aids, J. Perrie, William B. Doherty, T. Bonney, T. Duffy, and others whose names could not be ascertained. The dancing commenced at 8.30, and there were eighteen numbers on the order. The gallery was well filled. It was an enjoyable time, and a financial success. The party broke up at—you know.

The High Victorious.

At the Park yesterday the Quincy High School nine had an easy victory over the Thayer Academy boys of Braintree, making ten hits to two for the visitors. The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
High,	3	8	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—16
Thayer,	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	— 7

Reardon and White were the battery of the High, and they struck out 18, while Fenton and Keith struck out but 5.

—The Foxboro water supply district held a meeting this evening, for the purpose of establishing a system of water works. The bylaws were adopted and the commissioners' and engineers' reports accepted, but the appropriation of $75,000 was lost on the necessary two-thirds vote, by only 15 votes.

—The new Elliott hospital dedicated at Manchester, N. H., but a few weeks ago was damaged $5000 by fire last night. It was struck during the thunder shower.

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

MADE TO MEASURE.

The same careful attention is paid to cutting and making Shirts in our Furnishing Goods Department that we give to orders in our other branches of manufacture.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

BOSTON.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Superior Clothing for Boys,

LARGE AND SMALL.

Kilt Suits, Young Girls' Costumes, English Sailor Suits and Reefers, M., P. & Co.'s special make Shirt Waists and Blouses, full line of Fine Hosiery, Underwear and Neck Dressings for Boys and Children.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

400 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

ORIGINAL TROY LAUNDRY.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOSTON.

Collars, Cuffs and Shirts expressed to Troy every night, and ready for delivery two days after. Quality of work cannot be excelled.

Special attention given to Ladies' Collars and Boys' Sailor Collars.

All Collars ironed by hand. No destructive chemicals employed in the washing.

May 15. 3t,eop,Th.,S.,Tu.—o2w

SEE

Roger Bros'.

FLOWER WINDOW.

MOST BEAUTIFUL

PLANTS

Hardy and Vigorous!

RECEIVED

FRESH DAILY

and of the

Best Varieties.

For sale at Low Prices at

ROGERS' MARKET,

Hancock Street, Quincy.

May 15. tf

TINTYPES, FERROTYPES,

— FOR THE —

School Children,

— AT —

Bussell's Studio,

ADAMS BUILDING,

Hancock Street,

QUINCY.

May 15. 13t—Thu

COLTS $1,240

COLT STAKES NOS. 1, 2, 3 & 4, CLOSE JUNE 10.

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

May 15—4t May 17—po4w

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

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FOR SALE, a few hundred shares of Reliable Dividend Paying Manufacturing Stock, in amounts of $100 up. This stock will undoubtedly largely increase its dividends, and the business has proved sufficiently attractive to have induced more than 250 responsible, conservative New England people to buy it for an investment. Write or call.

Z. H. JONES, Jr., & CO.,

75 Equitable Building, Boston

April 26. 4wpenrm

FOUND.

FOUND,—On Hancock street, near the residence of John Chamberlin, a lady's gold watch. Address A. HIRTLE, Box 943, Quincy, or apply at residence Hancock street. May 15—3t*

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 32—tf

TO LET.—To a small family, a tenement of four rooms. Inquire of E. J. BARLOW, Norfolk street, Wollaston. M13—6t

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

WANTED.—At Industrial Bureau, more girls, especially Protestant. One Swede desired at once, about 15 years of age. May 13. 2t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

MISS M. FARRAR,

HAS Opened Rooms in the Adams Building for

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

Jackets and Outside Garments a Specialty. Quincy, May 9—6t May 10—4w

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Modern house, with stable, No. 112 Washington street.

House, with stable, No. 60 Washington street.

House, No. 58 Washington street.

Modern house, No. 199 Hancock street.

House, No. 223 Hancock street.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

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George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 1. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Chicago Tribune calls for the establishment in that city of great central plants which shall furnish steam to manufacturing establishments through pipes under the streets and thus abolish "the awful smoke nuisance." But the steam pipes burst once in a while.

Queer things happen under the alien contract labor law. Suppose a man in Ireland is told that if he comes to the United States to a certain place he will find work there. He comes, and discovers the information to be true. Is that a violation of the law? Some Canadians were sent home from Newport, Vt., for coming there in violation of the alien contract labor law. They returned to Canada, but shortly after reappeared and began to work for the same persons who had employed them before, and this time they were permitted to remain, because there could be found no evidence that they had come to Newport the second time under contract.

The Illinois Steel company, of Joliet, have contributed their idea to the solution of the labor problem. On the last Saturday night of April they called their employes, numbering 2,000 men, together, and informed them that hereafter the company would adopt the system of profit sharing with the workmen on the following basis: Each man who stays with the firm one year will receive at the end of that time 1 per cent. of his wages as profit, increasing the amount 1 per cent. each year up to five years, when 5 per cent. of his wages will be added to the pay of each five year man. By that time the company will be paying in profits to employes $60,000 a year. The proposition was received by the workmen with cheers. It is the Illinois Steel company that built for its workmen that magnificent club house that has been so frequently described.

William II's Change of Heart.

Perhaps not enough significance was given at the time to the fact that when the young emperor of Germany visited England, shortly after his father's death, he kissed his grandmother heartily on both cheeks, and the old lady seemed quite pleased to see him, without any state pretense about it. For a considerable time now the relations between the reigning families of Germany and England have apparently been growing more cordial. Emperor William has even gone to the length of treating his uncle, the Prince of Wales, respectfully.

Those who profess to know declare that the overthrow of Bismarck was due to ex-Empress Frederick. It is a long lane that has no turn. Ever since Bismarck was first at the head of affairs in Germany he has persecuted the Princess Victoria. He disliked England and English blood. The very suggestion of English influence at the German court put him into a fury. Empress Frederick felt his dislike till life was a burden to her. She seems to have got her innings at last. Bismarck is in retirement. Her imperial son, whom Bismarck brought up to hate everything English, turns to her once more, and the old mistrust between the mother and son is said to have quite died out. Perhaps something of the humane and liberal policy of Frederick will yet find expression under William II's rule. With a cordial understanding between England and Germany, the consequences for Europe and civilization will be of the last importance.

But what a pill for Bismarck!

A curious little machine is the Sims-Edison electric torpedo, queer and frisky. It will hold 260 pounds of dynamite. The upper part is a float, to prevent the thing from sinking. Six feet under water, hanging from the float, is the torpedo itself, cylindrical, with sharp ends. An exhibition of the powers of the torpedo was made in the presence of some of the Pan-American delegates in New York bay. The torpedo is steerd from shore or ship by means of electricity, which also moves it through the water. The deadly little implement of warfare can travel nineteen miles an hour, and can be made to change direction as often as required. It could steal up to a ship in the darkness and blow it to atoms.

DEAD IN HIS DOOR-YARD.

A Case Which is Puzzling the Citizens of Saccarappa.

SACCARAPPA, Me., May 15.—The body of Andrew J. Plummer was found in the yard of his own house. It had been laid there, face up; his overcoat was neatly folded and laid under his head and a wolf robe was laid over the body. He had evidently been dead some hours. Apparently considerable effort had been made to make him comfortable, still alive, or to create the impression that he was alive when left there.

Two deep gashes were found on the head and from the wounds the blood had evidently come in streams. From the road where it is supposed the carriage stopped to the point where the body was found, were tracks, showing that the body was dragged through the mud, and mud was found on the heels of the boots of the dead man, while the rest of the boots were dry.

Mr. Plummer left for Portland Tuesday night. He had with him a man named Tapley and George Cummings. He drove them in to take the midnight train for Freeport. As far as is known he was not seen by any one in the village after he left for the city.

Mr. Plummer was somewhat of a drinking man, and his horse had been known to come home without him. Yesterday morning the team was found in the yard.

The hat of the dead man was found some distance from the place where the body was found. There was blood on it and on the inside band.

LOWEST RATES FOR YEARS.

Slashing Business Still Going on Among Western Railroads.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Passenger rates to western points are now lower than they have been for years. The Burlington yesterday gave notice of a further reduction in the rate from Chicago to St. Paul to $3, which is $2 lower than the present second-class fare. No sooner did the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul officials hear of this than they announced a $3 rate to Council Bluffs, Omaha and Kansas City, and a rate of $5.20 to Sioux City. These rates apply in both directions. They also make a first-class rate of $5 to St. Paul, with $3 second class.

Comstock Stepped In.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15.—Detective Pease burned 4000 books treating of the derivation of religious symbols from the lowest passions of mankind, which were to be issued by Henry A. Budington, a Spiritualistic publisher in this city. Anthony Comstock learned that these books were to be brought out, and notified District Attorney Hibbard of the fact. He was about to bring the matter to the notice of the grand jury to secure an indictment for publishing obscene literature, when Budington agreed to have the books destroyed.

Newark Honors Boyden's Memory.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—A statue of Seth Boyden, Newark's great inventor, was unveiled with elaborate ceremonies. A parade was held in which the mayor and the other city officials, the Board of Trade and labor organizations took part. The statue is of bronze and was designed by Karl Gerhardt of New Haven. Seth Boyden was born in Foxborough, Mass., Nov. 17, 1788. He came to Newark in 1815 and died March 30, 1870.

McCalla's Case.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The action of the navy department in the case of Commander B. H. McCalla may be announced to-day. The impression is gaining that the court sentenced him to suspension from rank and duty for a period ranging from two to five years and to be reprimanded by the secretary in general orders, and that the preparation of the reprimand is causing the present delay in making the official announcement.

Privileged to Strike.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 15.—The general committee of the Order of Railroad Conductors decided by a vote of 210 to 65 to eliminate from the constitution the clause prohibiting strikes. The amendment was opposed by the eastern delegates. Grand Chief Conductor Wheaton was outspoken against it and stood on this issue as a candidate for re-election. He will not withdraw from the contest for the position.

Mr. Riley's Queer Contract.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 15.—James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, who recently broke up at Louisville the series of entertainments that he and Bill Nye were giving together, has been sued by Walker, his advance agent, for $1000. The queer part of the contract was that Riley was only getting $40 a week, while the agent was getting $70. Riley will fight the case.

Breach of Contract Alleged.

WORCESTER, May 15.—The property of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company was attached for $20,000 by the Worcester steel works. This is the sequel of a suit and attachment for $15,000 entered by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company against the steel works last Monday. Breach of contract is alleged by both parties.

Will Sustained.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 15.—The jury in the McNulty will case found that McNulty was unduly influenced in making his will by Fr. Doherty, but on the questions concerning the genuineness of his signature and soundness of mind it sustained the will. Counsel for defense moved to set the verdict aside.

Panic in a Circus.

NEW HAVEN, May 15.—Quite a panic occurred in Washburn & Arlington's circus last night, in consequence of the wind which accompanied a shower. The poles and canvas bent and the audience ran from their seats into the ring. The audience, about 3000 in number, finally got out and no one was seriously hurt.

A New Move.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 15.—The city council decided to levy a license of $50 a month on dealers in original liquor packages in this city. The authorities propose to test the question whether such a license can be collected under the recent decision of the supreme court.

An Asylum His Refuge.

HAVERHILL, N. H., May 15.—Sheriff Weed took Laplant, the child murderer, to Plymouth, where his trial shortly occurs. He will probably be sent to an insane asylum.

The proprietor of Wallace's Monthly, New York, has been robbed of $50,000 by a young relative.

It is believed that young Wallace left this city on the steamer Santiago for Havana on Wednesday of last week. He had with him $9000 in cash and about $40,000 worth of negotiable bonds.

STILL IN THE RING

Pittsburg's National League Team Has Not Gone Under.

PLAYERS HAVE THE BEST OF IT.

The Attendance Figures Show That the Brotherhood Is Far in the Lead Financially—How the Different Teams Are Playing—Work of Individuals.

The week ending Saturday, May 10, was a fruitful one in baseball, if rumors are to be credited, but when reduced to facts there were few happenings of importance. The one thing that attracted over much attention was the conference held by the committee on the welfare of the National league, Messrs. Spalding, Day and Byrne. This committee was called together to consult with the officials of the Pittsburg club as to the crisis in its affairs. The Smoky City people, it is alleged, were behind with their rent and salaries and the small attendance—only about 4,000 people to six games—had discouraged them. It was asserted that they wanted to quit. The facts are that the club is not wrecked or anything like it. Nimick is well off and O'Neill is rich. There is plenty of money back of the club—indeed more money than courage.

It is true that Nimick and O'Neill were disheartened by the lack of appreciation of the Pittsburg League team by Pittsburg people, and it is true that they were behind in their rent. This was due to lack of money in the club treasury. Personally the club owners have it, and have since paid the rent and the players' salaries. They were encouraged by the committee, and enough "sand," as it is expressively termed among sporting men, was talked into them to make them return home shouting that they never had the least notion of getting out or of transferring their team. It is generally believed that the League will aid the club if it gets into real financial straits. Meanwhile the League magnates go on regardless of the meager attendance on some grounds, seemingly satisfied that they will get their share of the patronage in the end.

The attendance figures for the week show that the situation in New York remains unchanged. The Brotherhood team has all the best of it, although Saturday's attendance shows a slight gain for the League. The game of Friday at Brotherhood park, New York, should not count, as the admission, owing to a peculiar phase of newspaper advertising, was practically free.

At Philadelphia the League made a marked gain. For the first week the figures were: Brotherhood, three games, 29,496; League, four games, 17,639. The first four games last week drew 7,311 people to the Brotherhood grounds and 6,103 to the League grounds. And on the last two days the League had the most people by a small margin.

The opening clash at Chicago shows the League in a decided minority. Mr. Spalding's team played four games to 6,480 people without opposition. At four games with opposition he got 1,277, against 7,325 for the Brotherhood team, a ratio of five and three-quarters to one. This would indicate that both teams might draw well with non-conflicting dates.

At Cleveland the League team drew 3,400 people to three games without opposition. Then came three conflicts. The Players' team got 5,016 people, against 1,265. The League then had one day alone and drew 465. For the first days of the next week the weather permitted play the Brotherhood games attracted 1,250 people, and the League games 1,050. The announced attendance must have been padded at the start, or else the League has made a gain at Cleveland.

The first five days of the conflict at Brooklyn resulted: Brotherhood, 14,670; League, 10,137. At the two conflicting games played there during the week the League drew 2,219 and the Brotherhood 1,921. The latter played one game on a cheerless day, with Boston for an opponent, with no opposition, and the attendance was 251.

All the cities have now been heard from, and there is abundant evidence to show that the public feeling is with the Players' league in all of them except Brooklyn and Cincinnati, and in the latter there is no conflict to test the feeling. In New York and Chicago and Pittsburg the League has so far hardly been in it. At Philadelphia and Cleveland the attendance has reached a basis of equal division, and in Boston the League, while in a minority, has done well enough to more than pay expenses.

The months of May and June will settle pretty definitely just what each league is to expect if the contest continues. It is already a generally admitted fact that very few teams will clear expenses under the present system of conflicting dates. It looks very much as if it was now a question of the longest purse. The Players are having the best of it and show no signs of weakening. The League, while flying signals of distress, declares that it will play out its schedule and wage war to the bitter end.

Now as to ball playing. The Brotherhood teams, whose work during the first two weeks was very poor, taken as a whole, are beginning to get into shape and are now playing pretty fair ball, even though the scores are for the most part very long, and many of the games very tiresome because of their one sided nature.

The Boston team is still a little weak in the box, but it is winning right along, first, because the other teams are but little better off for pitching talent, and second, because Mike Kelly is getting good team work out of his men, which, added to their heavy hitting and the base running of Stovey, Kelly and Tom Brown, has kept them in front of the procession. Chicago, so far, is well up to expectations, but it has been playing against the weaker teams and has hard work to stay in the place it has generally been credited with as its due. When Comiskey and his men run up against Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia it will be seen that the team has been somewhat overrated. If Kelly and his men can play with equal luck and skill against the western teams as they have against the eastern and hold the gait, they ought to win the Players' league pennant.

The New York team has sadly disappointed its admirers. The men are batting hard, but the loss of Tiernan, Ward and Welch has made a big hole. Ward's place will not soon be filled. The main trouble is with the pitchers. O'Day, Crane and Keefe have each pitched one good game, but their other games have been more or less bad. Then again, the team work which was once so characteristic of the nine has almost vanished. "Every man for himself" seems to be the present motto of the team. Capt. Ewing says that he will soon have the team in shape, and that it will be a winner yet.

The National league race has been a pretty one so far, but there are no good indications yet of a possible pennant winner. Anson's team leads the west and Philadelphia rules in the east. Both are going at a fast pace. The Bostons are disabled by the loss of Clarkson, Ganzel, Lowe and Donovan, and discouraged, too. This accounts some for the prominence of the Phillies, who took four straight from Boston. The chances are that the New York team, which is now coming along strong, will take advantage of Boston's weakness to win four games, and so get into the swim. When it does, Chicago and Philadelphia will have to hustle. Neither Brooklyn nor Cincinnati has struck a gait yet that need inspire opposing teams with dread.

W. I. HARRIS.

A LIVELY GELDING.

Gene Smith, Who Has Made Some Good Records and May Do Better Yet.

Gene Smith is a black gelding, by Dauntless, dam Nelly, by Vermont Hero. He began his victorious career in 1886, gaining his first victory that season at North Manchester, Ind., on July 3, winning his three heats in 2:37, 2:40 and 2:37. During that season he ran several good races, and at Fort Worth made a record of 2:25¼.

In 1887 he placed only two victories to his credit, but he reduced his record to 2:22¼. In 1888 he won his first victory at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Aug. 22. In that contest he lowered his record to 2:22. Later on at Philadelphia he defeated a field comprising such performers as Spofford, Kitefoot, Kit Curry and T. T. S. He won this race in three straight heats in 2:21, 2:21¼ and 2:20.



GENE SMITH.

At the spring meeting at Hartford, Conn., on June 28, 1889, he won the 2:19 class in 2:19¼, 2:16¼ and 2:20. At Cleveland, on Aug. 2, he won the free for all trotting class, his only opponent being White Stockings. The time was 2:21¾, 2:19 and 2:15½. At Buffalo in the 2:18 class he met Kit Curry, J. B. Richardson, Junemont and Newton B. The race was extended through five heats, Gene Smith winning the second, third and fifth heats in 2:16¼, 2:17¼ and 2:18.

Gene Smith has not yet reached his speed limit and his friends confidently expect that he will place a new record to his credit before the season of 1890 comes to a close.

Jacob Beckley, the Western Wonder.

Jacob Beckley, the Western Wonder as he is called, is the hard hitting first baseman of the Pittsburg club of the Players' league. He was born at Hannibal, Mo., about twenty-four years ago and played ball first in his native city, where he gained quite a reputation as a first baseman. In 1886 he went to Leavenworth, Kan., and remained with that local club until July, 1887, when he played with the Lincoln club during the remainder of that season. The winter of 1887 found him playing first base



JACOB BECKLEY.

for the Stockton, Cal., club. He made many friends while on the Pacific slope, who were loth to see him depart for the east. He started the season of 1888 with the St. Louis Western association team, but on its disbandment was purchased by the Pittsburg club and his record there during the remainder of that season and 1889 was of the highest order. Beckley is a clean, hard batter, a fine fielder and an excellent base runner. He ranked second in batting and third in fielding in his first season in the National league. Few young men have sprung up from the ranks of one of the minor organizations to that of the older league and met with the success Beckley has.

A Rising Pitcher.

Frank Foreman is a prominent professional pitcher, filling that position last season with the Cincinnati club, and is at the old stand this year with Duryea and Rhines. He has started out well, and if the



FRANK FOREMAN.

work he did in the first few games of the present season is a forerunner of what he will keep up to, he will rank among the best pitchers in the country. He never seems to lose his temper.

The great success of the two billiard tournaments recently held in New York and Chicago has caused propositions to be made for the holding of an international contest in Paris next summer and a return contest in New York next winter. When Maurice Vignaux was in America in 1885 considerable interest was shown in the "gentleman's game." Since then it has grown very much in both France and America, and the ardent patrons of it are striving to bring the experts of these two countries together.

LADIES'

Colored Skirts,

NEW AND PRETTY STYLES,

Plain, Striped and Embroidered,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins. Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quiney.

April 17. 9—tf

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— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

BARTERING VOTES.

Rumored Agreement Between Republicans and Democrats

ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Fisheries Negotiations Fall Flat—Mr. Butterworth's Course on the Tariff Question—Proposed United States University.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It is conceded on all sides that Senator Jones' speech was the most remarkable and exhaustive yet delivered or likely to be delivered on the silver question. It is recognized as covering the whole ground from the standpoint of the silver men, and is the most masterly and thorough presentation of the financial question in the history of congress. Senator Ingalls said that the discussion is likely to last three or four weeks. It is alleged that there is some sort of an understanding between the Republican senators who favor free coinage and the Democrats who favor the federal election laws. It is also admitted that the Republicans of the senate have thus far been unable to agree upon a silver bill, although they have frequently caucused on the subject.

It is well known that there are fifteen to eighteen Republican senators who demand free coinage, and that they have been bidding for Democratic votes to aid them in that direction. It is also well known that some of the Republican senators doubt the political wisdom of passing any federal election law at this session, and it is on their votes that the free coinage men are said to be relying to help them secure enough Democrats to carry their silver legislation through the senate. The free coinage men, however, deny that any such arrangement has been suggested.

MR. TUPPER DISCOURAGED.

Unsatisfactory Proceedings Regarding Atlantic Fisheries Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The negotiations relative to the Behring Sea fisheries have, for the present at least, come to an end. At all events young Mr. Tupper, the minister of marine and fisheries of the Dominion government, who has been here for some weeks as the coach for Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, and as an expert in fishing matters, left here last night for Canada, very much discouraged. It is known that Sir Julian and Mr. Tupper have informed the secretary of state that the propositions he has made on behalf of the United States are not satisfactory to Canada, and that if the suggestions of Canada are to be entertained, they will not be accepted; that, however, Secretary Blaine has stated that the propositions which he has made are those by which he will stand. That is believed to be the present status.

Mr. Tupper has returned to Canada, while Sir Julian will continue correspondence with the home government upon the question. That will naturally involve much delay. This statement seems to be contrary to what was reported to have been a semi-official statement from Ottawa recently, but this information comes from those who are very near to Mr. Tupper, and who have personal knowledge of his great disappointment on leaving here. The subject of the Atlantic fisheries has not been considered by this conference. The entire time has been occupied with the discussion of the Behring Sea question. Secretary Blaine has a policy evidently which he has wished to carry out with the approval of Great Britain and Canada, if that can be secured. It would almost seem that he has determined to execute his plan without that approval if it cannot be had.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Bill Introduced by Mr. Edmunds Favoring the Scheme.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to establish the University of the United States in the city of Washington. It provides that it shall be governed by a corporation and board of regents, composed of the president, members of the cabinet, the chief justice of the United States and twelve citizens, no two of whom shall be appointed from the same state. These twelve citizens shall hold office nine years, four to be elected every three years.

The purpose of this university is to institute and carry on a course of education and research in all branches of learning and investigation that shall, in the opinion of the board of regents, from time to time, be most conducive to the advancement and to the increase and development of knowledge. The board shall appoint the officers of the corporation, establish professorships and direct the course of instruction.

Authority is given the board of regents to secure the necessary ground, provide for the construction of the buildings and to fix the compensation of the professors and other employes, for which purpose the bill appropriates $500,000. The bill also appropriates $5,000,000 to be permanently set aside in the treasury of the United States as the principal and perpetual fund, the necessary part of the income of which may be annually used for the expenses of the university. No special sectarian belief or doctrine shall be taught or promoted in the university, but this proposition shall not be deemed to exclude the study and consideration of Christian theology.

The bill was referred to a special select committee of nine senators.

DEMOCRATS PLEASED

At the Arraignment of the Tariff Bill by Mr. Butterworth.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Democratic leaders are delighted with Representative Butterworth's arraignment of the tariff bill, and have determined to follow in that line and attack the bill in what they claim are its weak points as demonstrated by Mr. Butterworth. Chairman McKinley and other friends of the bill, however, before they get through with the consideration of the measure, will answer Mr. Butterworth's objections as to agricultural products, tin plate and copper, as well as any other that may be raised. The framers of the bill, of course, expected that the bill would be assailed, but are confident that the bill will not be amended in any of its essential features. An exciting and animated debate is expected to take place on the sugar schedule, but they do not apprehend any difficulty about the bill's passage.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Forecast for New England: Cloudy and rain; slightly cooler; westerly winds.

EVERYTHING GONE.

Failure of Biggest Bucket Shop in the Country.

NEW ENGLANDERS INVOLVED.

Members of the Firm of Doran & Wright Sacrifice Their All to Stem the Tide of Disaster, but Without Avail.

NEW YORK, May 15.—One of the biggest brokerage firms outside of the New York Stock Exchange will to-day announce its failure for $300,000 or $400,000. The suspension will be a big surprise on the street, and will involve the ruin of a Boston brokerage firm and will to a great or less extent affect scores of brokers throughout the country.

The concern in question is known as the Doran & Wright company (limited) of 10 Wall street, and is one of the biggest, if not the biggest, bucket shop in the country. The directors of the company held a protracted session, and after this meeting the usual "daily statement" of the company was prepared and mailed to the company's 100 correspondents in leading cities from Atlanta to St. John, N. B. The letter reads as follows:

To all correspondents:

It is with the deepest regret that the heart can feel that we are finally obliged to announce our absolute inability to continue payments. When we called a halt April 26, and offered payments in notes of the then existing liabilities, we then had full confidence in our ability to pay 100 cents on the dollar within the time stated.

The cash realized from such of our assets as were convertible, and 'at great sacrifice,' has been used in daily settlements of the profits on new business, the margins on which were taken wholly in notes or one-half notes and one-half cash. What adds to the poignancy of our regret is the knowledge that some of our best friends will be the greatest sufferers.

We have lost everything, not only all the property of every character that the house possessed, but the personal property of each stockholder has been turned into the funds and lost with the firm's assets. We are more than grateful for the kindly feeling and the feeling of confidence shown by the large clientage of the house, and with such kind co-operation and assistance we are confident that in an ordinary market we would have pulled through. As it is we can not.

We have put in our last dollar, and our ship, with the flag at the masthead, has gone to the bottom. The books of the house are open to the inspection of creditors. We have naught to conceal. We have done all that man could be expected to do, and more, we think, than many would have done under like circumstances.

With great regret, we are very sincerely yours. S. G. DORAN, President.

Mr. Doran, the president of the company, when seen last night at his office in Wall street, said:

"Our house is not a branch, though it is connected with the Doran & Wright company of Boston. I am president of both companies, and our Boston business is done by the firm in that city. The Doran & Wright company (limited), New York company, was organized in 1885, under the limited liability act of New York state. The Boston house was organized under the laws of the state of Maine.

Hurtful reports of our condition were published in April, and since then I have done all that was in my power to avert the disaster which has come."

The board of directors in the New York house comprised the president of the company, his brother, General manager Williams, the secretary, treasurer and assistant secretary. The company was capitalized at $100,000.

As to the amount of the present indebtedness Mr. Doran said it would be difficult to estimate it exactly before the clerks in the office had finished up the statement, which would probably be made public today. "I judge," he said, "that the liabilities are between $300,000 and $400,000. The assets are small and nominal. The Boston house will probably go under to-morrow morning as soon as our failure is known."

The losses consequent upon the big failure will fall upon those living outside New York, a good many it is believed being sustained in Boston and throughout New England.

The cause of the collapse was, Mr. Doran says, a combination of circumstances. There was a full market, and besides a desire on the part of some persons, notably a broker in Syracuse, who attached his bank account in that city, to hurt the credit of the New York house.

The collapsed concern did a "carrying business," jobbing heavily in grain, stocks, oil and cotton.

Diss Debar "Working" Italy.

ROME, May 15.—Madame Diss Debar of New York, who became notorious through her "spook" pictures, has been arrested in this city for gulling a hotel keeper. She is also charged with trying to procure money from many prominent persons by false pretenses.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 14.

The stock markets were buoyant again. Atchison and Mexican Central lead the rise in both markets. Sugar Trust and West End Land were also very strong.

The New York Market.

Atchison	49½	Nor Pac. pref	83½
Central Pacific	34⅝	Oregon Navi	105½
Chi & Northwest	115½	Oregon Trans.	43
Del Lack & West	147⅞	Pacific Mail	46
Del & Hudson	124	Reading	44⅝
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	23¾
Lake Shore	111½	Union Pacific	66½
Missouri Pacific	77½	Wabash St. L. & P.	14¾
N. J. Central	127	do pref	31¾
N. Y. Central	109	Wheel & Lake E.	4⅞
Northern Pacific	35½	Western Union	86¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	9	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	6	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	....	Maine Central	....
West End Land	283¾	Mexican Central	27⅞
Atchison	49¾	N Y & N E	57⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	8⅝	do pref	118½
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	178½
Boston & Maine	221	Union Pacific	66½
Boston & Prov	360	Wisconsin Central	32¾
Chicago, B & Q	109	American Bell	253
Central Mass	17½	New England Tel.	....
do pref	56½	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	....	Mexican Tel	9½

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 14.—FLOUR—Quiet; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50, city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $4 90 to $4 75; do patents at $5 05 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Steady; No 2 red 97¼ elevator; No 1 red 9-½c.

CORN—Weaker; No 2, 40¾ to 41¼c elevator; steamer mixed 40¾ to 41½c.

OATS—Firmer; No 3, 33c. mixed western 32 to 35½c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; refined steady, granulated 6 1-16, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Steady; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do. new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats weak; pickled bellies 5¾ to 5⅝c.

LARD—Steady; western steam $6 50.

BUTTER—Quiet; state dairy, old, 5 to 9c state dairy, new, 9 to 17c.

ERYTHING GONE.

e of Biggest Bucket Shop in the Country.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 15.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1767—Thomas Greenleaf, a prominent citizen and office holder, born.

1852—Mrs. Adams, wife of ex-President John Quincy Adams, died.

World Wide.

1567—Mary Queen of Scots marries the Earl of Bothwell.

1768—Corsica surrendered by Genoa to France. Napoleon Bonaparte born here, August, 1769.

1796—Milan occupied by Napoleon; retaken by the Austrians in 1799; regained by French in 1800; made the capital of Italy. Napoleon crowned with the iron crown here, 1805.

1833—Death of Edmund Kean, tragedian; born 1787.

1847—Death of Daniel O'Connell, Irish agitator; born 1775.

1855—Universal exposition opened in Paris.

1860—Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans in name of the king of Sardinia; eventually they evacuate Sicily.

1864—Battle of Newmarket, Va.; Union loss, 920; Confederate, 405. The Federal forces were commanded by Gen. Franz Sigel and the Confederates by Gen. John C. Breckinridge.

History of Finger Rings.

"Nobody seems to be able to tell exactly when finger rings were worn first," said a dealer recently. "The wearing of finger rings has been almost universal, and the custom began at a very early period of the world's history. Some traditions say that Tubal Cain was the first one to decorate his fingers with a dainty piece of metal.

The first authentic reference to finger rings occurs in the Old Testament, where Judah's signet ring is mentioned. It is also evident that they were in use among the Egyptians at that time, for Pharaoh is said to have taken the ring off his own finger and put it on Joseph's hand when he made him ruler over Egypt.

The Egyptians were evidently very fond of rings, for the hands of female mummies that have been found have been profusely decorated with rings, many of them having very costly ones on every finger. The poorer class seem to have worn rings, too, but of cheaper material, such as bronze, glass and pottery. The ancient Chaldeans and Persians used to wear rings.

In those days rings seem to have been worn not so much for ornament as for practical purposes. They were used for sealing. The Romans used to wear signet rings of iron, and every free man had the right to wear one. Ambassadors in the early days used to wear gold rings as a part of their official dress. This privilege of wearing rings was afterward extended to chief magistrates and senators. The emperors used to confer this right upon those whom they wished to favor. Nowadays the wearing of rings has no particular significance except the wedding ring or the engagement ring. Anybody who wants to and who can afford to purchase one can wear a signet ring The custom of wearing rings is a very popular one, and the manufacture of them forms one of the most important branches of the jewelers' industry.—New York Mail and Express.

My sweetheart is a poet; he is graceful, slim and tall;
His hair is dark and curly, and it's long;
His face is like a saint, he can play and dance and paint,
And he'd charm you with the way he sings a song.
But he's always in a dream, and to strangers he might seem
Like a man with a purpose or a plan;
Yet he's not so very tame, for he gets there all the same,
Though they reckon him an absent minded man.

The editors all state that some day he will be great,
That he "simply runs" where other people creep;
Though to see him in his walk, and to listen to his talk
You'd surely think the man was half asleep.
But he never loses temper and he never seems to fret,
And money to his pocket freely flows;
That he don't know where it comes from 't would be very safe to bet,
And safer, that he don't know where it goes.

I get so very nervous when he takes me out to dine,
I often feel as though I'd like to scream;
For I frequently prevent him adding catsup to his wine,
And stop him putting salt in his ice cream.
Yet he says I am an angel and the star that guides his life,
And then, you know, he loves me all he can;
Though I really don't suppose that he ever will propose,
He is such a very absent minded man.
—George E. Devyr in Puck.

It Fell Flat.

One day, as a Sixth avenue barber shop had but one empty chair, a man wearing a very big hat and walking with a great deal of swagger, entered, hung his hat or a peg, and then drawing a revolver he turned to the idle man and said:

"I want a shave—just a common shave. I want no talk. Don't ask me if I want a hair cut or a shampoo. Don't speak of the weather or politics. If you speak to me I'll shoot."

He took the chair, held the revolver across his lege and was shaved with promptness and dispatch. When he got up he returned the shooter to his hip pocket, put on his hat, and after a broad chuckle he said to the cashier:

"That's the way to keep a barber quiet. He didn't utter a word."

"No, sir—he couldn't."

"Couldn't?"

"No, sir; he's deaf and dumb."—New York Sun.

A Trick of the Trade.

Owner of Premises (to tenant)—Now, Jones, you may show me those rooms that you think need repairing.

Tenant (with alacrity)—All right. We'll begin with——

Owner (enthusiastically)—One moment! Is this your baby, Mrs. Jones? What a remarkably pretty little fellow! Ootsy, tootsy, pootsy! Won't you come and sit on my knee, baby? Bless its little bright eyes! I'll be along in a minute, Mr. Jones.

Mrs. Jones (to baby)—Go and sit on the gentleman's knee, dearie. (To Mr. Jones) —John, I don't see that there's anything about the house that needs fixing up this spring so very badly.—Chicago Tribune.

THE GROWTH OF CLOCKS.

ANCIENTS SCORED THE HOURS WITH WATER TIMEPIECES.

Marvelous Development of the Clock Industry in This Country—Some Famous Old Clocks That Have Existed for Hundreds of Years—Eli Terry.

The dropping of water through a small hole in a jar was used by the Greeks and Romans as the rough measure of time, the water being either measured in the jar from which it flowed or else by means of a floating piece of wood in a receiving jar. Occasionally some very wealthy ancient Greek or Roman had a clepsydra that sounded a musical note at intervals of an hour.

The story of King Alfred and his twelve candles, each of which burned for exactly two hours, is well known. The hour glass is also of early date. We read that in the early history of New York the soldiers used hour glasses when defending the city in order that they should know at what time to mount guard.

At what period in the world's history sun dials came into use it is impossible even to conjecture. The Chaldeans were accustomed to hang a bead in a hollow hemisphere in such position that the shadow thrown by the bead would point directly to the hour, which was marked on the inner side of the hemisphere.

The old clock on the eastern end of Faneuil hall, Boston, was formerly a dial.

OLD HOROLOGE.

The word horologe (horologia) means hour teller, and was in very early times applied to any machine for telling the hours. Previous to the discovery of the pendulum these were very unreliable affairs. The striking parts, however, of those erected in Canterbury cathedral in 1292, and at Westminster in 1288, and many other places at these early dates, are still in use.

The earliest known description of a genuine horologe is that of one sent by the sultan of Egypt in 1232 to the Emperor Frederick II. "It resembled a celestial globe, in which the sun, moon and planets moved, being impelled by weights and wheels, so that they pointed out the hour, day and night with certainty."

A horologe from Dover Castle was on exhibition some years ago in London. It bore the date 1348, and was exhibited in good going condition.

THE FATHER OF CLOCK MAKING.

Eli Terry was the father of the clock making industry in this country. With no implements but a jackknife and saw he made the first clock at Terryville, Litchfield county.

He began the business in 1793. In the year 1800 he employed two young men to help him. The works of his clocks were now cut out several dozen at a time, owing to the business becoming rapidly enlarged. They were afterward put together. Mr. Terry, when he had a small stock of clocks ready, would make a trip to what was then called "the new country," just across the lower Hudson, and sell the clocks for about $25 each, this price being for the movement alone.

In 1807 Mr. Terry fitted up a mill with machinery and took a large contract to make clocks for Waterbury capitalists. In 1808 he began the works of 500 clocks at once. Previous to this time the wheels had been marked out with square and compass and the teeth cut with a very fine saw. Mr. Terry made the patterns and managed the business, but left his workmen to do the mechanical parts and went himself from house to house to peddle clocks. He often carried back to Terryville salt pork and farm produce in payment for his timepieces. At that time Mr. Terry was poor, but twenty-five years later he was worth $200,000.

INCREASE OF THE BUSINESS.

The business was sold out in 1810 to Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadley, two of Mr. Terry's leading mechanics, and Mr. Terry devoted himself to inventions and improvements. Other concerns sprang up about this time, and the price of clocks was reduced from $25 to $10 and $5. The great family of Yankee clock peddlers grew out of the competition of the manufacturers, and with two or three clocks in their saddle bags they started out to the south and the then far west.

The business was revolutionized in 1814 by an invention of Mr. Terry—a shelf clock of wood, which superseded the old fashioned hang up clock. This clock was patented and called the "pillar scroll top case." Mr. Terry sold his patent to Seth Thomas for $1,000. Their incomes were at this time from $15,000 to $20,000 a year each. And together they made about 7,000 clocks yearly.

Shortly afterward Mr. Terry retired, and, together with his sons, began the manufacture of locks and iron castings. None of the family is now in the clock business.

In 1859 the elder Seth Thomas died, and his elder son succeeded him. Mr. Thomas became secretary of the Seth Thomas Clock company when it was organized. He died in April, 1888. The present treasurer of the company is his only son, Seth E. Thomas.

There are several tower clocks in New York none of which strike the hours. It was at one time usual to demand in a tower clock a variation of not more than a minute a month. One in Independence Hall has averaged a variation of less than a second a month. At Holyoke, Mass., the variation has not exceeded two seconds a month. In making a sale now ten seconds a month must be guaranteed. —William Gregory Hodson in San Francisco Chronicle.

Care of the Teeth.

A child's teeth should be confided to the care of a dentist while they are making their appearance. If the dentist is properly versed in his profession he makes a record of the child's physical tendencies as well as the state of its dentition, and to these notes he adds from time to time such variations as are significant; then he sends for the child once a month or once a year, according to its needs, and is thus able to develop the best teeth that are possible to the little one's constitution or physical condition. —New York Journal.

I GO MY GAIT.

I go my gait, with ne'er a whine
Or murmurous tone at that or this,
Deep burying in this heart of mine
Regret for joys that I may miss;
Whether in paths of woe or bliss
I go my gait.

I go my gait, be smile or frown
My portion on life's thoroughfare,
Up-ward I look and never down;
A smiling face I choose to wear,
As hand in hand, sometimes with care,
I go my gait.

I go my gait, all sure of this—
Who pushes steadily ahead
Must gain at last some goal of bliss,
If hungry will at last be fed;
With dauntless heart and dauntless tread
I go my gait.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CURING A JOKER.

Not a thousand miles from where I live dwelt a man named Sam Peabody—or, at least, so I shall call him, for he is a good man now and might not like to have the evil deeds of his youth made known among strangers. Sam was an inveterate joker—what is denominated a "practical joker"—and though he never meant any real harm, yet he often caused much mischief by his pranks. On one occasion when he had gone out at night, enveloped in a white sheet to frighten some girls, he started to the roadside at the approach of a chaise and frightened the horse, so that the chaise was smashed up and one of the occupants severely injured.

Sam had been talked with and argued with, but to no purpose. He could not be made to see the wickedness of his pranks. Sometimes he would fasten lines across the sidewalk, and thus trip up the pedestrians; he would ring folks up in the night and ask them if they had plenty of bedding. Once he called the doctor out at midnight to come and attend a man who had very bad fits. The good old doctor arose and followed Sam till they came to Adam Snip's little domicile, and here the joker called up the little bow legged tailor, and the moment Snip poked his head out at the window Sam cried: "There, doctor, is a man who makes the worst fits you ever saw!" and with this he ran away, and left the doctor and the tailor to settle the matter. This was serious business in one sense, but it set the whole town in a laugh and Sam was delighted.

But Sam's last practical joke was near at hand. At the edge of the village lived a man named Jerry Smith. He was a stone worker by trade, and as strong as an ox. One evening Jerry's wife had been to see a neighbor, and in returning she had to pass over a place where the road was built along upon a sort of morass, with willow trees upon each side. When she entered her house she was pale and trembling, and sank into a chair almost out of breath.

"What's the matter?" asked her husband.

"I've been frightened," gasped the woman, as soon as she could command her speech.

"But how? Where?"

"Out by the willow trees. An ox, with great horns and fiery eyes, came out at us, walking on his hind legs."

"By thunder, it's Sam Peabody!" exclaimed Jerry. "He killed an ox this morning."

"I knew it was Sam as soon as I had time to think," returned the wife, "for his voice was plain; but I was so frightened at first that I liked to have fainted."

Jerry was angry. It did not suit his fancy to see a defenseless woman thus treated. He took his hat at once, and went over to a small house on the opposite side of the street, where lived his partner in business, another stout, iron corded man, named George Tyler.

"Look here, Tyler," cried Jerry, "Sam Peabody is out in the willows, rigged up in his ox skin, frightening poor women. Come with me and we'll punish him."

Tyler hesitated not a moment, but taking his hat he followed Jerry over to the other house. In the first place Jerry took a fireboard, and with some marking paint he painted out a flaming placard, with letters large and distinct. Then he got some of his wife's dresses, and bade Tyler put one of them on. "For," said he, "if he sees two men coming he may run."

The dresses were thrown on after a fashion and pinned to the other clothing, and then the men donned each one a bonnet. They then procured a lot of stout cord, and, taking the fireboard, they sallied forth. As they approached the willows they began to giggle and titter in squeaking tones, and ere long the fearful nondescript made its appearance. With a low, deep bellowing it walked into the road and stood directly in front of the two pedestrians.

"Oo-oo-oo-oo!" bellowed Sam.

"Mercy!" screamed Jerry.

"Ah-oua-oo-oo!"

"Save me!" squeaked Tyler.

The ox hide approached another step, and Jerry leaped forward and seized it, and on the next moment Tyler was by his side.

"Now, Mr. Peabody, I reckon you're safe," uttered Jerry, giving him a grip like a vise.

"Don't—don't!" cried Sam.

"Don't what?"

"Don't hurt me!"

"We won't hurt you if you keep quiet, but if you make any resistance you'll run the risk of getting your head broken."

Sam knew that it was Jerry Smith's wife whom he had frightened, and he knew that Jerry could handle him as a child. He begged and prayed, but to no purpose. The two stone cutters backed up against one of the willows, and then proceeded to bind him to the trunk of a tree. They lashed his hands behind him, then lashed his ankles together, and then they bound him to the tree at the shoulders, wrists, knees and feet, and they did it securely, too. After this they took the fireboard and placed it against the tree above his head, securing it by nails which they had brought for that purpose.

"Mercy!" shrieked Sam, "you aren't a-goin' to leave me here?"

"Yes, sir," answered Jerry. "You have had your share of joking long enough, and now we'll have ours. I would rather have you tie my wife as you are tied, than to have had her frightened as you came near frightening her. Mind you, Sam, we only mean this for a joke."

And with this, the two men went away, taking no heed of the joker's cries and protestations. But they did not go far away until they were sure there would be no more passing on that road for the night.

On the following morning Jerry set the news a-going of Sam's present situation, and in half an hour after sunrise a hundred people were collected around the willow tree. There stood Sam, just as he had been left the night before, shaking and shivering with cold. The ox skin had been fixed so as to fit him nicely, and he did really look like an ox fastened up there. He had sewed up the hide so that his legs and arms fitted into the skin of the ox's legs, and his own head was where the original caput had been, while the horns arose majestically above the whole. Just above him appeared the broad fire board, and it bore the following announcement in characters which could be read with ease, even at a great distance:

"This is Sam Peabody, the great joker. And this is one of his own jokes in which he got trapped himself."

Jerry took down the board and let Sam read it, and then put it up again.

"Ha, ha, ha! Vot a joke!" cried one.

"He came out here in that rig, to frighten poor women," said Tyler.

"Sam, how's beef?"

"I say, Sam, can't you give us a horn?"

"What a long tail!"

"Who ever seed a hox vear boots afore?"

These, and like exclamations, issued from the crowd, and all the while poor Sam was begging for some one to come and take him down.

"In the name of mercy!" he groaned, "won't somebody let me go?"

"Can't think of it yet," returned Jerry Smith. "Your joke is too good to be lost. You must have taken a good deal of pains to make that dress fit so nicely, and I should think you'd want folks to see it."

"By jingo!" screamed little Adam Snip, going close to the victim, "you have a worse fit now than I ever had. Shan't I send for the doctor?"

At this the crowd laughed uproariously. They would have had pity for any one else in town, to have seen him in such a situation, but for Sam they had none, for they knew that for years he had been annoying all whom he could, and now, since he was caught in a trap of his own setting, they thought it best to punish him. At 9 o'clock nearly all the inhabitants of the village were out there, and by this time Sam began to cry. Even Jerry was touched now, and going up to the victim, he said:

"Now, Sam, I'll let you down on one condition. Promise that you'll never attempt to perpetrate a practical joke again?"

"I never will."

"Of any kind or description? You'll never annoy a human being again, if you can help it?"

"Never—never! I never will, so help me God!"

So Jerry untied the cords, and in a few moments Sam was free. He was too stiff to run, and for a while he could walk with but difficulty. But Jerry gave him his arm, and helped him to his own house, and there let him remain until the crowd had dispersed.

Towards noon Sam went home, and for over a month he stuck closely to his shop, never appearing in the street save when absolute necessity required it. He kept his promise faithfully, for to this day he has not attempted to perpetrate another of his practical jokes. And people love him now, for he is one of the jolliest old men in the country, and his presence is sure to dispel anything like the sulks or blues. And among all his stories there is not one over which he laughs more merrily than over the one wherein is contained an account of that practical joke which was so summarily turned back upon himself.—Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., in Yankee Blade.

Strange Discovery in a Mormon Village.

A singular discovery was made near Nauvoo, Ills., by laborers in excavating near "French Fort," a relic of Mormon days, and later noted as the spot where Cabel and his Icarians made a settlement. A large outhouse on the premises of the Catholic convent was being removed.

While the workmen were engaged, part of the flooring sank out of sight, and investigation revealed an old well, thought to be fully 1,000 feet deep. This discovery goes to strengthen the supposition that during the Mormon regime many hidden wells and subterranean passages existed in the city, whose uses have never been wholly accounted for.

An Ice Problem.

The Union, of Springfield, propounds this nice little sum in arithmetic: If the iceman leaves thirty-five pounds of ice for twenty cents' worth when ice is forty cents per 100 pounds, what will home made ice cream cost when he leaves twenty-five pounds for forty cents' worth when ice is eighty cents per pound?

Impertinence Resented.

Philosophical Old Gentleman (to acquaintance who stoops)—Throw your shoulders back, man; throw your shoulders back!

Irascible Acquaintance—Who you talkin' to? Better wait till I wear 'em in front, hadn't you?—Detroit Free Press.

Peculiar to the Business.

Derrick—There is one thing peculiar to the oil business; to the buying and selling of wells.

Cable—And that?

Derrick—And that is that it can never be a retail transaction, but always a hole sale affair.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Fatal Displacement.

"My heart is in my mouth. I am afraid to hear your answer."

"You may well be, Mr. Dollboy," retorted Ethel. "I never could marry a man whose heart was not in the right place."—New York Sun.

DISHONESTY PAINED HIM.

His Confidence in Human Nature Shaken by an Immigrant.

"Everything's dead wrong in this world," said a shabby man who was sitting on a park bench the other day to his companion, "and I ain't got no confidence in human nature left. Everybody is skinnin' everybody else, it seems to me, and genovine old fashioned honesty's all gone to the dogs. This country is so wicked that even the ignorant immigrant sucks in dishonesty with his first whiff of Battery air.

"I was a-walking down there only this morning, when an innocent looking Pole comes up to me and begins to jabber at me in the worst attempt at English you ever heard.

"'What do you want?' says I, taking pity on him, for he looked so confused and lost like.

"'Wanta finda inspector man,' says he.

"'What for?' says I.

"'Give heem thisa,' says he, pulling a fat envelope half way out of the inside pocket of his waistcoat and ramming it back again in a jiffy.

"'What's his name?' says I.

"'Forgetta,' says the poor devil, with a most perplexed look. 'De boss will sack me,' and he began to cry.

"Well, I learned from his actions and his horrible words, after a good deal of trouble, that he had only been in the country a month and had got his first job that week. That the boss sweater for whom he worked had sent him down to the Battery to deliver a letter to a customs inspector whose name he, the poor Pole, had forgotten.

"'Let me see the package,' says I: 'can't you read the address?'

"'No reada,' he says, dolefully, as he pulled open his waistcoat just far enough for me to see the top of the letter.

"'Well, I can't help you,' says I, 'unless you let me see the address.'

"He was afraid to let it out of his hands for a minute, but finally I got hold of it and could tell at a touch that it had a roll of bills in it. Besides that it was marked in small characters up in one corner, '$23; pay messenger fifty cents.'

"'Why, it's addressed to me,' says I surprised like. 'I've been looking for this all the morning. It's mighty lucky you found me. You must be more careful to remember names that are told you after this till you have learned to read the English. I've a good mind to tell your boss of your carelessness.'

"The poor creature fairly squirmed with fear when I said that and begged me not to report him.

"'Well, I'll not do it this time,' says I savagely, 'but don't do it again. Here's your fifty cents. Now get back as quick as you can and say to your boss that I said it would be all right.'

"As soon as he was gone I opened the envelope, and would you believe it, there was nothing inside but paper.

"How kin a man retain any confidence in human natur' under such discouragement? Me?—Bunco Pete—skinned by a greasy immigrant just landed! The perfesh wants protection just as bad as any other trade from European pauper competition."—New York Tribune.

Diplomacy.



Wayfarer—Did you make this coffee yourself, madam?

Good Samaritan—No; the servant made it, of course.

Wayfarer—I thought not. If you had I would not be obliged to ask for more sugar.—Munsey's Weekly.

Sweet Sympathy.

Between the dances:

Mr. Malaprop—Two charming girls, aren't they? And so industrious, too! Miss May is one of this season's buds, you know, and very much sought after, but she tells me she finds time to keep up her painting.

Miss Belle—I suppose, with such a complexion as hers, the poor thing has to!—Boston Times.

A New Scheme.

Smith—Say, Brown, got five dollars in change?

Brown—Yes, I guess so.

Smith—Well, lend it to me a few minutes. Here comes Green down the street; I'm going to ask him to lend me a dollar, and I know he'll say he's got nothing less than a five.—Jester.

England's Younger Sons.

English Lord (to a younger son)—It is time, Clarence, that you was thinking about a career.

Dutiful Son—I will be guided by you, father. Shall I take orders, study for the bar, enter the army, or marry an American? New York Weekly.

Binks Was Particular.

Binks—Sorry I can't vote for your one legged friend for admission to the club.

Jinks—What's the reason you can't vote for him?

Binks—He's not in good standing.—New York World.

An Unjust Suspicion.

"Have you taken a bath?" asked the officer at Deer Island of the Anarchist who had just come down on the morning boat.

"Do I look like a man who takes baths?" was the proud reply.—Somerville Journal.

A Setting Hen.

Gander—I have thought of a very appropriate setting for that egg shaped pearl of yours, Miss Ada.

Miss Ada—Indeed; what is it?

Gander—A hen.—Jewelers' Review.

A Give Away.

"By Jove, Bronson! Excuse my saying so, but this is the rankest cigar I ever smoked. Where did you get it?"

"You gave it to me last night. I was afraid of it myself."—Epoch.

Not a Bad Bargain.

Coalman—I can't give you any more than fifty cents a hundred weight.

Iceman—All right, if you let me weigh it on your own scales.—Life.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABORS

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do,' and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look [illegible] and business-like, [illegible] evidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 15.

High water at 8.30 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.23 A. M.; Sets at 6.59 P. M.
Moon rises at 3.04 A. M.
New Moon, May 18.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Shaw Bros. cottages on Great Hill are nearing completion.

Mr. F. C. Creler is building a fine house at Houghs Neck.

The granite plant of the late Henry Barker & Sons is offered for sale.

Mr. J. L. Whiton of Quincy Point, is spending this week in New York city.

A young lady lost yesterday in our city a gold watch. Who is the lucky person that found it?

Mr. Harry Perry, son of Rev. A. E. Perry, spent Sunday last with Mrs. C. B. Newcomb, Quincy Point.

Mr. John Reinhalter is moving the barn which formerly stood on the Willard lot, to his land which adjoins the former.

The street band, which played in Wollaston Monday, is from New York. They have been working their way up from Fall River.

There has already been a large demand for cottages and everything looks promising for a successful season at Houghs Neck this year. The firm one year [illegible]

Overheard at Wilson's yesterday: "[illegible] make me tired getting weighed every day," said a middle-aged woman. "I was never weighed."

Messrs. Tileston, Ditson and Bird's cottage at Houghs Neck, the "Birds Nest" is greatly improved by a large veranda and new fences.

The Norfolk Granite Co., on Copeland street, are erecting a larger derrick the one they have been using being too small to answer their purpose.

The surveyors were laying out the lot of land yesterday, in the vicinity of Bates avenue which is to be drained, $1000 having been appropriated for the purpose of draining it.

Chief Engineer Ripley and Electrician Wight are attending the Water Tower Exhibition in Boston today by special invitation of Commissioner Fitch.

The Plymouth and Bay Conference, hold their annual meeting at East Marshfield today. Rev. Thomas Hamlet of that place will conduct the devotional meeting. Rev. D. M. Wilson of this city reads an essay.

The beautiful flowers and plants in the window at Roger Bros.' on Hancock street, attracts the attention of all passers. They are so fresh and vigorous that women cannot often resist the temptation of carrying one home with them.

Charles P. Conant, grand dictator of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, has selected two of his deputies from this city, Walter H. Cobb over Plymouth Bay Lodge, and Charles E. Bowker over the lodges at Brighton and West Roxbury.

Rev. Nathan Hunt will be installed, on Friday evening, as pastor of East Milton and Calvary Baptist Churches. The services will take place in Doble's hall, Franklin street, South Quincy, commencing at 7.15 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

On Tuesday evening a reunion of old schoolmates, pupils of Colby Academy of New London, N. H., was held at the Thorndike House in Boston, and Miss Mary E. Dearborn, principal of the Coddington school, and Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Brown of this city were of the number.

At the Universalist vestry this afternoon some first-class tableaux are to be given by home talent and from five to seven supper will be served to those who wish, followed in the evening by the drama, "The Flower of the Family." This play has been given in Braintree with marked success, and we predict a like result for it tonight.

Who cares for the strike? Well! we all do, but one of the most busy merchants in the city is F. F. Crane. He has hardly had time to eat or sleep since the strike commenced. It is not owing to the strike, probably, but his stock of goods is large, and just what our citizens are in want of at this beautiful season of the year, and he is giving them good bargains.

The Old Colony is laying a new platform on the east side, at the Wollaston depot.

A match has been arranged between William Mullane of this city and Joseph Powers of Worcester, for $100 a side. The distance to be 100 yards.

Kite flying is all the rage in South Quincy. One kite broke away this morning on School street and landed in the wires in front of Hodges' bakery.

Michael Barry, Con Ford and Daniel Murphy are to play ball in Westboro. They will open the season with the Naticks. Barry has played short stop for the West Quincys and others for a number of seasons and has a very good record as a base runner and batter. Ford is also a good player all around. Murphy is a young and very promising player, and no doubt all will give satisfaction wherever they play.

Mr. E. E. Williamson has prepared a very able and interesting lecture, "From Calhoun in the Senate to Grant at Appomatox." Ex-Governor Long in speaking of this lecture says that it is the most valuable one, historically, which he ever heard, covering that period of the country's history. "Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England" is another lecture which Mr. Williamson has just finished.

Quincy is fortunate in having one of the best artists in the state. His photographs have a wide reputation for their excellency. There are several good reasons why they are so highly praised: Mr. Bussell calculates in the first place to give a nice picture. He makes that a point to start with, and keeps it in mind until his work is completed. Another good reason is he has rooms fitted in the best manner to produce good work. Nothing that art or science has suggested to aid him in his labors has he neglected, and our citizens are sure when they go to him to get the best. He is now producing a lot of tintypes and ferrotypes that are attracting much attention.

Today's Court.

John A. McCannel of Braintree, for being drunk, fined $3 and costs. In default of fine was committed.

BRAINTREE.

Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a musicale will be given by the Thayer Academy choir in the academy hall.

MILTON.

A bonnet party was held in Washington hall Tuesday night, by the Sons of Temperance, which was largely attended. William Walsh secured first prize. Next Tuesday evening the Sons of Temperance will hold a slave sale in Washington hall.

Mrs. J. Fowle of Colorado, formerly of this place is paying her mother, Mrs. West, a visit.

Messrs. James Dailey and Mr. Otis Aldrich, are the new clerks at T. L. Pearce's grocery store.

Mr. John Dutton, formerly of West Quincy, is living in Mrs. George A. Skinner's house on Mechanic street, East Milton.

Mr. Pendleton gave a number of selections on the piano at Mr. Edward Eaton's house East Milton, Monday night, for the purpose of advertising the Estey pianos.

HOLBROOK.

The young and enterprising Holbrook Commandery of the Golden Cross contemplate holding another grand concert in the Town Hall at an early day.

The citizens of Holbrook will hold Memorial services in the Town Hall on the evening of the 30th inst. There will be singing by the pupils of the public schools, an oration, readings by Mrs. L. Hazel Roche, the popular Brockton elocutionist, and a fine Boston soloist will be engaged for the occasion.

A billygoat owned by a family living near the Winthrop church slipped his fastenings on Sunday afternoon and took it into his head to attend church. He boldly walked into the front door, and being of a somewhat beligerent disposition frightened a number of children there assembled considerably. The goat seemed to have things pretty much his own way for a time, but was finally ousted by the devout worshippers, greatly to the amusement of the sidewalk contingent.—*Enterprise.*

Fine Raiment for May.

A well-ordered clothing house, centrally located and spacious in all departments, with workshops handy to one great salesroom that is stored with full lines of ready-made goods for each season in its turn—a place to be favored for just what it is by parties who cannot wait to be measured for a suit, but who would not willingly appear in common place garment—such is the ideal store that Messrs. Macullar, Parker & Company must always have had in mind, and in their forty-one years of business reputation and experience have been able to maintain without losing their enviable position for a day. But their trade is not limited to ready-made goods. Those who choose custom work that shall vie with that of London shops may look at one thousand different rolls of cloth here if they have the patience to go through with what is referred to in the sample books; and in the line of furnishing goods, also, nothing is wanting for a summer outfit for tourist or traveller. The freshest and the best in all departments, and at all times, await the inspection that any gentleman may be pleased to give.

DIED.

DONALD—In South Quincy, May 14, Miss Mary Donald, aged 29 years.

COES—In Hyde Park, May 13, Mrs. Lydia Lee, widow of William S. L. Coes, aged 69 years and 2 months.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money** a

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

of three games wi[ll]

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13. 1m

BOSTONS AT HOME.

League Team Wins a Game from the Quakers.

KELLY'S MEN MEET DEFEAT.

New York Wins in the League, and Philadelphia and Chicago in the Brotherhood—The Kentucky Derby.

BOSTON, May 14.—The Boston National league team returned from its first trip away, and celebrated its return by handsomely defeating Philadelphia by a score of 14 to 7. The game was not a particularly exciting one, the score not being close enough for that, but it was made interesting by the heavy hitting and fine fielding of the home team, and by occasional spurts on the part of the visitors. Each of the favorites was applauded as he came to the bat, and like marks of approval followed every good play. The most noticeable feature of the game was the great number of hits to the outfield and the small amount of infield work done, particularly by the Bostons.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	6	2	4	5	1	4	1	0
Tucker, 1b	6	2	4	4	1	5	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Ganzell, rf	6	2	4	4	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Shellhasse, 3b	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Brodie, c	5	2	2	3	1	7	1	0
Smith, 2b	3	2	1	1	0	0	3	0
Bennett, c	5	2	1	1	0	4	0	0
Getzein, p	6	1	3	4	0	0	5	3
Totals	47	14	22	9	4	27	10	3

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Burke, cf	5	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Hamilton, lf	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gray, lf	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Myers, 2b	5	2	3	5	1	4	1	0
Thompson, rf	4	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Schriver, c	4	0	1	1	0	6	2	0
Mayer, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	3	0
McCauley, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	5	0	1
Allen, ss	4	1	1	1	0	6	2	1
Vickery, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Smith, p	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	37	7	12	14	4	27	14	11

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	5	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	14
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	7

Earned runs—Boston 4, Philadelphia 5. Two-base hits—Long, Lowe, Brodie, Getzein, Myers 2. Home run—Long. Stolen bases—Boston 2. Philadelphia 2. Base on balls—Boston 4 Philadelphia 2. Base on errors—Boston 2. Struck out—Boston 4, Philadelphia 4. Double plays—Brodie and Shellhasse, Long and Tucker, Allen alone, Smith, Mayer and McCauley. Umpire—McDermott.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4.

BROOKLYN, May 14.—At Washington park to-day the National leaguers defeated the Brooklyns by superior batting. They came very near losing the contest through poor fielding in the fifth and sixth innings, but recovered lost ground in the eighth on a batting streak that earned three runs.

New York	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New York 4. Base hits—New York 12, Brooklyn 6. Errors—New York 5, Brooklyn 1. Batteries—Buckley and Rusie, Terry and Daly.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Kelly's Men Play as Though Without a Leader and Lose the Game.

BOSTON, May 14.—Keefe was too much for the Boston's to-day and his curves were unfathomable. In the last inning, with men on third and second and one out, he struck out Swett and Gumbert.

Gumbert was poorly supported, and in the absence of Kelly the home also played as if without a head. Through some misunderstanding no regular umpires appeared, and Kelly and O'Day officiated, giving perfect satisfaction.

NEW YORK	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Gore, cf	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	13	2	0
D. Richardson, 2b	5	3	2	5	1	1	4	0
O'Rourke, rf	5	3	2	5	1	0	0	0
Slattery, lf	5	1	1	4	1	1	0	0
Vaughan, c	4	0	2	2	1	7	2	0
Whitney, ss	5	0	1	1	1	2	3	0
Hatfield, 3b	5	1	2	2	1	3	4	0
Keefe, p	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	1
Totals	40	11	11	20	8	27	16	1

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	1	1	1	0	3	0	1
H. Richardson, lf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	2
Brouthers, 1b	2	1	1	1	0	8	1	0
Quinn, 2b	3	1	0	0	1	5	5	0
Irwin, ss	4	0	2	3	0	0	3	3
Swett, c	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gumbert, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	31	4	6	8	3	24	11	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	2		—11
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0		0— 4

Earned runs—New York 3, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Nash, Irwin. Home runs—D. Richardson, Slattery, O'Rourke. Stolen base—Boston 1. Base on balls—New York 4, Boston 4. Base on errors—New York 6, Boston 1. Struck out—Boston 4. Double plays—Irwin, Quinn, and Brouthers. Umpires—M. J. Kelly and O'Day.

Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

BROOKLYN, May 14.—At Eastern park this afternoon the Phillies defeated the Brooklyn in a good game that was exciting and was marked by some bad and many good plays. Capt. Farrar's men deserved their victory. Orr, Joyce, Griffin, Hallman, Mulvey and Shannon carried off the fielding honors, while Andrews, Orr, McGeachy, Hallman, Wood and Griffin did the effective batting.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0		—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 6. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Hallman and Cunningham, Kinslow and Weyhing.

Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 1.

BUFFALO, May 14—To-day's game between Buffalo and Chicago was a good one, despite the rain in the first three innings and the muddy condition of the grounds. Both pitchers did good work, but Bartson had the best of it. The attendance was about 300, as it was very doubtful whether the clubs would play.

Chicago	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Chicago 3. Base hits—Chicago 7, Buffalo 4. Errors—Chicago 5, Buffalo 2. Batteries—Bartson and Farrell, Ferson and Mack.

Other Games.

At Hartford—Jersey City, 3; Hartford, 0.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Newark, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 9; Wilmington, 6.

Ball Games Postponed.

National—At Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

American—At Philadelphia, Athletic and Brooklyn; at Rochester, Syracuse and Rochester.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

Big Crowd Turns Out to See the Slowest Race on Record.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—The Kentucky derby was run in the mud and in the slowest time on record. Riley being the winner. A big crowd was present and considerable money changed hands on the result. There were six starters. Robespierre was a hot favorite in the betting on even terms. Riley and Letcher each sold 4 to 1. The horses cantered leisurely around to the half mile post opposite the stand, and were off at the first tap of the drum, with Leteher in the lead, Palisade second, Outlook third, the others bunched.

In the stretch Robespierre led by half a length, Outlook second, Fonso third, the rest close up. At the quarter Robespierre still led, Outlook second, Palisade third. At the half Riley was first by a half in front of Robespierre, but kept the lead only a twinkling; Letcher third. Robespierre ran out, making the race to the three-quarters, when Riley began his race and the rest began whipping for life. At once Riley went to the front a length, Letcher coming to second and leaving Robespierre third, the rest straggling.

In the stretch Riley was two lengths in front of Letcher and coming easily, Robespierre third. Letcher then began to come under a heavy whip and for a moment it looked like his race, but Murphy loosened his reins and Riley responded nobly, coming under the wire handily, a winner by a length and three-quarters: Robespierre a length behind Letcher, Palisade back two lengths more with Fonso nearly neck and neck with him and Outlook ten lengths in the rear.

Time, 2:45.

Post odds—Robespierre, even; Riley, 2 and 4 to 1; Bill Letcher, 4 to 1; Prince Fonso, 5 to 1; Palisade and Outlook, 10 to 1.

Pooling—Robespierre out; Letcher, $25; Riley, $21; Prince Fonso, $21; Palisade $7 and Outlook $6.

Columbia Records Broken.

NEW YORK, May 15.—At the annual spring games of Columbia college, which were held at Berkeley oval, four of the records of the college were broken. They were the 120-yards hurdle, won by Herbert Mapes in 16 3-5 seconds; the 220-yard dash, won by Herbert Shipman, '90, in 23 1-5 seconds; the pole vault, in which H. T. Welsh of '90 jumped 10 feet 2 1-2 inches, and the 16 pound hammer throw, in which H. C. Hinman, '90, made a throw of 88 feet, 9 1-2 inches.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 15.—In the senate, reference to the next general court was reported on the recommitted bill for the inspection of electric lights and meters. The poll tax resolve was agreed to, 19 to 15. The house bill for municipal liquor agencies was rejected.

In the house, the bill to authorize the consolidation of gas and electric light companies was reported back with amendments. A bill was substituted for an adverse report on allowing settlement of insurance cases by jury. The report on selling new railroad stock at auction was postponed to Tuesday. The house rejected the caucus reform bill, 88 to 94.

Drifting About in the Sound.

PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., May 15.—Thomas Roberts, age about 73, a resident of Stratford, Conn., went fishing off Milford beach on Thursday, May 1. The old man had a shock of paralysis which had left him partially helpless. He could not manage his boat, but drifted rapidly out into the sound. He was last seen by one of the keepers of Stratford shoals lighthouse when more than half way across the sound, drifting toward the Long Island shore. The lighthouse people were unable to render assistance, owing to the wind and sea.

A Remarkable Case.

BOSTON, May 15.—Helen Keller of Alabama, who came here deaf, dumb and blind, has been at the blind asylum at South Boston for some time, where she has made remarkable progress, exceeding in her readiness to learn even Laura Bridgman. Some few weeks since she was placed in charge of Miss Fuller of the Horace Mann school, and it is said that in a very short space of time she has acquired the power to express herself by words which are perfectly intelligible to every one. The case is one of great interest.

Connecticut's Military Squabble.

HARTFORD, May 15.—Previous to the dishonorable discharge of the field officers of the First regiment, C. N. G., last January, they had tendered their resignations to the governor, which action was considered by him an evidence of conspiracy for which they were disgraced. Yesterday the officers withdrew their resignation, to remove any obstacle in the way of the legal contest as to the right of their successors to hold office, which suit will soon be brought.

Carlisle in the Lead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—The Democratic caucus at Frankfort met, and at once proceeded to balloting. Only six names were voted upon. Buckner, McKenzie and Reeves were left out entirely. Four ballots were taken, those receiving votes being Carlisle, McCreary, Lindsay, Knott, Moore and Settle. The highest number of votes cast for Carlisle was 39, on the fourth ballot, Lindsay getting 28.

Episcopalians in Session.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The tenth annual council of the New York and Philadelphia synod of the Reformed Episcopal church convened here, Bishop William R. Nicholson presiding. This synod is made up of the churches in the states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware and the city of Boston. After devotional exercises and an address by Bishop Nicholson, officers were elected.

A Prominent Man's Sin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15.—James D. Safford, president of the City National bank, pleaded nolo contendere to the charge of adultery in the superior court and was fined $500 and costs. Ex-Governor Robinson, who appeared for Mr. Safford, made a plea for light sentence, urging that the loss of social position and church standing had already been a severe punishment for his client.

The Lime-Packed Corpse Returned.

COPENHAGEN, May 15.—The body of the murdered man Meyers, which was shipped to New York in a barrel by the murderer and afterward reshipped to Europe, has arrived here. The relatives of the victim have recognized the ring found on the body. Philipsen, the murderer, has made a full confession. He shows no remorse for his crime.

Washington Briefs.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The proceeds of the $94,500 4 per cent. bonds purchased by the treasury department yesterday, were applied to the purchase of $100,000 of first mortgage Pacific railroad bonds, which are to be deposited in the Union Pacific sinking fund.

Senator Plumb made a favorable report from the committee on agriculture upon a bill to transfer the fish commission to the agricultural department.

There was a sharp tilt between Messrs. Walker of Massachusetts and Mills of Texas on the tariff question.

Senator Hoar reported a bill as an offset to the recent decision of the supreme court in regard to the sale of liquors in original packages.

The president has appointed W. H. Osborne pension agent at Boston and Samuel L. Gracey of Natick United States consul at Cardiff, Wales.

Paymaster General Looker of the navy resigned.

A SMALL LOT OF

Solid Oak Chamber Suites,

SIXTEENTH CENTURY FINISH, MARKED DOWN TO

$35.00.

BARGAINS in ODD SOFAS, CHAIRS, COUCHES, HALL STANDS, SIDE BOARDS and DRAPERIES, as our lease is sold to the Adams House and we must move. Shall continue work in our factory, and take orders for fine work and upholstering at ths **Lowest Prices** ever quoted.

Goldthwait Bros.,

Practical Upholsters and Manufacturers,

569 WASHINGTON STREET, - - BOSTON.

May 13. 3t

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

Old Colony Enterprise.

The Shore line service between New York and Boston was still further increased on Monday last, when a new day train was added to the line, to run between Boston and Philadelphia direct, via the transfer steamer "Maryland" between Harlem river and Jersey City. A portion of the train is run to New York direct, the schedule time by this train between Boston and New York being just six hours. Between Jersey City and Philadelphia the train is run by the Pennsylvania railroad, arriving at the Broad street station of that company at 5.50 P. M. This train will soon be extended to Baltimore and Washington, making practically a complete and continuous day service between Boston and all the points above named. No better service for the public than this could have been devised.

The Seventeenth in Charlestown.

There will be a new departure this year in the Seventeenth of June celebration at Charlestown. The principal feature will be the firemen's display, and, instead of two parades, as formerly, there will be but one. Ten o'clock in the forenoon will be starting hour, and the pageant will include the local militia, the Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association, the Boston Veteran Firemen's Association, the Barnicoat Veteran Firemen's Association, Seventeenth of June Association, and a carnival division. After the parade, a firemen's "play-out" will take place in the lot of the Boston & Maine Railroad on Rutherford avenue, and prizes will be offered by the Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association for the best display. Band concerts will be given in the evening at Sullivan and Monument squares. There will not be any balloon ascension.—*Herald.*

Shoe Factory Closed.

W. E. Goodrich & Co., formerly boot and shoe manufacturers at Randolph, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, April 24, to William H. Burlen, of the firm of Cutler & Foster, 220 Devonshire street. The liabilities are $5100, and the nominal assets about $5200. The assets are subject to a great shrinkage, and, after paying the preferred claims in full, and a fair allowance for the assignee and his charges, the dividend for the general creditors will not be as large as was anticipated at the date of assignment.

The attachments on the property have been dissolved. About all the creditors have agreed to let the assignee wind up the business, and they will accept a pro rata dividend.

The firm has discontinued business at Randolph and the factory is closed.

ACCEPTED A CALL. Rev. R. T. Sawyer has accepted the pastorate of a Universalist church in Dover, N. H., and commenced his labors there the first of this month.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

The Peddler Nuisance.

MR. EDITOR:—The most annoying persistent nuisance we have today is the army of peddlers that infest our city. As a rule, they take the time when men are away from home on business, to call at residences, walking into houses where they find doors open and confront the family with their miscellaneous wares. Simply telling them repeatedly that nothing is wanted, has no effect. There delay about leaving often so annoys, and their manner sometimes so intimidates a women that she buys something she does not want at more than it is worth to get rid of them.

The writer had been told by his family how often they had been importuned by this class, and on two occasions has been "at home." By keeping out of sight and within hearing had a sample of the manner pursued by this class of foot pads and at the proper time put in an appearance, the impression made, will be likely to cause at least one of the fraternity to look sharp before calling again at that particular house.

We have in the city respectable dealers who can furnish anything wanted at fair prices, and they as well as the people should be protected. If our police would serve every one found without a collar and license as they do other dogs, they would have the hearty thanks of many.

M.

A Million a Year.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 13. The Louisiana Lottery Company has doubled its offer to the State, and now offers $1,000,000 per annum for the privileges of maintaining a lottery.

The Boston Journal says: Governor Nicholls' protest against any further tolerance of the New Orleans lottery in Louisiana is a manly and patriotic act, the real courage of which can only be appreciated by recalling the vast influence which the institution exercises in the politics of the State. Louisiana is poor. She is in urgent need of revenue, and this is an easy method to supply it. Public sentiment in Louisiana no doubt largely favors the continuance of the lottery charter, and if Gov. Nicholls were only willing to drift with the tide of popular opinion instead of courageously attempting to stay it and turn it into more creditable channels, he could probably have any honor within the people's gift. Of course his vigorous protest makes his political future a matter of very grave uncertainty. But it has happened more than once that one brave man has overthrown an iniquitous institution by the power of his personal appeal in awakening the conscience of the people, and this may be the ultimate result in Louisiana. Let us hope so.

LOT OF

mber Suites,

MARKED DOWN TO

OO.

OUCHES, HALL STANDS, SIDE.
s sold to the Adams House and we
, and take orders for fine work and re-

t Bros.,

d Manufacturers,

T, - - BOSTON.

3t

irt Waists,

D FLANNEL,

.00, $1.25, $1.50.

OUR —

WOOL,

ERCOAT.

CK OF —

, Underwear, &c.

100 Styles,

$7.00.

LOWEST PRICES!

CLOTHING CO.,

Block, Quincy.

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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 34. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Plants, Flowers,

Trees, Shrubs, Vines.

Climbing, Moss, Tea and Hybrid Roses.

Moon Flowers, Spring Bulbs, Hardy Plants, both old varieties and new.

HYDRANGEAS OF ALL KINDS.

Tomato, Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

By far the best and largest collection ever offered in Quincy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

☞ Neat and prompt floral work on all occasions.

Our Wollaston neighbors are invited to a Spring stroll over Third Hill to view our stock.

W. C. WARD,

Adams Street, Near Common.

Quincy, May 10. 4w—po&6td

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

Temple St. Fish Market.

[Large variety of all kinds of

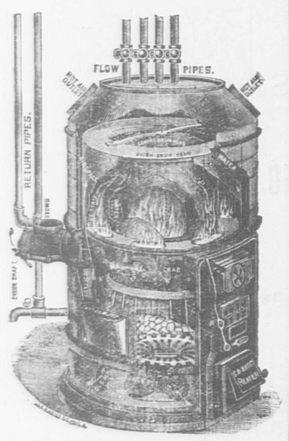
FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

1 PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED,

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

FLOWER OF FAMILY.

Presented at the Universalist Vestry Last Evening.

LAST DAY OF THE FESTIVAL.

Tableaux in the Afternoon, Followed by a Supper—The Drama Given by Braintree Talent—Probably One Hundred Dollars Realized.

The second day of the fair at the Universalist vestry, opened under less favorable circumstances than Wednesday, but notwithstanding the heavy rain, quite a number gathered in the afternoon to see the tableaux and many more came for the supper, and drama in the evening. The tableaux were well carried out and represented the days in the week and a gypsy camp. The parts were well taken as follows:

Monday, washing day, Mrs. Jos. W. Lombard.

Tuesday, ironing and mending, Mrs. J. W. Lombard.

Wednesday, at home, Miss Annie Newcomb.

Thursday, shopping, Miss Mary Newcomb.

Friday, sweeping and dusting, Mrs. Emma Blake.

Saturday, baking day, Mrs. Marshall Nye.

Sunday, by the Ladies' Aid Society who joined in song.

The Gypsy Camp was represented by Miss Clark and Mr. Jesse Litchfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Brackett took part in all the tableaux and were grandpa and grandma. Supper was served to about a hundred between five and seven, after which the drama "The Flower of the Family" was given by Braintree talent, with the following cast of characters:

Abner Howland, a merchant H. F. Arnold
Oscar Loring, his ward H. O. Westendarp
Tom Howland, his nephew W. C. Edson
Lina Howland, his adopted daughter Eva Osgood
Policy Newcomb, an insurance agent Alonzo Minchin
Spicer Spofford, clerk in insurance office Orrin Hollis
Mrs. Gordon Howland, a widow Helen W. Arnold
Alice Howland, her daughter Estella W. Pierce

The parts were well taken and created much merriment among the audience. Perhaps Oscar Loring was not quite as wet as might have been expected, considering Miss Alice has just fished him from the lake, and some sympathy could well be given. Policy Newcomb for not being able to insure one single person during the whole evening, and he was such an attractive man to. Between the acts Mr. Herbert Fay Nye gave several pleasing selections on the piano, and Miss Annie Newcomb did a good business at the ice cream table. We have not been able to find out about the financial success of the two days fair, but are inclined to think that a hundred dollars or so was realized.

Pertinent Gossip.

What about a sewerage system?

That proposed last year was much too expensive, and it is little wonder that the movement was set back.

Cannot the city have a practical system which will not cost half as much money?

There is no time to lose if the city intends to petition the next legislature.

And the water supply?

The committee should not let these matters drag.

Nothing is heard of late about amending the rules of the City Council.

By the way, do many of the Councilmen know what these rules are?

Copies were ordered printed, but this has not been done.

President Fairbanks more than meets the expectations of his friends.

He fills the office with dignity, and gives his rulings promptly.

Perhaps he may be the next mayor.

Brockton Fair.

This being the best fair held in the state, is beginning to attract attention from all parts of the Commonwealth. To have a grand display of colts this year the society has offered $1240 in premiums and stakes for the especial benefit of trotting horse breeders, in addition to the liberal premiums in the other departments. Last year the society offered $213, this year the premiums have been greatly increased for the purpose of drawing extra good stock. The society hopes to have the best lot of colts ever seen at an agricultural fair in New England. The interest in horse breeding is increasing and the society intends to encourage it. Those thinking of entering colts, in stakes Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 should bear in mind that they close June 10th.

Clerk of Court.

New candidates for the clerkship of the Quincy court are appearing, and Messrs. W. M. Packard and Frank A. Tirrell find they have some formidable rivals. Lawyer Jenness is practically out of the race. Mr. W. M. Marden of Weymouth was making a good fight, but now other popular candidates appear in Councilman Ewell and Mr. Joseph M. Glover of Quincy and a Cohasset gentleman.

WERE THEY STOLEN?

An Interesting Case over Some Granite Tools in Court.

John J. Barry was arraigned for larceny of ten points, two chisels and one pean hammer from Timothy Fitzgerald and John F. Cronin. J. W. McAnarney, Esq., appeared for the defendant and W. G. A. Pattee, Esq. for the plaintiff.

Cronin testified that Barry came to their place of business one day and walking into the shop picked up those tools and gave them to his men who happened to be working there at the time. After they were through Barry carried them to Braintree where he carried on business under the name of the Braintree Granite Co. He agreed to pay for them and after the matter had run a few months Cronin asked him to settle. They figured on the value of the goods and agreed that four dollars would be a fair price and Barry said he would pay that amount.

Fitzgerald testified about the same.

Barry testified that in the meantime that Cronin told him that if he paid Fitzgerald he would have to pay him (Cronin) too. And also that Fitzgerald said if he paid Cronin he would have to pay it twice. Barry demanded a bill a number of times which should be made by both parties but did not receive it. He finally took the same number of tools and sent them to Fitzgerald's house to take the place of the ones borrowed, as he thought that was the better way, not knowing who to pay. His honor thought that his demands for a bill were only to get the bill to show that he had bought the tools, and then pay for them when he got ready. Barry said that he was ready to pay for the tools at the present time, and Mr. Pattee accepted his offer. The bill was then settled by Barry, paying Fitzgerald the amount four dollars. On the charge of larceny, the judge discharged the defendant.

Hugh Murray for being drunk paid a fine of $3 and costs.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

An Important Case Relating to the Abolition of One in Brookline.

The jury in the case of the town of Brookline v. the Boston and Albany Railroad et al., which relates to the abolition of the grade crossing and the apportionment of the expenses incurred thereby, rendered a verdict Wednesday at Dedham. The jury make no change in the award of the Special Commissioners, George G. Crocker of Boston, Joseph L. Ludlan of Lowell, and William Minot, Jr., of Boston, except to provide that the railroad shall pay the town $4,172.89 in addition to the $5,827.11 ordered by the Commission.

The conclusions reached are as follows: The railroad to build the bridge, abutments and culverts at its own expense; the town to build the approaches and make all subsequent changes in the street at its own expense and to receive $10,000 from the railroad; all necessary retaining walls to be built by the town, the expense to be equally apportioned between the town and railroad; all land damages which involve a large sum, and the cost of the hearing before a Special Commission, to be shared equally by the town and railroad; future charges for the maintenance of bridge and approaches to be borne by the town; the county of Norfolk to pay the cost of the hearing before the County Commissioners.

The estimated cost of the bridges and abutments is about $12,000; remainder of work, by town's estimate, $32,000; by railroad's estimate, $22,519.95. The total cost is estimated by the town at $44,000; by the railroad at $32,519.95. The town contended that the entire cost should be assessed upon the railroad. The verdict places a little more than half of the expense on the railroad.

Numerous novel questions of law arose during the trial and many exceptions were taken. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court, and will afford a precedent for many similar cases now pending trial. It is the first case of any magnitude ever tried under the present statute, and has attracted much attention on this account.—*Journal.*

RECORDED SALES.

In Milton.

J. Granville Young, Jr., to New York Biscuit Co., $1.

Granite Railway Co. to J. L. Esaw, $175.

Helen A. Homans to Elijah George $2,200.

Rhoda Ferry, by exec. to A. S. Ferry, $1,150.

Herbert M. Ferry to A. S. Ferry, $1.

William Minot, Jr. to C. S. Rackemann, $1.

In Weymouth.

Weymouth Savings Bank to Michael McIsaac, $367.

Humphrey S. Leach to F. G. Peckham, $1.

Mrs. E. A. Flanders to A. H. Smith, $1.

John F. Cushing to C. E. Cushing, $150.

—On Memorial day there will be three new flags thrown to the breeze in Plymouth, one from the old High school building and two from the grammar schools.

—The Fairview schoolhouse in Reading, Penn., was struck during the thunder shower Wednesday afternoon and all the scholars were stunned. None were seriously injured.

THE PARNELLITES' TRICK.

It Was Accomplished by Securing a Monopoly of the Telephones.

DUBLIN, May 16.—The Freeman's Journal chuckles over the trick that was played upon the Conservatives, while a decision was impending in the house of commons on Mr. Russell's motion to adjourn the debate on the Irish agricultural laborers' bill. It appears that when the Conservative whips went to the telephones to summon a long list of members from the clubs for a hurried division, they found the instruments in possession of Parnellite members, who held conversation over the wires with fictitious friends until the division bell rang, when, of course, it was too late for the whips to secure the aid of the missing members.

The Daily Express (Conservative) says: If the defeat quickens the activity of the whips, and begets a truer harmony of action among the government supporters, it will have proved a blessing in disguise. It was the second time this session that the government had been surprised, and the blunder is without excuse.

HOUSE AND MEN BLOWN UP.

Terrible Accident to a Party of River Drivers in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., May 16.—Information has reached this city of a fatal accident at a small place on the Canadian Pacific railway near Moose river. It appears that a party of five river drivers was caught out in a heavy rain storm, and sought the shelter of a deserted log cabin along the line of the railway. In order to keep dry and warm, they built a fire on the floor. The dry boards of the floor quickly caught fire and spread to the corner, where a portion of a keg of powder had been placed. The powder exploded, blowing the men and house into the air. Two of the men are reported killed, and the others terribly injured. The wounded men were taken to the nearest station by a party that happened along some time after, and their injuries attended to. The names of the victims could not be learned.

Meritorious Essays by Students.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The American Protective Tariff league announces the following award of prizes to senior college students of 1890 for essays on the subject, "The Application of the American Policy of Protection to American Shipping Engaged in International Commerce:" First prize, $150, John Ford, Cornell university; second prize, $100, Carrie R. Gaston, Swarthmore (Pa.) college; third, $50, Thomas A. C. Spillane, Bowdoin college, silver medal for a meritorious essay; W. H. Young, Brown university.

Capt. Schulze Reinstated.

HARTFORD, May 16.—Governor Bulkeley has revoked the order issued last January dismissing Capt. Edward Schulze, company A, First regiment, C. N. G., and restored him to command without loss of rank, but has taken no action in the cases of the three field officers dishonorably discharged and one other captain dismissed in the same order.

"Stock Exchange" Suspends.

BOSTON, May 16.—Last week the brokerage firm of Marshall, Reeb & Co., at 15 State street, sold its business to the New England Stock Exchange, so-called. That institution has now suspended payment on account of the dull market of the past week. A representative of the company says that the suspension is probably temporary.

Three Children Smothered.

BROOKLYN, May 16.—While a number of children were playing in an excavation for a cellar at Seventh avenue and Fifteenth streets, the embankment caved in upon them, and Arthur Taylor, aged 8 years, his brother John, aged 3, and Percy Weaver, aged 8, were smothered to death.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 16. — Forecast for Maine: Cloudy weather and rain; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature except in southwest portion, slightly warmer.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair weather; westerly winds; cooler Saturday morning.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather; westerly winds; stationary temperature, except slightly warmer in Rhode Island.

Old Colony Repair Shops.

The Boston Journal says: "The report that the Old Colony repair shops would be located on the property just purchased at Readville is without foundation. No idea is entertained of altering the plan for occupying the South Braintree site. A large sum has been spent in filling in there and laying the foundation. The failure to resume work is due to large sums being expended for Providence Division repairs. It is probable, however, that a freight house will be erected at Readville and that the Old Colony will be brought to a determination to invest in Readville by rumors that the New York and New England Road would soon be starting a line from there to Fall River. As soon as the double track on the Stoughton Branch is completed and changes in the time table occur, the 6 o'clock boat train will be removed from its ancient terminus on Kneeland street in Boston and will leave from the Boston and Providence station.

West Quincys Disband.

The West Quincys will not play tomorrow, as the nine has broken up. They could not procure suitable grounds, and as they were under a great deal of expense they could not receive guarantee enough from out of town clubs to pay their expenses. It is too bad they could not procure grounds, as they had a great team, and intended to give good games this summer. A number of the players have agreed to play with other clubs.

The St. Marys will have to take their place and furnish that amusement for lovers of the game. This nine is composed of young fellows but every one of them are thoroughbred ball players and are going to arrange all the games they can with clubs in their class.

BEER SEIZURE IN BANGOR.

Court Decides Against Dealers—Appeal Taken to the Supreme Court.

BANGOR, Me., May 16.—Judge Brett, in the municipal court here, gave his first decision in an original package case. Several barrels of beer were seized Wednesday at the storehouse of Maguire Bros., wholesalers and retailers. The owners claimed, under the recent decision, that the state had no right to seize the same, as they were original packages, and a full hearing was held. Ex-County Attorney Appleton and J. F. Robinson appeared for the defendants and Jasper Hutchings represented the state. The respondents were the agents for the beer in question.

In his statement for the state, Mr. Hutchings made the point that the evidence showed that the respondents bought the beer here and paid for it here. The parties in Massachusetts were therefore the importers. The respondents bought the beer here of them, and the privilege of sale he claimed was exhausted when the goods were sold by the importers. They could not therefore, in this case claim protection under the recent decision. Judge Brett imposed the usual $10 and costs, and the case was appealed to the supreme court when a test case will be made of it by the liquor element.

FIGHT FOR $10,000 A SIDE.

A Match May Be Effected Between Sullivan and Joe McAuliffe.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Billy Madden and Joe McAuliffe went over to Brooklyn last night to see John L. Sullivan. During the progress of the show Manager Barnett called Madden and McAuliffe outside and said:

"Do you want to make a match?"

"What sort of a match," asked Madden.

"Why, between Joe McAuliffe and John L.," was the reply.

"This is just what I am looking for," remarked the genial manager. "What will it be for, what with and where?"

"For $10,000, with gloves, to a finish, and in Virginia."

"Well," remarked Madden, "I do not happen to have that amount just now, but I will make the match for $5000.

Barnett says that he will talk the matter over with Sullivan and give an answer on Wednesday next. He also says that Sullivan will fight Jackson after the go with McAuliffe. Madden says that he will probably be able to get the $10,000, in case Sullivan refuses to fight for the $5000. McAuliffe is of the opinion that he can "do" Sullivan.

Rev. Luther Freeman was given a most cordial reception by his people in the Methodist church, on Thursday evening. A dialogue was rendered by four young men from Atlantic who did themselves much credit. Miss Emma Burkman and Miss Angie Barlow played a piano duet, and Miss Grace Durgin gave a recitation. Mr. F. P. Luce was master of ceremonies. Refreshments were served at the close of the entertainment.

For the Boys!

AS supplementing our regular stock of Children's Clothing, we herewith mention a corresponding line of minor articles of youths' dress, that in all the effects of tasteful designing and thorough workmanship cannot be surpassed, namely:

FLANNEL SHIRTS AND BLOUSES

In FRENCH, In SCOTCH, In ENGLISH and, In AMERICAN — FABRICS.

JERSEY WAISTS and SWEATERS for the Gymnasium and Playground.

BOYS' FURNISHINGS in general, Full Stock.

SPECIALTIES FOR MAY AND JUNE

KILT SUITS, GIRLS' DRESSES and REEFERS

Largest Assortments and Favorable Prices for Strictly Fine Goods.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

400 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

May 16. 3t,eop,F.,M.,W.—o2w

MISS M. FARRAR,

HAS Opened Rooms in the Adams Building for

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.

Jackets and Outside Garments a Specialty.

Quincy, May 9—6t May 10—1w

2,500,000 WORDS.

A copy of the

SUNDAY HERALD

Contains, exclusive of advertising, two million, five hundred thousand words, which, if placed in one straight line, would reach 1½ miles.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

May 16. Fri—1y

FOUND.

FOUND,—On Hancock street, near the residence of John Chamberlin, a lady's gold watch. Address A. HIRTLE, Box 943, Quincy, or apply at residence Hancock street. May 15—3t*

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 32—tf

TO LET.—To a small family, a tenement of four rooms. Inquire of E. J. BARLOW, Norfolk street, Wollaston. M13—6t

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED,—By a Swede Laundress, a place to do laundry work. Best of reference given. Apply at REV. H. HANSON'S, Gay street. May 16d&w—1t

WANTED.—A good capable girl to do general housework. Apply to JOHN R. GRAHAM, 141 Washington street. Quincy, May 16—6t May 17—1w

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

WANTED.—At Industrial Bureau, more girls, especially Protestant. One Swede desired at once, about 15 years of age. May 13. 2t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

COLTS

$1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

COLT STAKES NOS. 1, 2, 3 & 4, CLOSE JUNE 10.

May 15—4t May 17—po4w

SEE

Roger Bros'.

FLOWER WINDOW.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PLANTS

Hardy and Vigorous!

RECEIVED

FRESH DAILY

and of the

Best Varieties.

For sale at Low Prices at

ROGERS' MARKET,

Hancock Street, Quincy.

May 1st. tf

Specifications For the New Willard Schoolhouse To be Continued In Wednesday's Ledger.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

—BY—

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.
JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

A Colored Man's Work.

In 1881 B. T. Washington, a young colored graduate of the manual training school at Hampton, Va., founded a similar school for his own race at Tuskegee, Ala. He began on a very humble scale, for his means were small. He had thirty students, an old church building, and the state appropriation of $2,000 a year.

Washington's experiment was successful from the start. In eighteen months the state increased its appropriation to $3,000 annually, and a farm of 100 acres had been gained and a small building erected. Washington's efforts have been crowned with such success as to prove conclusively that for blacks, if not for whites, the education most needed is the preaching and teaching of the new gospel of manual training.

The school at Tuskegee now owns a farm of 680 acres, free of debt. On this land are fourteen buildings, for shops, etc. Besides the home farm another, a few miles away, has been leased and is put under tillage. Fruit, grain and vegetables are cultivated in the best manner. Among the products of the farm this year will be 20,000 cabbage heads. The school has now 400 students.

In shops of [illegible] mechanical trades are taught. All the brick used in the school buildings was made by the pupils, and a quantity has been sold besides. Carriages and wagons of excellent construction are made and sold in the vicinity. The students make their own furniture. A saw mill is in constant operation. So are a steam printing establishment, a shoe shop, blacksmith shop, etc.

The school costs $30,000 a year. Of this Alabama grants $3,000, the pupils earn $5,000, and the rest is contributed in the form of donations by friends in the north and west. The instructors and managers of this splendid center of missionary work are all colored, every one. The property of the institution is worth $100,000. Two sisters in Boston give annually $6,000 to $7,000 to the establishment. And never was money more worthily bestowed.

Watterson on the Race Problem.

In The Cosmopolitan Magazine Mr. Henry Watterson tries his hand at answering the race question. He denies that there is any essential difference between northerners and southerners.

We are not a nation of sections or factions. We are a singularly homogeneous people; and there is no one national interest dear to the heart of New England which, fairly presented, would not be equally dear to the heart of the Gulf states. The notion that politics is war, with an occasional truce for the burial of the dead, is held only by those whose digestive juices have been soured by an excess of misinformation, or those whose whole political stock in trade consists of wind and words.

He pronounces reconstruction a failure, and says after all these years we are now, as to the race problem, just where we were at the beginning. The solution of the race problem he will give in a future paper. But the present situation at the south is the following:

If the blacks of the south in any wise resembled the blacks that are known to the north, it might be otherwise. If they had the least gleam of intelligence as to the meaning of citizenship; if they knew anything whatever of the obligations and duties of the ballot; if there was among them any public opinion, based on a rational understanding of affairs, it might be otherwise. But it is not so. There is as little likeness between the negro field hand of Mississippi and the colored domestic of Massachusetts as there is between the Boston dude and the New York bruiser. The blacks of the Gulf states form a dense mass of ignorance and squalor; at rest, kindly, indolent and passive; under excitement, fierce, blind and cruel. Under present conditions, they can only be politically arrayed to bad ends. Not until the whites are divided will they divide, and the whites cannot afford to divide as long as their lives and properties are in hourly peril from a race war pushed upon them by outside pressure.

That is all there is to the existing status. It is not a political question at all. It is not a sectional question at all. It is a question of self preservation. It is a question of the existence of responsible government and civilized society on the one hand; ruin, anarchy and chaos on the other. There is no help for it except through the good offices of time and repose. All theories and all schemes must and will come to this at last. Senator Butler may "deport" the negroes by thousands in his mind's eye, and Senator Chandler may surround commerce with one of them with a special act of congress probably two soldiers; but, after another, or a dozen, and just what [illegible] we are, and shall have to do the work this beautiful [illegible] by the relegation of the whole matter giving them good and peoples immediately concerned.

To Reform Legal Verbiage.

A very important movement has been projected by the Bar association, but the attorneys are keeping quiet about it. The scheme is an effort to slough off that great mass of stupidity found in deeds, mortgages, etc., such as "all the right, title, interest and claim of, in and to John Smith to certain," etc., and get down to Nineteenth century solid business sense.

An idea of the importance of the work will be had by considering that the county records are now encumbered by a car load of useless paper covered by verbiage.

The paper cannot even be sent to the mill to be ground over, as the records are of importance, and a vast amount of room is necessary to store them. They cannot be dumped into a vault, for they are necessary to consult daily, and the number of racks necessary to contain them suggests that owing to the number of financial operations nowadays, and the probability that they will continue to grow, the entire court house will be necessary to hold them before the end of another half century. This verbiage is also an expensive relic of the olden time, as an army of transcribers is necessary to keep the records in shape. It is also necessary to retranscribe them once in a century, unless better paper and indelible ink be used. A considerable number of copyists have been at work for months rewriting the records made previous to A. D. 1800. When it is understood that the records of several years after the borough of Pittsburg was incorporated were contained in a single book, and that at present the record of a single day's transfers and mortgages might fill a volume, the importance of brevity will be understood at a glance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

California Potatoes.

The press has commented upon the shipment to California of eastern potatoes. These vegetables are very inferior to those grown here, for among our other excellent productions the California potato is peculiarly fine. It is mealy, and when grown to a large size is not cavernous in the middle, as is the case with nearly all large Eastern specimens. When baked it does not "fall" at once and get sad, but stands up as light as a cream puff for a long time. The reason for the present importation of inferior potatoes is that the rains last fall prevented the digging of the home crop in sufficient quantities to supply the market, and the same reason prevented the planting, which usually gives us new potatoes in abundance in February. Latest advices from the undug potato fields of 1889 are that the potatoes left in the ground are sprouting and springing up, and the farmers are busy cultivating this self planted crop. California will, before many years, be a large exporter of potatoes, in competition with the Bermudas, to supply the east in the spring, when the supply grown in that section is wilted, sprouted and about as appetizing as old bootheels.—San Francisco Alta.

Modern Rip Van Winkle.

Two Neapolitan brigands, Vincenza Cicco and Giuseppe Rosa, have been recently set at liberty after forty years' imprisonment. It is impossible to describe their astonishment at the sight of the railways, telegraphs, tramways and other modern inventions, which had not been dreamt of in their younger days. Still they are not happy. They complain that when walking in the streets of Naples they do not meet a single face they know, not even that of a former victim. Signor Crispi represents a paternal government; the forlorn condition of the poor fellows has awakened his sympathy and he has furnished them with the means to return to their native mountains. Signor Crispi is a lover of old institutions, and brigands were getting scarce in the Campagna of Naples.—Le Voltaire.

The First Alpine Disaster.

The first Alpine disaster of the year has occurred near Montreux. Two young men from Lausanne scaled the Rochers de la Neige, and as they found the proper path obstructed by snow, they climbed the face of the rock till they could go no further. On turning to descend one of the mountaineers, M. Odin, fell over the precipice and was killed instantaneously, while his companion only escaped by tying himself to a tree, where he remained till a rescue party found him the following afternoon. The weather in this part of Switzerland and on the Italian frontier has been very severe.—London Graphic.

On the Wolf's Head.

State Treasurer Bohleter has issued orders for wolf scalps sent in from Kittson county to the extent of $2,000. This represents the scalps of 400 wolves which have been killed since last November at $5 a scalp. The aggregate scalp orders on hand, paid and unpaid, amount to $7,150. When the spring crop of young wolves is in the appropriation of $15,000 for wolf bounties for 1890 will be exhausted. Wolves pay better than wheat in Kittson county.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Crowd and Cotton.

A western baseball club has a pitcher named Cotton, and the crowd seems to regard the name in the nature of a soft thing. When Mr. Cotton is pitching the crowd yell: "See 'em battin' Cotton," and when he is at the bat they yell: "Look at Cotton battin'." It is not much wonder that he thinks of applying to the legislature to change his name.—New York World.

Hot Weather in Australia.

"Sun sickness" is the term applied to the condition of the people of Melbourne, who recently passed through a torrid season. So abnormal was the heat that natives of Madras and negroes from Sierra Leone suffered more than they had ever suffered in their native climes. —Chicago Times.

Long Lived Canadians.

The longevity of native Canadians is seen in the remarkable fact that the Rev. W. J. Armitage officiated at the funerals of three in February and March, whose combined ages reached 260, made up as follows: 84, 86, 90.—St. Catharines Star.

M'CALLA'S SENTENCE

Suspended from Serving Uncle Sam for Three Years.

FINDINGS OF COURT MARTIAL

Approved by the Secretary of the Navy, Who Thinks the Punishment None Too Severe—About "Toeing the Mark."

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Commander McCalla was sentenced to suspension from rank and duty for three years and to retain his present number on the list of commanders while suspended. The sentence was approved.

The action of the department is embodied in a general order, issued by the secretary, in which, after reciting the charges, specifications and the findings of the court he says:

The proceedings and findings of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Commander Bowman H. McCalla, U. S. N., are approved, except that part of the findings upon the third specification of the second charge, in which, after finding that Commander McCalla caused the men named in that specification to be kept standing upon their feet, toeing a seam on the quarter deck of the vessel from about 9 p. m. to about 1 a. m. for four consecutive nights, the court further found that he did not thereby cause such men to be punished in violation of the 24th article of the articles for the government of the navy, which part of the finding is disapproved.

The 24th article provides that no commander of a vessel shall inflict or cause to be inflicted upon any petty officer or person of inferior rating, or marine, for a single offense, or at any one time, any other than one of the six punishments enumerated therein. The punishments thus authorized are clearly defined and limited by the article, and as requiring men to toe a seam is a punishment and is not included in any one of the six punishments authorized by the article, such punishment by the commander of a vessel of the navy is wholly unauthorized.

The conclusion reached by the court in its findings upon the first, sixth and seventh specifications of the second charge, that in causing the men named in those specifications to be ironed together in the manner specified, Commander McCalla did not thereby cause them to be punished in violation of the 24th article of the articles for the government of the navy, appears to be based upon his testimony and that of the executive officers of the vessel that these men were not ironed together as a punishment, but for safe keeping and to prevent their escape from the ship, corroborated by entries made in the ship's log at the time, and by the fact that in each instance the men were released from irons on the sailing of the vessel.

The department is reluctant to assent to this conclusion by approving the findings upon the specifications referred to, and approves them only in view of the fact that the court appears to be of the opinion, after a full consideration of the evidence, that the ironing of men together on the occasions specified was, under the circumstances, necessary and warranted as a means of restraint.

But it is deemed proper to state in this connection, that men should never be ironed together except when it is absolutely necessary to employ such unusual measures, and after all the methods of confinement authorized by the 24th article shall have proved ineffectual.

Accompanying the record in the case is a recommendation to clemency subscribed by ten of the twelve members of the court. After a careful examination and consideration of the proceedings in this case, there does not appear to be any grounds which would, in the judgment of the department, justify a mitigation of the punishment imposed by the court. The sentence, under the circumstances, is not too severe, and will be duly executed, to take effect from this date.

DISCONTENTED BRAZILIANS.

New Banking Laws Cause an Uprising Against the Government.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 16.—A rising of the people against the government took place at Porto Alegre, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. A portion of the troops fraternized with the people. The outbreak was suppressed by the police and the troops who remained loyal. During the fighting a number of persons were wounded. The governor of the province has resigned. The primary cause of the disorders is alleged to have been popular discontent over the new banking laws instituted by Dr. Barbosa, the minister of finance.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 16.—In the senate the street railway committee reported, 7 to 4, in favor of the West End, and adversely on all other elevated road petitions. The rejection of the liquor agency bill was reconsidered, and the bill debated and again rejected.

The house, for the first time in many days, went through its calendar. Reconsideration of the rejection of the caucus bill was refused. A bill was substituted for an adverse report on doing away with bail fees in certain cases of drunkenness. The bill for the Boston school house loan was engrossed. The gypsy moth commission asked for an additional appropriation of $25,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 15.

Prices in the stock market opened strong but did not hold. Save that New York and New England sported 2¼ points, the tone of the market distinctly was reactionary all day.

The New York Market.

Atchison	49¼	Nor Pac, pref	83⅛
Central Pacific	34½	Oregon Navi	....
Chi & Northwest	115⅜	Oregon Trans	43⅞
Del Lack & West	147⅜	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	173¼	Reading	45½
Illinois Central	....	Texas Pacific	22⅝
Lake Shore	110⅝	Union Pacific	66
Missouri Pacific	76⅜	Wabash St. L. & P.	14⅝
N. J. Central	127½	do pref	30⅝
N. Y. Central	108⅝	Wheel & Lake E.	4½⅝
Northern Pacific	35⅝	Western Union	86

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	9	Fitchburg pref	90½
Fremn's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	2¾	Maine Central	....
West End Land	28¾	Mexican Central	28⅛
Atchison	48⅞	N Y & N E	51⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	....	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	178⅛
Boston & Maine	221	Union Pacific	66
Boston & Prov	250	Wisconsin Central	32
Chicago, B & Q	109¼	American Bell	228
Central Mass	17⅝	New England Tel	....
do pref	46	Erie Tel	40
Eastern	160	Mexican Tel	1.00⅛

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to $4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 97⅞ to 98c elevator; No 3 red 93 to 93½c.

CORN—Weaker; No 2, 40 to 40½c elevator; steamer mixed 39½ to 40⅜c.

OATS—Firm; No 3, 33c; mixed western, 32 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined steady; granulated 6 1-16, cubes 6 3-16c.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats weak; pickled bellies 5½ to 5½c.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6.47½.

BIG DAM GIVES WAY.

A Maine Village Flooded and Its Inhabitants Pretty Well Scared.

GOULDSBORO, Me., May 16.—A destructive washout has occurred here. The upper dam, as it was called, located some two and a half miles north of the county road, flowing a depth of some fifteen feet and an area of five square miles, went out with a full head on, while the pond below was already flowing over. This dam has been considered unsafe for two years, but last fall it was put in good repair, as it was supposed by those having control of it, and this spring no one had any fears.

At about 11 o'clock in the morning, Ernest Whitaker, a lad of 16, living half a mile below, happened to have his eyes turned in the direction of the dam at the moment, and saw the first terrible plunge of this mighty power, and without waiting for a second thought, came running at breakneck speed down through the village sounding the cry of alarm. The fright was terrible.

The water continued to rise, and at 1 o'clock the stores and the postoffice were surrounded by it. Their contents had before this, however, been removed to a place of safety. The shipyard was flooded. At 1:30 the stage from the west arrived to find men wading knee-deep in water in the road before it. Throwing the mail bag to some one, the driver rushed ahead and crossed the bridge with safety.

It was the work of only a few minutes to shift the mail, but before the strap could be tucked through the iron loop and the lock replaced, the stone piers of the bridge disintegrated and fell, and the bridge was swept away.

At this time the carding mill of W. L. Guptill was losing portions of its foundation and was expected to fall, together with William Sowle's shingle mill, Henry Stovey's match mill, T. S. Dunifer's boarding house, and also the vessel on the stocks.

For two hours, or till 4 o'clock, when the water began to recede, there was the greatest anxiety. Strange to say none of the mills yielded, but nearly all the dams on the stream have disappeared, besides the bridge and some cordwood, and the logs to make 400,000 staves.

SPORTS SURPRISED.

An Outsider Wins the Brooklyn Handicap, Netting His Owner Big Money.

NEW YORK, May 16.—None of the sensational racers that have become the feature of the American turf of recent years has ever furnished a greater surprise than the Beverwyck stable's 4-year-old colt Castaway II. did at Gravesend, when, in the presence of about 20,000 persons, and over a track fetlock deep in mud, he won the Brooklyn handicap, worth $10,000 to the winner, by half a dozen lengths, with the favorites beaten far in the rear.

There he was, the despised outsider, winning, to line the pockets of the ring with gold, and no possible chance of the favorite getting the race. In vain Hayward spurred Badge—Bunn sat still on Castaway and, hugging the rails all the way home, galloped past the post, the easiest of winners by six lengths. Badge overhauled Eric at the furlong pole and easily beat him two lengths for the place. Then came Come-to-Taw, four lengths away, and with Los Angelos, Vengeur, Oriflamme, Sir Dixon and Cynosure straggling in the order named. The time of the race, 2:10, makes a scientific performance on such a track.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

As a Result One of Them Gets Himself Into Difficulty.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 16.—Dr. Finklestein, a German of West Stockbridge, is in serious trouble. There were a dozen or more cases of scarlet fever in town recently, three or four of which were fatal. Finklestein insisted that the disease was not scarlet fever. This week he has been attending a case at Richmond, a village near by, and has communicated the disease to his own child.

Dr. Giddings of Housatonic was called and pronounced the disease scarlet fever. Finklestein refused to agree with Giddings as to the nature of the disease, and Dr. Paddock of Pittsfield was called. He agreed with Dr. Giddings. The board of health quarantined the house and hung out yellow flags. Finklestein, still unconvinced, tore down the flags, and was arrested by an order of the board of health. He was taken before Justice Spaulding and bound over in $150 to keep the peace, the case being continued until Saturday.

WAXING WARM.

The Soo Line About to Take Part in the Rate War for Protection.

ST. PAUL, May 16.—Rates continue to go down. The Soo road is about to join in the campaign, but simply with a view to protect itself in the event of the St. Paul-Chicago rate going down to $1 or 50 cents. On Sunday next the Soo will put into effect a rate of $19 first class and $17 second class, from St. Paul to Boston and Portland. The present rates, via the Soo, are $24 and $20.

Mr. Sherman's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Senator Sherman submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the pending silver bill. It provides that the balance standing to the credit of national banks for deposits made to redeem circulating notes shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasury shall redeem the circulating notes of the banks which may come into its possession subject to redemption. The amendment also provides that, upon the certificate of the comptroller of the currency that such notes have been received by him and destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of the amount shall be made to the treasury from an appropriation created by this amendment, to be known as "national bank notes redemption account."

Boston's Big Liquor Revenue.

BOSTON, May 16.—It is expected that the income from liquor licenses granted this year will be largely in excess of the amount received in 1889. Very nearly a million dollars will be added to the coffers of the city treasury—in round numbers, $983,000. Last year the sum was a little less than $900,000. Probably in August, when the new census appears, giving the increase in population, quite a number of additional licenses will be issued, enough to add several thousand dollars to the above sum.

Left to the Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The delegates to the Republican convention in the Third congressional district voted it inexpedient to nominate a candidate for the seat made vacant by the death of Samuel J. Randall.

Miners Killed in a Riot.

MADRID, May 16.—Rioting has broken out in the vicinity of Bilbao. Several miners have been killed while resisting gens d'arme. Troops are hurrying to the scene.

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Agents for Wollaston Park land.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 16. tf

B. N. ADAMS,

—AGENT FOR—

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

LADIES'

Colored Skirts,

NEW AND PRETTY STYLES,

Plain, Striped and Embroidered,

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

—AT—

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

—EXAMINE OUR—

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

MINERS ENTOMBED.

Twenty-Seven Buried Beneath Coal and Rock.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

The Victims Nearly All Married Men with Large Families—A Pitiful Sight at the Scene of the Disaster—List of the Missing.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 16.—The long series of awful mine disasters that have visited this valley within the past year reached a climax in the entombing of twenty seven men in the Hartford mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company at Ashley, three miles from this city. Yesterday morning the community was greatly excited by the news that an extensive cave-in had occurred in No 6 colliery, covering an area of more than ten acres.

Thousands rushed to the scene and found that the surface almost as far as the eye could reach was seamed and cracked with long circular fissures, some of which were over two feet wide.

Directly beneath the portion that had caved in were twenty-seven miners, in all probability entombed forever behind an impenetrable mass of coal and rock. That portion of the mine in which the men were is known as No. 4 slope, and the cave-in, if it did not overwhelm them at once, shut off all means of reaching the surface.

Rescuing parties were at once organized and an opening broken through into a man-way along the bed of a mountain stream, where the chambers in that part of the mine came within a few feet of the surface.

All day long these men toiled at the hard and stubborn rock, while the

Weeping Wives and Little Ones

of the doomed victims stood around the opening and rent the air with their cries and lamentations. Gang after gang relieved another, until 5 o'clock, when they succeeded in breaking through the chambers beneath the cave. A period of indescribable suspense followed among the waiting thousands.

The men toiled on until 6:30, when there was a commotion at the mouth of the dark opening, and the foreman crawled out on his hands and knees and announced that they found one of the victims. He was lying at the bottom of a fifty foot plane and in order to rescue him, it became necessary to lower a miner down with a rope.

This was done, and the charred and blackened form of Anthony Froyne was hoisted to the surface. He was still alive, but his injuries are fatal. It is supposed that Froyne wandered away from the rest of the men, and in his efforts to find his way out fired the gas in an old chamber. If this explosion reached the other men their chances of escape are very slight.

A little after 9 o'clock the fire boss, John Allen, was brought out. He was badly burned about the face and unconscious from inhaling the deadly after damp. He was placed in an ambulance and taken home. It is stated that Allen's lamp set fire to the gas that caused the explosion.

At 9:40 o'clock Robert Roberts was found at the foot of the plane so badly burned that he will die. Anthony Froyne was the third and last man taken out. He was burned about the hands and face and otherwise seriously injured.

At midnight the rescuing parties were driven out of the gangways by the gas. They were obliged to leave their safety lamps outside and grope their way back in the darkness where nothing could be done but listen for the groans of the wounded. An effort is now being made to change the air current so as to drive the gas back from where the victims are supposed to be.

Wreck and ruin was wrought on the surface as in the fatal pit. Nearly a score of houses are shattered and destroyed, and the families were compelled to

Flee for Their Lives.

The latest report from the scene of the disaster is to the effect that the rescuing party has penetrated to within sight of two dead bodies, but the gas is so thick that they were driven back to the surface. The place is full of black damp, and further approach in the direction of the victims seems impossible, even with safety lamps.

The cave-in is only a short distance from the point where the six miners, John Clark, Bernard Riley, John Green, Daniel Green, Daniel Hawkins and William Price, were imprisoned during April, 1879, and who lived on mule meat for six days, when they were reached by a rescuing party and found in good health and little the worse for their hazardous experience. The men who are entombed are nearly all married and have large families, all dependent upon them for support.

Pathetic Scenes.

The scenes around the mouth of the pit at this writing beggars description. Wives and mothers crowd close up to the dark opening and peer in, while the cries of the little ones calling for their fathers make the heart sick with pity. The men who form the rescuing party are strangers to fear, and if it is within the bounds of possibility to reach the men inside, they will be rescued alive or their dead bodies restored.

The official list of those imprisoned is as follows:

Ellis D. Willis, aged 60, married, 7 children; Harry Parry, 50, married, 5 children; Owen Parry, his son, 17; Michael Henry, 42, married, 2 sons; Thomas C. Davis, 60, married, 8 children; John Scally, 30, the support of a widowed mother; Michael Scally, brother of John, 27; Daniel Sullivan, 45, married, 7 children; John Hanson, 25, single; John Allen, assistant mine boss, 35, married, 3 children, taken out 8:30 p.m., seriously burned; Robert W. Roberts, 36, married, no children, brought to surface 9 p. m., fatally burned; Harry J. Jones, 35, married, 3 children; Robert X. Prichard, 30, married, 1 child; Charles James, 52, married, 5 children; Anthony Froyne, married, 1 child, rescued at 7 o'clock, badly burned; John James, 32, married, 7 children, family in Wales; John Williams, 35, married, 6 children; Jonathan Williams, 30, married, 2 children; Richard Jones, 30, married, 2 children; William Edwards, 28, married, 2 children; Thomas J. Williams, 30, married, 1 child; Thomas Clause, 35, married, no children; Owen Williams, 40, married; John Hempsey, 42, single; Frank Gallagher, 29, single, and two Hungarians, named Butes.

Carlisle Still Leads.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 16.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presi- dents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns— Foreign Matters.

1766—Repeal of Stamp Act received in Bos- ton; tory element prevented demonstra- tion in Braintree.

1860—New bell raised on First Church, Quincy.

World Wide.

1770—Marriage of Marie Antoinette and Louis, the French Dauphin.

1811—United States frigate President fires on En- glish frigate Little Belt for intercepting Amer- ican merchant vessels.

1830—Death of Jean Baptiste Fourier, French nat- ural philosopher; born 1768.

1859—Fire ravages Key West, Fla.; loss nearly $3,000,000.

1860—Republican convention at Chicago nominates Abraham Lincoln for president.

1863—Vicksburg campaign; battle of Champion Hills, Miss. Union loss, 2,457; Confederate loss, 2,400.

1864—Operations around Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Union loss during battles, 1,200; Confederate, 3,000.

1865—Five cent nickels authorized by congress.

1868—United States senate vote to reject Article 11 of impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

1871—The Column Vendome in Paris overthrown by the Commune.

1875—Earthquake destroys 14,000 persons at Cu- cuta, on boundary of Colombia, South Amer- ica.

1881—Hon. Roscoe Conkling resigns from the United States senate.

The Indian Regiment.

I ran across Frank Bennett, ex-chief of Indian scouts for the deparment of New Mexico, at the Astor house. Frank has had, perhaps, more Indian service in the southwest than any of the trusted gov- ernment scouts, Al Seiber, of Arizona, not excepted. He served under Hatch, Buel, Forsyth and Crook from the time Victorio broke out in 1880 until Crook tracked the Apaches into Mexico and broke them up. He is now engaged in mining, being in- terested in several claims in New Mexico and Arizona, and is here on business con- nected with them. Speaking of the propo- sition to form a regiment of Indians to be a part of the regular army, now under consideration by the war department, he said:

"If Indians are enlisted a system of tactics and discipline must be adopted different from that of any regiment we have in the regular service, or there will be a mutiny before many moons. The Indian character is opposed to restraint, and an army life is one of such dull routine as would drive an Indian crazy. It is true that the scout companies which served under Hatch, Buel, Morrow and Crook did well, but they were wisely subjected to little or no discipline. It was go as you please. Our scout com- panies were nominally commanded by a lieutenant of cavalry, who had with him a chief of scouts, who acted as inter- preter as well, and, as a rule, the Indians led the white men, not the white men the Indians. There is hardly a chance of any further Indian troubles, anyhow. If there be any outbreak it will be as for years back in the southwest, and what use could the so called 'civilized Indians' of the Carlisle school be in that region? I do not believe a right practical Indian fighter will indorse the scheme—certainly not Gen. Miles, who has very pronounced opinions on the subject."—New York Star.

Australia's Wool Clip.

The past wool season in Australia has been a highly profitable one, and not only have prices been satisfactory, but the clip is the largest on record. It is estimated that during the season 1,485,- 000 bales were exported, against 1,385,000 in 1888-9, and 1,315,000 bales in 1887-8. A competent authority estimates that the total value of the clip at Australian ports was about £23,000,000, against a little over £21,000,000 for 1888-9, and about £17,500,000 for 1887-8. The squat- ting companies and the banks, which are largely interested in stations, have during the last two years been able to materially strengthen their position with respect to the pastoral industry. There is every prospect that, owing to the vast- ness of the improvements made on the runs, especially in the storage of water, the industry will suffer fewer vicissi- tudes from drought in the future than has been the case in the past, and that the production of wool will steadily progress.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Singapore Burglars in Public Buildings.

Government buildings seem to be par- ticularly aimed at by Singapore burglars. Some time ago the Chinese protectorate offices were broken into, then recently we had a burglary in the jail attended with the loss of money and other valu- ables to the amount of $300, and now we hear that light night thieves got into the police offices, burst open an almeirah and carried off a cash box containing about $52 in cash and some valuable papers. The box belonged to the coroner's clerk, and it is thought from the general cir- cumstances surrounding the case that the robbery had been committed by some person or persons well acquainted with the routine of the office.—Straits Times.

A Big Sale in Stamps.

The receipts from the sale of stamps at the Brooklyn postoffice for the month of April, 1890, amounted to $64,279.82, be- ing an increase of $8,988.04, or 16 1-4 per cent., over the corresponding month of 1889; an increase of $8,490.05, or 15.21 per cent., over the corresponding month of 1888; an increase of $17,153.12, or 36.39 per cent., over the corresponding month of 1887; an increase of $28,426.97, or 79.28 per cent., over the corresponding month of 1886; an increase of $32,306.81, or 101 per cent., over the corresponding month of 1885; an increase of $33,748.80, or 110 per cent., over the corresponding month of 1884.—New York World.

Now is the Cherry in Blossom.

Now is the cherry in blossom, Love,
Love of my heart, with the apple to follow;
Over the village at nightfall now
Merrily veers and darts the swallow.

At nightfall now in the dark marsh grass
Awakes the chorus that sings old sorrow;
The evening star is dim for the dew,
And the apple and lilac will bloom to-morrow.

The honeysuckle is red on the rock:
The willow floats over the brook like a feather;
In every shadow some love lies hid—
And you and I in the world together.
—Mary E. Wilkins in Harper's.

The Human Pincushion.

In explaining his peculiar idiosyncrasy, Professor Beck said: "I first discovered that I could be punctured without pain at school when a boy. My comrades used to put bent pins under me, but the joke was alway on them." Here, by way of il- lustration, the Professor absent mindedly shoved a pin into his arm up to the head, and then resumed his reminiscences. "I sometimes use awls, knives, sailmakers' needles and horseshoe nails. There are only two more human cushions whom I recall, Professor Rogers, who has retired from the business and gone to sea, and a gentleman who called himself Ajax. He went back to the baking business when I defeated him. I have discovered the only woman pincushion, and before long we will be united in marriage. When the pins or knives are withdrawn from my flesh the incision closes within three hours, and I suffer no inconven- iences."—Exchange.

Ancient Scenes Depicted.

The archaic room in the British mu- seum is now approaching completion. On the west side of the gallery stands the harpy tomb, formerly on the Acro- polis of Xanthos in Lycia. The harpies are seen sculptured in bas relief, carry- ing off the souls of the daughters of Pan dareos, a Lycian hero. On the north and south walls of the room are arranged the casts of the pedimental groups from the temple of Athene, in Ægina. The orig- inals, it will be remembered, are at Mu- nich. They represent the expedition of Æginaten heroes against Troy, guided by Athene or Minerva, and the contest of the Greeks and Trojans over the body of Patroclus, described in the "Illad." The temple was erected before 563 B. C. —Chicago Herald.

The "Dear Marchioness" Didn't Bite.

Great amusement has been caused in English circles in Rome by a story which is going about of an American lady, well known for her devotion to the aristocracy, having put her foot in it rather more than usual in the endeav- or to make a sublime coup. She wrote to the Princess Louise, "Dear Marchion- ess," asking her to tea or luncheon, I don't know which, and promising to take her afterward to a well known studio. But the "Dear Marchioness," who had never seen or heard of the lady in question, seemed to think that this was going a little too far, and the reply sent will not, I fancy, be shown gener- ally to the lady's friends—notwithstand- ing the autograph.—London Truth.

Nearly Lost His Tongue.

A curious accident happened in Balti- more last week, according to a special from there to The Cincinnati Enquirer. John Deutsch, 13 years old, is employed at a basket factory, and during dinner hour, while taking a pull at his coffee flask, his tongue was drawn into the noz- zle by suction so that, try as he would, he could not get it out. It was drawn further and further in until the flask was forced into his mouth. The tongue to make matters worse, began to swell, and, after vainly trying to get it loose him- self, he hurried to the hospital. Dr. War- field, after some difficulty, released the disfigured member.

Just Punishment.

Mother—Come in now, Tommy, and put on your clean clothes.

Tommy (playing ball in the back lot)—All right. Soon's I make a base hit.

Mother (two hours later)—You, Thom- as! Come right here, sir.

Thomas obeys and gets a sound thrash- ing, which he bears heroically, remark- ing at the close, "Served me just right, so it did."

Mother—For not obeying mamma?

Tommy—No. For not making a base hit on that chump of a pitcher.—Texas Siftings.

Sixteen Headless Bodies.

A Morocco correspondent of The Petit Marseillais says that with a quantity of merchandise which arrived some time since at Masagan, from Morocco, there were eight boxes consigned to parties who could not be found. At length the boxes were opened to see if their contents would give any indication of their owner. They contained the headless bodies of sixteen young girls and a negress, and also the body of a man. Each body was carefully embalmed. The affair is a puzzle.

Doesn't Want to Be Stared At.

Emperor William seriously objects to being stared at, particularly at church. He has issued a cabinet order in which he says that "from the moment I enter church until I leave hundreds of eyes are, to my great annoyance, fixed on me. I desire at least to be able to isolate myself for a few moments at divine service Sun- days. All those who desire to look at me can do so during my daily rides in the Thiergarten or 'Unter den Linden.'"

When Paul Blouet, popularly known as "Max O'Rell," the author of "Jona- than and His Continent," said farewell to America after a sojourn of several months, he carried away with him $20,- 000, $10,000 of which was the proceeds of the sale of his book and $10,000 for the lectures he had delivered.

Matilda Louise Schumack, 15 years old, died at St. John, N. B., from an electric shock. While at the Salvation Army barracks she touched an electric lamp with an iron poker, and at the same time she unconsciously caught an iron post, thus completing the circuit.

The monastery of Melk, in Austria, has just celebrated the 800th anniversary of its foundation.

JOURNALISTIC ETHICS.

WALTER WELLMAN WRITES OF THE CODE OF THE PROFESSION.

It Is Unwritten, but Every Self Respect- ing Experienced Newspaper Man Knows It and Follows It—Some Instances of Good and Bad Journalism.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Is there such a thing as newspaper ethics? This is a question which a series of events have brought to the front in Washington. First, a number of the ancient and proper senators thought the newspaper men had no right to send out accounts of the proceedings of the senate in ex- ecutive session, and they had an investi- gation which cost a good deal of money and resulted in a fine old farce. Then there came up the Cleveland-Dana episode in New York, which all the newspaper men and public men of Wash- ington took the keenest sort of interest in. Finally, the press gallery commit- tee, composed of newspaper men and elected by newspaper men, concluded to discipline a young correspondent who had made the mistake of sending out a brutal dispatch about the habits of a distinguished statesman. Perhaps noth- ing would have been thought or said of this incident but for the peculiar cir- cumstances surrounding it. The scene was laid at the funeral of Senator Beck in the senate chamber.

According to the dispatch the states- man in question, who was a member of the funeral committee on the part of the house, staggered into the chamber, fell into a seat, sat there in a dazed condi- tion, staggered out of the chamber when the ceremonies were concluded, fell in passing down the steps, and fell again at the railway station in attempting to board the train. This would have been brutal even if true, but it was false. While the committee of newspaper men in charge of the press gallery do not feel called upon to pass judgment on the truth or falsity of news sent out by gen- tlemen who enjoy the privileges of the gallery, nor to act as press censors in any sort of way, they have felt it their duty to inform the public that the corps of correspondents, of whom they are the official representatives, do not indorse newspaper invasion of private life.

Here we have the best of answers to the question and conclusive proof that there is such a thing as newspaper ethics. Journalism is a distinct profession, as is the profession of law or medicine. It ought to have its unwritten code of morals and practice. Its members are brought into intimate relationship with individuals daily in connection with important matters, and often with mat- ters of delicacy as affecting reputation and peace of mind. The relationship which a lawyer bears to his client, or a doctor to his patient, is no more inti- mate or important than that which a journalist bears to the man whom he in- terviews or of whom he writes. If there are codes of ethics for the lawyer and doctor, there should be similar codes for the journalist. The journalist should know the morals of his profession, the amenities of his business, should always feel his responsibility and appreciate the dignity of his position in the social fabric. There is such a code in journal- ism, an unwritten code as all laws of professional ethics must necessarily be, but as yet it is indefinite and not well enough understood.

Here in Washington, however, where journalism is at its highest state of devel- opment in America, and that means in the world, I am happy to say that the ethics of the profession, this unwritten law, is con- stantly becoming better understood, and year after year is better respected. It is not enough that a Washington journalist must be a gentleman, as journalists every- where should be—he must have a sense of honor that is keen and vigilant, not simply as a matter of policy, but of tem- perament and training. The days of bushwhacking journalism, of "fake" journalism, of extreme partisan and per- sonal journalism, and above all of men- dacious journalism, are at an end in the Capital City. And being at an end here means simply that they are rapidly coming to an end the country over, for Washington journalism is a reflex of the journalism of the nation. It draws its inspiration and its men from the prov- inces, and needs, moreover, constant re- newal of the energy that comes from the rural press and the men that press has graduated into the wider field.

Journalism as seen at Washington has its ethics, but I do not feel competent to tell what that code of ethics is. Prob- ably no two working newspaper men would describe it alike. But there are certain cardinal features of it known to us all, and of these we may speak. One of these was violated by the young man who is just now feeling the discipline of his fellows. The private lives of men and women are tabooed subjects in the newspaper practice of the capital. If this were not so, and we all felt our- selves licensed as free lances, thousands of hearts would ache. Probably there is no place in the country where the pri- vate lives of well known persons offer such shining marks for criticism and ex- position as here. I can count at a mo- ment's notice at least a score of members of congress who live in a certain sense double lives—men who have both wives and mistresses.

If we were to tell what we know and make it a business to find out the things which we now only suspect, plenty of gray heads now held high would be hum- bled. Even women of the fairest fame would suffer. Luckily these are not le- gitimate subjects of newspaper writing. The press is constantly growing more just and more generous. It knows how to shut its eyes as well as to keep them open. I doubt if in our time another public man meet the fate of poor Riddle- berger. That senator was anything but a drunkard. He was simply a drinking man who occasionally lost his head. When intoxicated he was ugly and will- ful. There are a dozen men in congress today who have the same fault, but the press deals forbearingly with them. Had it been more lenient with Riddleberger he might have met a more happy fate. But he was picturesque. The press seized upon his first escapade, painted it in lurid colors, gave him a reputation which at that time he did not deserve, and he fell under the weight of obloquy thus thrust upon him. Being given the name he went in for the game and finally died of chagrin and a broken heart.

Newspaper men at Washington, as elsewhere, must keep confidences. This is one of the unwritten laws which is well understood and almost universally respected. Public men are not afraid to trust the writers. For instance, I called one recent evening on the speaker of the house. Conversation arose inci- dentally about some public men and measures, and the speaker talked very frankly, as is his wont. He criticised men of his own party in his characteris- tic savage fashion and without reserve. He made no request that this conversa- tion be considered a private one—he in- stinctively knew that it was private and would not be printed or repeated. I could have created a mild sort of sensa- tion by reporting what the speaker said, but of course I did not. This brings us to another phase of modern newspaper ethics. A man must know that he is being interviewed for publication. The gentleman of the modern press does not get his interviews clandestinely.

All conversations not understood from the circumstances or by express agree- ment to be for type are private. It is in applying this rule that one of the chief sources of trouble arises. The newspaper man is often puzzled to know what was intended for publication and what was not. That was the bone of contention in the Cleveland article in New York city. It is often the bone of contention in less celebrated cases. I am proud to say for the correspondents of Washington that the public men here find little cause of complaint in this regard. The political journalist, as a rule, not only respects confidence and is intrinsically honorable, but he exercises fine discretion in win- nowing the proper and printable from the private.

Eavesdropping is also tabooed. The self respecting journalist of these times will not hide himself away in closets, or glue his ear to keyholes. Rare stories are told of the manner in which big news has been obtained by these means, but most of these tales are of the old days. The good senators thought the Washington correspondents must have some such means of securing executive session secrets, but they were egregious- ly mistaken. The modern journalist will not eavesdrop, but he will deceive. He will not open another man's letter, but he will play a trick upon the other man if the man does not watch out.

This matter of newspaper ethics is sometimes very intricate and difficult to understand. The public may not be able to understand why a journalist, who would condemn listening at the key hole of a committee room door, could hire an employe of the government printing of- fice to steal a copy of the president's message for him, but I can understand that, though I am not going to try to ex- plain it. I would not listen at a key hole, but I would bribe a printer to steal a message for me, providing the message was worth it and the printer did not come too high. Journalists have gone out of the business of stealing president's mes- sages, but they are still eager for tariff bills. The public is already familiar with the manner in which the McKinley tariff bill found its way prematurely to the press.

A Pacific coast correspondent borrowed the copy of a member of the ways and means committee to write a paragraph from, and copied the whole bill with a force of six typewriters. That, in my my judgment, was fair journalism. So was the scheme set up by a couple of bright correspondents to get an advance copy of the Mills tariff bill when the public mind was filled with curiosity concerning that measure. They knew Mr. Mills had a copy of the bill from the printing office, and that therefore the bill was in type. Their plan was to tele- phone the foreman of the printing office about 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the Capitol telephone that Mr. Mills wanted a dozen more copies of the bill sent to his house at 8 o'clock that evening. When the messenger arrived at Mr. Mills' residence with the package of bills one of the conspirators was to be in hiding near the door. He was to have a small package in his hand. The con- spirators thought that when the mes- senger rang the door bell and the servant came and opened the door there would be a fine opportunity to do business. The man in waiting was to rush up just as the messenger left, ring the bell again, and when the servant came to the door the second time, no doubt with the pack- age in her hand, the conspirator was to hold out his little package and exclaim:

"I have left you the wrong package. This is the one that belongs to Mr. Mills," and grabbing the bundle from the ser- vant's hands beat a hasty retreat, as if trying to overtake the wagon, which by this time would be rolling down the street. In the package which the con- spirator was to leave in exchange for the more precious one was to be some bills and reports, which Mr. Mills, even if he were in the house and looked them over, would not be suspicious of, as, of course, he had not expected any copies of the tariff bill and would not be suspicious of trickery. The printing office would be satisfied that it had done its duty, and next morning two enterprising journals would contain the Mills tariff bill in full, telegraphed by their agile correspond- ents.

The scheme did not work, for the simple reason that the printing office could not print the bills, and hence could not deliver them into the hands of the unsuspecting servant girl. It was a pretty plan, and I am sorry it did not work, for it was good journalism. The true journalist will not look in another man's desk for the biggest piece of news in the world, any more than a military commander will violate a flag of truce, but your good journalist will lead his enemy into ambush when he can.

WALTER WELLMAN.

THOUGHT HE WAS SMART.

But Circumstances Altered His Good Opinion of Himself.

During the present overflow of the Mis- sissippi river a well dressed man, while picking his way through the woods, trying to avoid the water that was rapidly rising, came to a small knoll almost surrounded by the flood; and on the knoll he found a tall, lank fellow sitting on a log. The stranger, delighted at seeing a human be- ing, ran up to the lank fellow and ex- claimed:

"I never was gladder to see a man in my life. I have been in these woods nearly a day and a half. My horse and I went down with a caving bank; I managed to save my- self, but couldn't save him. Now the ques- tion is, how are we going to get out of this infernal place?"

"Don't know," the lank fellow an- swered, "wallowing" his tobacco about in his mouth.

"Why, don't you know the woods?"

"Wall, did know 'em putty well, but the high water has wiped all the roads out."

"Look here, the water is rising, and this is no time for foolishness. See, we are en- tirely surrounded."

"Yes, that's so (squirting a stream of tobacco juice through his teeth). Reckon we'll hatter wade."

"Do you know a place where the water is not very deep?"

"I did know yistidy, but the water has riz powerful since then."

"How long have you been sitting here?"

"Set down here this mornin'. Come out to look for the cow an' got tired, an' my plan is allus to rest when I git tired. I have hearn it read outen the papers that a good many men die frum overwork, an' sence then I am mighty partickler."

"But how do you expect to get out of this place?"

"Don't know exactly."

"But you've got to know pretty soon, for don't you see how rapidly the water is rising?"

"Yes, 'tis comin' up right peart. You air a stranger down here, I reckon."

"Yes, haven't been here but a week, and if the Lord will only let me get out this time, I'll never come back. I wonder if I can wade out through there?"

"I reckon you can."

"I have a half notion to try it."

"But make it a whole one."

"I'll do it. I don't care to stand here till the water comes up round my neck. Well, good-by If you want to stay here and be drowned it is no fault of mine."

"So long," the lank fellow replied, spit- ting through his teeth.

The stranger had waded about thirty feet when he lunged off over his head. He spluttered and floundered and finally got back on the knoll.

"Whew! that was awful!" he exclaim- ed. "You scoundrel, why didn't you tell me?"

"How did I know what sort of a wader you are? Some folks kin wade surprisin' an' then others kain't wade so well. I tuck you fur one of the boss waders, but now I see you ain't."

"I ought to jump on you and beat you. I declare, I don't know what to do."

"Thought you was goin' to jump on me."

"No, I don't want to hurt you. Look here; in less than a half hour from now this knoll will be under water."

"Ef I was goin' to bet, w'y I'd bet thatter way."

"And are you going to stay here and be drowned?"

"I kain't tell yit."

"You are a fool—that's what's the mat- ter with you."

"Yes, I ain't a s'preme jedge, but I've got no' sense than to go out in a woods that I don't know anything about an' git drown- ed."

"But you haven't got enough sense to get out of a woods that you do know something about."

"Oh, I think so." The lank fellow got up, went behind a tree, took up a canoe, and as he was preparing to shove it off re- marked:

"I never fool with high water, cap'n, an' ef you buy land down here an' live on it awhile you'll l'arn a little sense yo'se'f. So long."

"What, are you going to leave me this way?"

"Yes, I've got rested now an' must go home an' tell the folks that I kain't find that fool cow."

He shoved off the canoe and got in. "For heaven's sake take me with you," the stranger implored.

"Oh, I reckon it's best not to—might sp'ile you to ride with a fool."

"Come back, my friend, I was hasty."

"Yes, I sorter think you was."

"I didn't mean to call you a fool—I'm the fool."

"An' am I a smart man?"

"Indeed you are."

"The smartest man in this country?" the fellow asked, slowly paddling the canoe toward the knoll.

"Yes, the very smartest."

"Wall, but am I the smartest man you ever seed?"

"Yes, I think you are."

"But you mustn't think—you must know it."

"Well, then, I know it."

"An' don't you think, or ruther don't you know, that I would make a good gov- ernor?"

"Yes, I know you would."

"Ur a president either?"

"Yes, you would make a good anything."

"All right, my boy, now you may git in. Oh, I tell you it do a man a power of good to travel round in this part of the country. He l'arns faster than ef he was in college." —Opie P. Read in Arkansaw Traveler

A Philistine's Suggestion.

"That's a fine black mass you have there Why don't you"—

"Well, what?"

"Why don't you paint the whole canvas black as the ace of spades and call it 'Night in Central Africa?'"—New York Sun.

All for Naught.

The capitalist entered his gilded home with a heavy step and sunk nervelessly into a chair.

"What is the trouble, Oscar?" said his anxious wife.

"The trouble, Caroline," he groaned. "I am a ruined man! I have spent half a million cornering the chloroform market, and it's all going to be a dead loss."

"Why so, Oscar?"

"When they cut a man's leg off now, Caroline," wailed the wretched man, "they hypnotize him, and hypnotism can't be cornered!"—Chicago Tribune.

Standing on Her Dignity.

Husband (alarmed)—Emily, there seems to be smoke coming up through the floor. Run and tell the lady on the flat below. Something's afire in her suite. Quick! Quick!

Wife (cold and stately)—Cyrus, I'll never do it in the world. We've lived three months in this flat and she has never called on me.—From the French in Chatter.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small pro- portion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Mer- chant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesi- tate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelli- gently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, ex- actly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be pre- pared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writ- ing as you would talk to a cus- tomer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and person- alities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more inter- esting you make your advertise- ments the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements af- ford so much information on cur- rent topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it in- terestingly and prove it convinc- ingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of ex- pression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do peo- ple.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadel- phia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing ad- vertisements are better and cheap- er than reading notices. They look more substantial and busi- ness-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as with- out advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find ad- vertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your pur- chases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who adver- tise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is un- profitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all pro- portion to the direct returns re- ceived, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dol- lars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertise- ment of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertise- ment as your bond, and be pre- pared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 16.

High water at 9.15 A. M. and 9.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.22 A. M.; Sets at 7.00 P. M.
Moon rises at 3.29 A. M.
New Moon, May 18.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Tomorrow is pay day for miscellaneous bills of the city.

Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., is mustering in new members at every meeting.

The Greenleaf Street School is going on an excursion tomorrow to Plymouth.

Mrs. Burch, who died the first of the week at Atlantic, left eight children.

E. Walter Arnold of North Weymouth moves to Wollaston this week.

Mr. F. B. Grant is building a house on Old Colony avenue, Wollaston.

A. Dean & Co. are starting a granite yard on Brook street, South Quincy.

The Mt. Vernon Company is the name of a new granite firm on Centre street.

Winship, Daniels & Co. of Boston are printing the annual city report. It will be ready about the first of June.

The Unitarian Society of East Weymouth presented its pastor, Rev. W. S. Key, with a purse last evening.

The strike was a serious blow to the matrimonial market. City Clerk Spear has issued very few licenses this month.

John Bates left this week for a visit among relatives in Canton, O. He will be missed.

Maud Swett of Atlantic, who has been very sick with scarlet fever, is rapidly recovering.

The grocers' clerks met with sufficient encouragement at their preliminary meeting, and will elect officers next Wednesday evening.

An order will probably be introduced in the City Council on Monday evening to rebuild Common street, either for $20,000 or less.

Delphi Lodge, K. of P., of Weymouth worked the third degree in fine shape last evening. Several knights of Quincy were present.

Inspector Leggett of the Boston Police force, yesterday received a $25 silver watch stolen from John Tucker of South Quincy in the Old Colony depot on May 10.

From the canvass thus far the Assessors believe the number of polls will exceed that of last year, notwithstanding the report that many men have left the city.

Mr. H. H. Bemis, organist at Memorial church, has declined a very flattering offer to act as organist in a church in Boston. Mr. Bemis intends to stay in Atlantic this year.

The City Band will give a concert in the balcony over the Quincy cafe, Saturday evening. The concert announced for last Saturday evening was postponed owing to weather.

The West Quincy electric car which left the Quincy depot at 9.45 this morning was derailed at the Temple street switch, two wheels preferring to go to the Point. One trip was lost by the delay.

Mr. Henry P. Furnald of Washington street met with quite an accident yesterday, spliting his left thumb open with a hammer. It was very painful through the night but he went to Boston this morning as usual.

"What do I want of minty little clams like that?" exclaimed a red necked youth indignantly yesterday at the Temple street fish market when given some little neck clams to take home. "I want something I can chew. Bring me the big ones, and a jar of catchup to squirt on 'em!"

The residents of South street, near Mrs. Bigelow's pasture, are greatly annoyed at the frequent dog fights held there. Last Monday night a gang of roughs assembled with two poor dumb brutes, which they soon had fighting. It is about time that this low business was stopped.

A noticeable feature of the Universalist fair on Wednesday evening was the presence of the following persons at one table:—A minister, a doctor, a Parisian saleslady, a gypsy queen, an artist, a peanut merchant, a school teacher, a banker, a prospective republican president, a genius of wittieism, a scientific farmer, and a New York caterer. We wondered if the hostess was aware of her talented guests.

The Wollastons cross bats with the Brocktons in that city on Saturday.

The Neponsets are expected to play the Atlantics on the Atlantic grounds Memorial day.

The Atlantics play ball with the East Bostons on the grounds of the former on Saturday.

Mr. Richard R. Freeman and family of Wollaston, arrived home from the Cape, Thursday.

The entertainment which was to have been held last week by the Ladies Benevolent Society of Atlantic, was postponed until Wednesday evening of next week.

One evening this week, Mr. B. E. Boyden of Botolph street, Atlantic, had all the flowers in his flower garden stolen. Mr. Boyden had taken great pains in the care of them, and feels very badly about it. It was probably a man, as the foot prints in the garden were the size of a grown person.

The stone business which has been carried on for a number of years in West Quincy by Mr. Daniel Hayes, will hereafter be continued by his two sons Charles and John. They are smart level headed young men, have grown up in the business and thoroughly understands every part of it, and no doubt will be as successful as their father.

New Firemen.

Among those who have left West Quincy during the present strike are five members of Hose 3. William Cole, James Rooney, John Walsh, James O'Brien and George O'Brien have been appointed to act as substitutes in their places for the present.

Downward Filtration.

Brockton aldermen have passed an order providing for the adoption of the system of downward filtration for sewerage, which is that now in use in South Framingham. The mayor is anxious to see a system started upon this season.

MILTON.

Mr. Patrick Fannon has bought the lot of land opposite his house on Sheldon street, from the Granite Railway Co.

BRAINTREE.

A new industry is to be located in this town, the Macintosh department of the Columbia Rubber Company now of Woburn, employing forty hands.

DEDHAM.

In the Norfolk superior civil court at Dedham, yesterday afternoon, the jury in the suit of Edward L. Pierce of Milton against James Quinn, assessed damages in the amount of $2217. The defendant is now in state prison, and was convicted of setting fire to the barn of plaintiff, for which he was sentenced for five years, and for the destruction of the barn and hay the plaintiff sued for $2600.

WEYMOUTH.

Rev. Mr. Eaton will speak at the Universalist church, North Weymouth, Sunday evening, on William Ellery Channing, the eminent Unitarian divine.

The Musical Associates have received many requests to repeat the cantata of Ruth.

Under the heading "Temperance Work" in the current issue of the Citizen, appears the following item: "Undertaker F. L. King has bought a new hearse. The selectmen granted him a license at their meeting, Monday." Perhaps it is his special duty to bury the rumseller.

The opening race of the Monatiquot Club will take place Tuesday, June 10.

Union church will observe what it calls an "Old Folks' day" next Sunday morning. All the members of the Parish who are seventy years or over have been especially invited. There are more than thirty of these in the Union Parish. Carriages will be sent for those needing conveyance. There will be old-time hymns sung at the service, and the pastor, Rev. Oliver Huckel, will preach a special sermon on "The Consolations of Old Age." The young people of the church will also have a part in honoring old age. It promises to be an interesting occasion.—*Citizen.*

Weymouth has a new weekly, The Citizen, which made a very creditable showing in its first issue, Thursday, May 15. It is published by A. W. Blanchard & Co.

Crescent Lodge 82, I. O. O. F., was formally presented with the elegant furniture for its new hall last evening.

PERSONAL. We are sorry to learn that one of our honest and industrious citizens has been confined to his residence for many weeks. We refer to Mr. Freeman Josephs, who resides on Quincy avenue. He had the la grippe several months ago, and has not been well since. After that disease had partly left he was troubled with the kidney and heart disease, and is now so badly afflicted as to be obliged to sit up nights; not being able to lie down. We hope soon to see him out again, as good citizens are none too plenty in any city.

☞ The FLAG craze sweeping over the country is just at his height in New England. The greater part of the flags come from G. W. Simmons & Co., Oak Hall, Boston, and any one who wants particulars about these goods should send for Flag Circular. Memorial day is close at hand. f1t 1w

DIED.

PRATT—In San Francisco, Cal., April 28th, Mr. Henry Gardner Pratt, formerly of Quincy, aged 87 years and 9 months.

BASE BALL.

Exciting Game Between Brooklyn and Chicago—All the Others Postponed.

BROOKLYN, May 15.—The Chicago white stockings and the Brooklyn Players' league team played a superb and intensely exciting game at Eastern park this afternoon. The grounds were wet and slippery, the rain not ceasing until an hour before play was called. Both clubs played marvellous ball, Andrews, Orr, Bierbauer, Terry, Duffy, Ryan, Farrell and Darling taking the fielding honors, while Andrews, Van Haltren, Orr, Bierbauer, Duffy, Ryan and O'Neil led at the bat. Latham did some daring base running and was lively on the coaching lines.

Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	—7
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5, Chicago 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Chicago 8. Errors—Brooklyn 1, Chicago 1. Batteries—Cook and Van Haltren, Farrell and King.

Other Games.

At Washington—Newark, 17; Washington, 4.

At Rochester—Columbus, 5; Rochester, 4.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; St. Louis, 0.

Games Postponed.

Players—At New York, Buffalo vs. New York; at Pittsburg, Philadelphia vs. Pittsburg; at Boston, Cleveland vs. Boston.

National—All the games.

American—At Brooklyn, Toledo vs. Brooklyn: at Philadelphia, Athletics vs. Louisville.

Atlantic—At Baltimore, Wilmington vs. Baltimore; at Worcester, Jersey City vs. Worcester; at Hartford, New Haven vs. Hartford.

Death of Brig. Gen. Davis.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Davis died suddenly on Governor's Island from an attack of pulmonary apoplexy. When he left his home in the Johnson apartment house in New York he was in his usual good health. He took the 11:30 o'clock boat for Staten Island for the purpose of visiting the chief quartermaster's office, and had just reached the steps when he was seized with the fatal attack. Physicians were promptly called, but it was beyond their power to save his life.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It is proposed to close the tariff debate next Wednesday.

Rev. Sam Small is a candidate for the Georgia legislature.

Henry Mason of the Mason & Hamlin Organ company is dead.

Fire damaged a flouring mill and elevator at Winona, Minn., $300,000.

The steamer City of Alexandria is reported ashore on the Florida coast.

A rich Pennsylvania farmer, his wife and son were murdered by robbers.

The Pacific railroad debt adjustment bill will be presented with two reports.

The waters in inundated districts along the lower Mississippi are falling rapidly.

Count von Moltke's speech has created a profound impression throughout Europe.

The wife and daughter of the president of Clark university, Worcester, were suffocated by gas.

The two houses of congress show no disposition to make any compromise on the pension question.

It is reported from London that the Marquis de Leuville is to marry Mrs. Frank Leslie next month.

F. B. Knowles of Worcester, president of the Knowles loom works, died in Washington of heart failure.

Lawyer Clinton G. Reynolds of New York was shot, probably fatally, by a Philadelphia young man.

There is grave danger in northeastern Kansas that the wheat crop will be a failure, owing to a lack of rain.

A town meeting is to be called at Dracut, Mass., to decide whether Lennon shall get his $8000 license fee back.

Queen Victoria is seeking to find a remedy for the evils resulting from too early marriages on slender incomes.

The steamship City of Alexandria, of the New York, Cuba and Mexican Steamship line, is ashore off Cape Florida.

The New York Yacht club has decided to hold the annual regatta June 10 and the rendezvous at New London, July 30.

Johnny Campbell is Castaway's owner. His winnings on the race in bets alone is stated on reliable authority to be $27,000.

Count von Moltke evidently does not put too much faith in the peace talk of European monarchs and high dignitaries.

The president is said to be desirous that congress should pass a silver bill but is unwilling to approve one authorizing free coinage.

Darling Bros. of Worcester have entered suit against the city of Lowell for $75,000, for breach of contract in the construction of the city hall.

From the few recommendations sent to the president there appears to be no great demand for places on the national World's fair committee.

Secretary Tracy is understood to have urged the senate committee to increase the number of ships provided for in the naval appropriation bill.

Delegates to the anti-slavery conference are surprised that the American delegate should object to duties being imposed on imports into the Congo state.

Col. Francis A. Osgood, formerly commanding the Eighth regiment M. V. M., died Thursday morning at Mr. Moshier's cottage, Asbury Grove, Mass.

Joe Sheehy of Minneapolis is out in a challenge to Pat Killen for a finish fight for $500 a side and gate receipts. Killen doesn't seem to be anxious for the fray.

Governor Goodell is now gaining strength, and is rapidly progressing toward his usual health. He rides and walks out every fine day and sleeps well at night.

Sir James Fergusson, under foreign secretary, stated in the house of commons that Henry M. Stanley's treaties with African chiefs were not authorized by the government.

Minnie Hauk has purchased the Villa Friebschen, near Lucerne, where Richard Wagner lived for several years and where he wrote "Gotterdammerung," the "Meistersinger" and "Siegfried."

Oliver Bell Bunce, the well-known author and editor of Appleton's publications, died at his residence in New York. He was 62 years old, and was the author of several miscellaneous volumes.

Murat Halstead, who lately took editorial charge of The Brooklyn Standard-Union, was tendered a reception at the Union League club. About 2000 leading Republicans of Brooklyn attended.

Mrs. Nellie Wetherill, the actress, died in New York. She was the widow of Samuel Wetherill, who was once a California state senator. Her latest engagements were with Edward Harrigan.

Burglars entered the mounted police barracks at LaCleod, Man., and carried the safe to a swamp a quarter of a mile off, where they broke off the door and ransacked the contents, getting away with $1000.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money a**

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13. 1m

A COMING CONTEST.

The Court Tennis Championship Games Soon to Be Played.

Very little is known by the general public about the game of court tennis, for it is only played in three places in the United States, and perhaps a dozen places in the world. The same rules govern the game wherever it is played. Probably the only reason why the game has not become popular is that only people who are comparatively rich can afford to own and maintain courts. Two of those in America are located at Boston, while there are others in Paris, Dublin and London.



THOMAS PETTITT.

On May 26, 28 and 30 a series of games will be played in the Dublin court, owned by Sir Edwin Guinness, which will decide the court championship of the world. The contestants will be Thomas Pettitt, of Boston, and Charles Saunders, of England.

The circumstances which have led up to this match are peculiar. Mr. Pettitt is an attache of the court built by Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, in Boston, in 1876. This was the first court in the United States. Mr. Pettitt was one of the first men to become connected with the Hunnewell court.

Pettitt was born in England, and began his residence in America in 1876, being one of the first attaches of the Hunnewell court. He soon showed his superiority, and his friends arranged a match for him with George Lambert, the English champion. Pettitt won this match at Hampton court, England, in the spring of 1885, and then defeated nearly every player of note in Europe.

After he had returned home, Charles Saunders, a young English player whom Pettitt had met and defeated in Europe, visited America, and played a three days' exhibition match with Pettitt, the latter giving odds of half 15 for a bisque. Saunders barely won.

In 1887 Pettitt went to Europe. He was under contract to play no championship games elsewhere than in Boston, but he tried unsuccessfully to get Saunders to meet him for money.

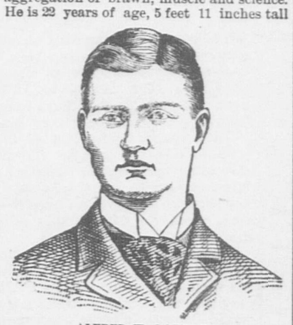


CHARLES SAUNDERS.

In July last three Americans, among them a representative of The Boston Herald, visited Saunders in England, and trid to induce him to play for the championship with Pettitt on American soil. Proving unsuccessful in this effort, they finally arranged a match between them to take place in Dublin as stated. Pettitt is 30 years of age. The portrait which accompanies this article is from a photograph made for The Boston Herald just before he sailed for Europe.

Boston's New Pitcher.

Alfred W. Lawson, the new pitcher signed recently by Manager Selee for the Boston National League team, will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to that aggregation of brawn, muscle and science. He is 22 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches tall



ALFRED W. LAWSON.

and weighs 161 pounds. His home is in Detroit, Mich. He began his baseball career in 1887, when he pitched for the Frankfort, Ind., team. The following spring he joined the Goshen, Ind., nine, and proved so successful that he was purchased by the Bloomington, Ills., management for the season of 1889. He played with that organization, and the Appleton, Wis., nine all last summer, and won 33 out of the 35 games he pitched. The Wilmington, Del., management then secured him, and he has been with that club up to the present time. This spring he went south and pitched a game for the Brooklyn National League team against Anson's colts. The colts made only six hits off his delivery and Anson tried to buy his release. The Wilmington management refused to sell him. Later on Lawson became dissatisfied at his treatment in Wilmington, and the outcome was his signing with the League club.

Two Pool Players.

At the recent pool match between Powers, the American, and De Oro, the Cuban, it was noticed that there was a difference in the stroke of the two men. Powers is a very careful, slow player. He very seldom risks a shot that will break the bunch unless he feels pretty sure of making it, while De Oro shows unusual daring and is continually taking great risks, which, if they terminate as he wishes, make his game extremely strong. Both men have improved very much in their play since their last public appearance, and, with J. L. Malone, constitute the three strongest pyramid pool players on the western hemisphere.

GOSCHEN'S THREAT.

Will Resign if His Proposals are Relinquished.

LIQUOR LICENSE QUESTION

Wrestled with in Parliament—Mr. Gladstone Vigorously Opposes the Proposition to Buy Up Public Houses.

LONDON, May 16.—In the house of commons Sir Wilfred Lawson resumed the debate on the licensing question. He asked what publicans had done that they should be rewarded. The country had hitherto pensioned men for killing enemies of the nation. The bill under discussion would pension those who were daily active in killing their fellow-countrymen. It would lead to an immensity of evils and further public degradation, corruption and jobbery. If the government desired to diminish the cure of drinking, let them take the advice of temperance men how to do so.

Mr. Matthews, home secretary, defended the compensation clauses on the grounds of expediency and legality.

Mr. Gladstone said he saw no necessity for treating this matter as a party question. He gave Mr. Goshen credit for sincerity in his attempt to lessen the evils of the liquor trade. The means proposed were utterly futile and extremely dangerous. The question was gradually assuming larger dimensions in the public view. The tide of public opinion against the liquor traffic was fast rising. [Cheers.] The bill itself ought to instil in the minds of those concerned in vast proprietary liquor interests prudential considerations as to the policy of opposing public opinion. Allusion had been made to remarks of his, ten years ago, in favor of compensation. Since then the law had been settled in a manner wholly unfavorable to the doctrine of vested interests. He certainly never contemplated approving a bill such as this, which proposed the purchase of a number of public houses on any terms that the proprietors were willing to accept. The bill might fairly be described as "a bill for the endowment of public houses." [Cries of Hear, hear.]

It was said that the publicans would not be entirely masters of the situation, as magistrates might refuse to grant licenses to those who refused to sell on the terms offered by the county councils. Would the government put an amendment to the bill to that effect? [Cheers.] It was also argued that the money for the purchase of public houses would

Be Derived from Drink Itself.

Ever since he had known the country's finances it had been a recognized principle that a duty which would most limit consumption should be imposed upon spirits. Therefore the highest duty that could be levied was already pre-arranged for public funds. [Hear, hear.]

Besides, he did not believe that any bench magistrates would refuse to renew a license because the holder would not accept the county council's price. At the most the bill would produce a trifling reduction of the number of public houses without any corresponding reduction of the actual traffic. If a county council bought one public house for a large sum it would be utterly impossible for magistrates to refuse to renew the license of another similarly placed. Thus the magistrates' control would become paralyzed. The measure would effectually raise a new barrier, formidable beyond anything existing, to temperance legislation. [Cheers.]

As the law now stood the publicans had no claim for compensation arising from any contingency to which they were subject. The magistrates had absolute power to refuse to renew licenses. How, then, could parliament appropriate money to purchase licenses on the terms of the holders? [Hear, hear.] The bill was bad in principle and it was utterly unsupported by precedent. A comparison had been made with the West Indian compensation measure.

What would parliament have said to the placing of 20,000,000l. in the hands of the public authorities to enable them to go around among the slave-owners, emancipating any slaves whose owners they could satisfy regarding the price to be paid. [Cries of Hear, hear.]

In conclusion he said: "The present measure is so framed that it will

Paralyze Every Valuable Principle

embodied in the existing law. It will throw back indefinitely the temperance cause, the progress of which is now registered from day to day, and in the great future triumph, of which we have undoubted confidence." [Cheers.]

Sir William Vernon Harcourt contended that the bill was a vote of censure on past magisterial action. He absolved the magistracy from such a heavy accusation. If the second reading of the bill was carried, it would only be the beginning of the battle. The Opposition intended to fight to the end and to offer persistent and determined resistance at every stage. The magistracy were withdrawing hundreds of licenses on grounds of public interest alone, therefore the argument that publicans had a vested interest was untenable.

Mr. Smith, first lord of the treasury, said the government had successfully encountered the terrors of opposition in the past, and hoped to be able to do so in the future. During the past five years only 432 full licenses had been refused throughout England and Wales. There was no foundation for Sir William Harcourt's statement that hundreds were refused on other grounds than misconduct. In five years only forty-six licenses had been withdrawn on the ground that the houses were not required. In twenty of these cases the proprietors had appealed and fifteen of them had regained their licenses. Thus, out of a total of 67,125 public houses, the withdrawal of only five licenses was sustained against the appeal that it would be an act of personal injustice to send men starving upon the world by depriving them of their licenses. The bill would not in the least degree paralyze the power of the magistracy. The country would sustain no scheme involving total prohibition.

Mr. Caine's motion to reject the local taxation bill, dealing with publicans' licenses, was defeated—339 to 266.

The bill then passed the second reading.

Goschen Threatens to Resign.

It is reported that Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, threatens to resign if the government relinquishes the proposals in his bill to compensate publicans whose licenses are canceled.

Kemp is Champion.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 16.—The race between Kemp and McLean for 200l. a side and the sculling championship of the world, took place on the Paramatta river. It was won by Kemp.

FOOLED A BROTHER EDITOR.

How The Chicago Morning News Got Its Press Franchise.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, May 15.—That The Chicago Morning News now enjoys the benefit of an Associated Press franchise is due to the shrewd work of its former editor, Mr. Melville E. Stone. In order to secure admission it was necessary to obtain the written consent of the proprietors of the other papers already members of the association. Mr. Stone found pretty smooth sailing at the offices of the Inter-Ocean and Staats Zeitung, but he struck a snag when he broached his desire to Mr. Joseph Medill, editor-in-chief and principal owner of The Tribune. He argued and pleaded, but all in vain. Finally, Mr. Medill made a small concession.

"Tell you what I'll do, Stone," he remarked. "If you can get Storey to sign that paper The Tribune will consent to your having a franchise."

Mr. Stone went away and Uncle Joe turned to his business manager, who was present, and remarked with one of his dry chuckles: "Guess that settles him, Cowles. If he goes in The Times building old Storey will have him thrown out."

Then Mr. Medill packed his gripsack and went to New York at peace with all the world.

Next day The News hustler invaded the sanctum of The Times. He rushed through the managing editor's room and bolted into Mr. Storey's private den without permission or introduction. The still magnificent looking old lion of western journalism looked up with a frown.

"Who the devil are you?" he asked.

"My name is Stone. I worked for you once."

Mr. Storey brightened, and the frown disappeared. He stretched out his hand in welcome and exclaimed: "Why, of course, of course, Leander; I ought to have remembered you. But I was deep in thought, my boy, deep in thought. What can I do for you?"

The situation flashed over the visitor's mind in an instant. He had heard as a rumor that Mr. Storey was failing mentally. He now was sure of it, for the old gentleman had mistaken him for a favorite employe of former years named Leander Stone, who had experienced religion, abandoned daily newspaper work and become proprietor of a denominational weekly. The News editor took advantage of the situation and replied:

"Well, Mr. Storey, a paper devoted exclusively to church affairs doesn't seem to prosper, and I want to publish a little news also. Now if I can get an Associated Press franchise I will be all right. Mr. Hesing and Mr. Nixon have consented, but Mr. Medill will not sign unless you do."

"He won't, eh? Give me that paper," and down went "W. F. Storey" in the bold, peculiar hand so well known to heads of departments on The Times who failed to do their duty and received the "red hot scorings" for which their chief was noted. "There," he said, handing it back; "now go and make Medill put his name below mine. The old cuss always has to follow me, even in writing his name. Glad you've dropped the gospel line, Leander. Give the people the news, and give it to 'em with ginger in it. They like it, my boy; they like it."

Mr. Stone escaped as quickly as he could. He flew by Managing Editor Snowden like a streak and in two minutes was heading for The Tribune office.

"Where's Mr. Medill?" he asked on entering.

"Gone to New York," Mr. Cowles replied.

"Well," was the comment: "you'll do just as well. You heard our conversation yesterday, you know the agreement, and I want your signature to this document as representative of The Tribune company."

Mr. Cowles demurred, but in the end consented, and by nightfall Mr. Stone had paid his cash and secured his franchise.

Meanwhile over at The Times building Mr. Storey had called in Mr. Snowden.

"I've done something," he remarked to his chief lieutenant, "that'll make old Joe Medill's heart sore. I've given my consent to Leander Stone's purchase of a press franchise."

"Do you mean the man who was just here?"

"Yes."

"That wasn't Leander Stone. That was Mel Stone, of The News, who has been abusing you day and night for the last six months."

Eye and ear witnesses say that this intelligence nearly effected Mr. Storey's permanent cure both mentally and physically. He forgot his lameness, and pranced about like a caged wild animal. He forgot the slight paralysis of his tongue, and cursed in the choice, copious and cultured manner of his prime. He discharged everybody on whom he chanced to gaze, and threatened to make the elevator boy managing editor. The gust passed, and he bowed his head and wept.

It was a pitiable spectacle of a strong man in his dotage. CHARLES ALLEN.

An Irreverent British Subject.

That was a queer experience which Queen Victoria underwent the other day as she was being driven from the railway station to Windsor castle. An elderly female broke through the police cordon and rushed after the royal carriage shrieking out that she "must speak to the old woman." The unfortunate stranger was arrested and locked up on a charge of intoxication, but her majesty's nerves received a shock from which they did not recover for at least twenty-four hours.

Senator Hearst and His Horses.

Senator Hearst is extremely devoted to his horses and, besides his racing stable, of which he will have thirty representatives east this season, he keeps five noble animals in Washington. Four of them, two blacks and two bays, he drives alternately to his carriage, while the other is for his personal riding.

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YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

1 PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED,

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

MADE TO MEASURE.

The same careful attention is paid to cutting and making Shirts in our Furnishing Goods Department that we give to orders in our other branches of manufacture.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

BOSTON.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Superior Clothing for Boys,

LARGE AND SMALL.

Kilt Suits, Young Girls' Costumes, English Sailor Suits and Reefers, M., P. & Co.'s special make Shirt Waists and Blouses, full line of Fine Hosiery, Underwear and Neck Dressings for Boys and Children.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

400 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

ORIGINAL TROY LAUNDRY.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOSTON.

Collars, Cuffs and Shirts expressed to Troy every night, and ready for delivery two days after. Quality of work cannot be excelled.

Special attention given to Ladies' Collars and Boys' Sailor Collars.

All Collars ironed by hand. No destructive chemicals employed in the washing.

May 15. 3t,eop,Th.,S.,Tu.—o2w

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

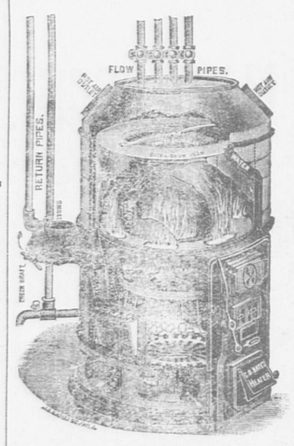
FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 35. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

EXTRA.

CLOSET FIRE.

The alarm at 2.30 this afternoon was for a closet fire in the Adams building, in the rear of the office of the Quincy & Boston Street Railway. Damage slight.

TO SIGN TODAY.

Stonecutters Will Resume Work Monday Morning.

QUARRYMEN NOT SATISFIED.

They Demand 22 1-2 Cents per Hour, but are Offered 21 Cents—Willing to Compromise However at 22—Mass Meeting of Granite Workers Tonight.

Although the quarrymen and polishers last evening refused to accept the offer of the manufacturers, it is believed that a settlement will be reached today and work resumed on Monday in all branches. The stone cutters bill, as mutually agreed upon, has been drawn, and will probably be signed by both parties today. A mass meeting of the granite workers will be held this evening to receive the news.

The offer of the quarry owners was 21 cents per hour. This the quarrymen last evening rejected and demanded 22½ cents as at first. The men, however, are said to be ready to compromise. A representative quarry owner, in an interview this morning, thought the fight had but just begun, that there would be no compromise, and that should the men resume work Monday several firms would be struck before the week was out.

The manufacturers offered the polishers an advance of five per cent., but this the men rejected last night.

FINE PROGRAMME.

Ladies Cheer the Granite Workers by Their Presence and Assist in Entertaining.

The musical and literary entertainment presented in Hancock hall last evening was the finest yet given by the granite workers; Miss Coffey, Miss Duffy, Mrs. Muse, Misses Garrity and others took part. There was a large audience.

The Programme.

1. Recitation, *a* Death Doomed. *b* Father of Twins. Miss Coffey.
2. Comic Song, *a* The Irish Christening. *b* McSorley's Twins. Mr. John Phelan.
3. Song, Miss Duffey
4. Recitation, *a* Downfall of Poland. *b* Sleight-of-Hand. Prof. Galletly.
5. *a* Highland Fling. *b* Sailor's Hornpipe. Mr. James Rose
6. Song, The Picture of Her Boy. Mr. John J. Keenan.
7. Duet, Misses Garrity
8. Solo, Beautiful Isle of the Sea. Mr. Galen Bowditch.
9. Recitation, The Frenchman and His Peep Show. Prof. Galletly.
10. Song, Mrs. Muse
11. The Wedding of Larry McGee. Mr. Edward Robertson.
12. Song, My Maggie, Mr. John J. Keenan
13. Song, Own Boy Jack, Mr. Alex. Kemp

A SEVERE THUNDER STORM.

Several Barns Struck by Lightning—A Man Killed.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 17.—During a very heavy thunder shower that passed over this city a barn belonging to A. A. Sargent, was struck and badly damaged by lightning. The lightning also struck in several other places, but no serious damage resulted. The storm was the severest that has visited this vicinity for a long time. Several yachts were capsized in the river by the high wind and one broke from its mooring and floated down stream.

EXETER, N. H., May 17.—During a heavy shower, accompanied by high wind, at Newmarket Junction, a barn was blown down, killing H. E. Hurd, who was inside at the time.

MERRIMAC, Mass., May 17.—Joseph Williams' barn in West Newbury was struck by lightning and burned. Loss $600.

CHATHAM, Mass., May 17.—Lightning struck a barn of the Athol Brick company, destroying it with contents; also adjacent houses. Loss $4500; insured $2800.

"Father Time" is Dead.

NEW HAVEN, May 17.—James Keenan, aged 65, known locally as "Old Father Time," from his habit of carrying a scythe, was found lying on Chapel street last night. He was thought to be drunk and was taken in the patrol wagon to police headquarters. He died on the way. He was lately discharged from the hospital, where he had been treated for heart disease, which was pronounced the cause of his death.

Was Thirty-Four Years on the Bench.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Judge Thomas Drummond, ex-judge of the United States circuit court, died at Wheaton, Ills., aged 81. He was born in Bristol, Me., was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1830 and studied law at Philadelphia. He moved to Galena, Ills., in 1835, and afterward lived in Chicago. In 1884 he retired, after being a federal judge for thirty-four years.

ONE OF THE BEST.

The Event of the Season in the Musical Circles of Braintree.

Yesterday afternoon one of the best, if not the very best musicals ever given by Thayer Academy chorus was given in the large hall of the institution before a large and influential audience, coming from this and the other neighboring towns of Quincy, Holbrook, Randolph and Weymouth, the larger proportion being ladies.

Among those present were noticed, Rev. E. O. Dyer, Dr. Bridgman, Dr. H. L. Dearing, P. D. Holbrook, Mrs. R. Elmer Morrison, Mrs. Ibrahim Morrison, Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. M. F. White, Mrs. A. A. Ellsworth, Mrs. N. E. Hollis, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mrs. M. D. Holbrook, Mrs. G. H. Arnold. Mrs. B. F. Dyer, Mrs. A. E. Belcher, Mrs. Charles A. Belcher, Miss Elsie Drinkwater, Miss Helen Arnold, and a host of other pretty young ladies, who if the world don't come to an end very soon, will be known and admired under different names from those they are known and loved by now.

Mr. Charles P. Scott, teacher of the Academy chorus, acted the part of conductor and with marked ability and success. In addition to the chorus the following artists appeared:—Miss Sara H. Peakes, contralto; Mr. Frank H. Young, basso; Miss Fanny C. B. Hadley, reader; Miss Ella Chamberlin, whistling soloist, and Mr. Claude Fisher, violinist. In the composition of the choir the ladies were as regards number in the ascendant, and in the rendering of the programme in point of ability also in the ascendant.

The opening number, "Songs of the Vikings," was rendered by the chorus, which when the number and youth of the performers were taken into account, was remarkably steadily and smoothly executed. The next was a "sonata for violin and piano," by Messrs. Fisher and Scott. The former playing the violin and playing this wonderfully well. Next a song, "Angus MacDonald," by Miss Peakes, which was rendered with a rare and fine expression, which captivated the audience and made Miss Peakes a favorite at once. After all there are no strains that charm and make captive an audience like some "auld Scotch sang."

Next a reading "On the other train," by Miss Hadley. This, a semi-tragic selection narrating a mournful and impressive event, was intelligently and effectively rendered and met with, as it deserved, the warm approval of the audience.

A whistling solo "Non fu songo," by Miss Chamberlin followed. Having heard a good deal about whistling performances and being prejudiced against them, thinking how absurd it was for a woman to whistle at any time, more especially in public, we are no longer of this opinion, since hearing the wonderful performance in this line by Miss Chamberlin. According to the programme she was down for two appearances, but according to the wishes of the audience, would have been down for a good many times more. As it was however, Miss Chamberlin gratified the audience in this direction to a reasonable extent, in answering encores with excellent good grace. The next was a song "Anchored," by Mr. Young, sung with great vigor and eclat. This was followed by the singing of the Academy chorus, and the violin playing of Mr. Fisher, both of which performances were greeted with hearty applause. The remaining numbers of the programme having been executed by the artists already noticed, no further mention is necessary.

We regard the whole affair a complete and satisfactory success, reflecting great credit on all who took part in it.

TAKING THE EXAMINATION.

For Policemen, Foremen of Laborers and Clerks.

The Civil Service examination is being held in City Hall today for applicants for positions as clerks, policemen and foremen of laborers in this city. The Commissioners in this city are City Clerk Spear, Col. William B. White and Mr. Harry L. Rice.

Seven gentlemen are applicants for positions on police force, three for foremen of laborers, and three young ladies for clerical positions.

The names for applicants as police officers are John T. Hunt, Patrick Bradley, Charles H. Hayden, Martin H. Garrity, Dennis Connelly, Nahum A. Thayer and James C. White.

For foremen of laborers, William F. Gragg, Francis A. Spear and Thomas H. Shortle.

Examination began at nine o'clock and is being conducted by Chief Examiner Henry Sherwin of Boston.

Quincy Post Office.

Letters advertised today, May 17:

Mary Conley, Margret Denward, Peter Frazer, Maggie L. Gillis, Sarah G. Hobart, Hosea B. Johnson, Mrs. James Kelley, Robert Lombard, David McConnel, James Mitchell, Norah McCarthy, Patrick Mulcahey, Daniel McCarthy, Annie McDonald, Murdock Martin, O. Olsson, Magil Penney, John G. Quincy, Bridget Rafferty, James Stevens, Richard Stedman, Mrs. D. Tolman, John Wallace, Katie G. Welsh, William Walker,

Today's Court.

In the case of Melvin G. Thayer of Braintree for sale of liquor on complaint of Gus Woods, which was continued from last Saturday the defendant was discharged.

Felix McCarthy for being drunk, fined $3 and costs.

ORDAINED PASTOR.

Rev. Nathan Hunt Installed Over Two Baptist Churches.

SERMON BY C. H. SPAULDING.

Pastors from Weymouth, Neponset, Dorchester Lower Mills and Boston Take Part—Good Progress Being Made by the Young Chnrches—Much Interest Manifest.

For some months the Calvary Baptist Society has held services on Sunday in Doble's hall at South Quincy. The Rev. Nathan Hunt has of late supplied the pulpit, and also that of the East Milton Baptist church, and last evening he was installed as pastor of both these churches, in the hall of the former. A large number representing both churches were present.

The exercises included: invocation by Rev. J. N. Shipman of the church at Dorchester Lower Mills.

Scripture reading by Rev. W. L. Smith of Weymouth.

Hymn, "Holy Spirit, faithful guide."

Installation sermon by Rev. C. H. Spaulding of the American Baptist Publication Society. The text was from John 19:18—"Jesus in the midst," and the address able and inspiring.

Hymn, "How sweet the name of Jesus sound."

Prayer of installation by the Rev. Dr. Eaton of the Baptist convention.

The charge to the pastor was by the Rev. J. N. Shipman, and was unique and interesting.

Rev. Nathan Bailey, the young pastor at Neponset, delivered the charge to the churches.

The pastor spoke of the need of financial assistance and a collection was taken.

Hymn, "Bless be the tie that binds."

Benediction by the pastor.

JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE

Nominated for Senator from Kentucky to Succeed the Late Senator Beck.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 17.—Hon. J. G. Carlisle was nominated for United States senator last night by the Democratic caucus on the ninth ballot. Carlisle had 72 votes and Lindsay 43. There is general congratulation here over the result, which is in harmony with the wishes of a large majority of the voters of the state. The newspaper offices were serenaded and a crowd marched through the streets, cheering in honor of the event.



JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE.

The people all over the state were almost solid for Carlisle, although his competitors were conceded to be brainy and popular men. The canvass has been remarkably free from scandals and no hard feeling has been engendered in any quarter.

CAUGHT IN A SQUALL.

Brother and Sister Drowned by the Capsizing of a Rowboat.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 17.—This city was visited by a heavy rain squall, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Shortly before the squall Clarence W. Rand of Newcastle, accompanied by his sister Josephine, started from this city for Newcastle in a small rowboat. When abreast of the navy yard the boat was struck by a squall and overturned and both occupants thrown into the water. The accident was witnessed by some workmen at the navy yard, who immediately put off to the scene of the accident, but they were too late to render any assistance, only the overturned boat, a pair of oars, and a cap marking the scene of the fatality. Miss Rand was a telegraph operator, employed in Newburyport. She left her work yesterday and returned to her home for the purpose of accompanying her mother to Lynn to attend the funeral of an uncle, who died yesterday. Young Rand was about 18 years old, and a universal favorite with his acquaintances. The disaster has cast a gloom over the city, as well as over the little town of Newcastle.

GUNNING FOR A MAYOR.

United States Revenue Cutter's Crew Will Try to Capture Cottrell.

CEDAR KEYS, Fla., May 17.—The authorities at Washington have been notified of the shotgun policy directed by Mayor Cottrell against federal officers and inoffensive citizens, and telegraphed to the commander of the revenue steamer McLane to assist the United States marshals in arresting the mayor and protecting the collector of customs and the other United States employes.

The cutter McLane steamed into this port at 6 o'clock last evening, and the commanding officer had a conference with the collector. The McLane lies opposite the town, with her guns shotted and trained, and armed boats' crews in readiness to assist the marshal.

Mayor Cottrell and his men have said that they would not be taken alive. Tonight, on the arrival of the marshal, two boat crews under command of Lieuts. Corden and Seymour will go to the point where Cottrell is supposed to be in hiding.

The crews muster sixteen men, armed with Springfield rifles, Smith & Wesson revolvers and cutlasses.

BRAINTREE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Invited Guests—Route of the Procession—Ball in Evening.

The following guests are expected to be present and participate in the exercises in the tent:

Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett and ten of his staff; Lieut.-Gov. William H. Haile; Collector A. A. Beard; Hon. Henry H. Sprague, President of the Senate; Hon. John D. Long; Hon. Henry J. Gardner; Rev. Edmund K. Alden; Rev. Henry M. Dexter; Hon. George White; Josiah Quincy, Esq.; Rev. D. M. Wilson; Everett C. Bumpus, Esq.; William E. Russell, Esq.; Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond, of Maine; Rev. D. W. Waldron; Com. George F. F. Wild; George K. Tufts, Esq., of New Braintree; Mayor Charles H. Porter of Quincy; President of Council, Henry O. Fairbanks of Quincy; David Thayer, M. D. of Boston; A. B. Endicott, Sheriff of Norfolk county; Hon. Willard F. Gleason, and the resident clergymen of the town.

Route of Procession.

Form at Town Hall, up Washington to Hancock, thence to Washington, thence to Tremont, thence to Central avenue, thence to Washington, thence to Maple, thence to Hollis avenue, thence to Washington, thence to Elm, thence to Commercial, thence to Allen, thence to Quincy avenue, thence to Commercial, thence to Union, thence to Town Hall.

The Ball.

The ball in the evening promises to be a grand affair and as the tickets are limited to 200, which admits a lady and gentleman, there is no time to lose in securing these precious gilt-edged pieces of card board. Elmer E. Abercrombie will act as floor director assisted by Ellis Hollingsworth and L. H. H. Johnson, the three handsomest young gentlemen in Braintree.

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

COLT STAKES NOS. 1, 2, 3 & 4, CLOSE JUNE 10.

May 15—4t May 17—po4w

SEE

Roger Bros'.

FLOWER WINDOW.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PLANTS

Hardy and Vigorous!

RECEIVED

FRESH DAILY

and of the

Best Varieties.

For sale at Low Prices at

ROGERS' MARKET,

Hancock Street, Quincy.

May 15. tf

SCORE BLANK FOR AMATEUR BALL GAMES.

BETWEEN THE

.....of.....and.....of.....

.....May....1890, at.....

CLUBS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	B.H.	E.

BATTERIES:

.....

.....

REMARKS:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed.....

Address.....

For the convenience of our many juvenile base ball enthusiasts we publish the above blank, which will aid them in making proper returns. The scorer will please be careful and write plainly, so that no errors will appear when published. We should be pleased to publish any and all games. Address all such communications to the City Editor of the DAILY LEDGER.

FOUND.

FOUND,—On Hancock street, near the residence of John Chamberlin, a lady's gold watch. Address A. HIRTLE, Box 943, Quincy, or apply at residence Hancock street. May 15—3t*

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 32—tf

TO LET.—To a small family, a tenement of four rooms. Inquire of E. J. BARLOW, Norfolk street, Wollaston. M13—6t

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED,—An experienced foreman on one of Quincy's old quarries. Must be able to read and write and come well recommended. Good pay to first-class man. Apply to P. O. Box 1301, Quincy. May 17. 1t

WANTED,—A girl for general housework. Apply to H. F. DOBLE. West Quincy, May 17. 4t

WANTED.—A good capable girl to do general housework. Apply to JOHN R. GRAHAM. 141 Washington street. Quincy, May 16—6t May 17—1w

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING, MISS FREEMAN.

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Their Opportunity.

Men holding public office often have opportunities to show the people that their best interests are being looked after and that the public treasury is being carefully watched and guarded. Such an opportunity will present itself at the next meeting of the City Council, and it remains to be seen as to how many Councilmen will embrace it. The conservative and wisely economical members will then have a chance to defeat the appropriation of $5000 for West street, $6000 for sidewalks and the extra $4100 for street lights, all of which are, to say the least, of doubtful expediency. No member should be bound by any previous agreement or vote, provided his honest judgment has been changed after careful consideration, neither should any member feel it to be his duty to support any measure on sectional grounds. The broad view only should prevail in public affairs, and the wants of the city should be considered in connection with its financial condition. Economy is not parsimony no more than a prudent man is a miser. There is a wide difference easily understood by men of common sense, and no one should be driven into voting for extravagant schemes by the raising of false issues. A few thousands of dollars borrowed for each of various improvements, soon swells the total to tens of thousands, and leaves but a small margin at the disposal of the city with which to meet any emergency that may arise. The vetoes by the Mayor should certainly induce every Councilman to again carefully examine the various measures, weigh them fairly and candidly and if there be a doubt even, as to their expediency, the city treasury should receive the benefit of that doubt. Conservatism should prevail in a city like Quincy; it is not a Brookline, a Milton or a Cohasset, where large personal properties are centred which admit of large expenditures at a small rate of taxation.

The colored people have flocked to Oklahoma in such numbers that, despite the attempt of the white settlers there to whistle down the wind the negro exodus to that territory, they now form nearly one-third of the population. On account of the great number of colored people, renewed pressure is brought to bear on the president to induce him to appoint a colored secretary of state for Oklahoma. The favorite negro candidate is still Edward P. McCabe, of the territory. On the other hand, white settlers do not want this. In his sincere desire to please both white and black Oklahomians, President Harrison may be said to be between the devil and the deep sea.

At last a bill has come before the national house to grant a pension of $12 a month to women who were army nurses during the war. Clara Barton was the fit champion of the bill before the house committee. Many of these women were greatly useful and sacrificed their health to their country. They gave their time and strength as entirely as any soldier during the fighting years, yet when they returned, invalids, to civil life there was no pension for them. There was scarcely a government clerkship for them even. "Mother Bickerdike," the most famous of them all, was gaining her living at the washtub at the age of 80.

An unfriendly feeling towards England on the part of United States citizens would be very poor business policy, considering that there are hundreds of millions of British cash invested in this country.

A Voyage in a Small Craft.

A London paper of April 1 says: A good deal of excitement was exhibited along the Thames, on Wednesday morning, by the arrival at Millwall of Capt. Sundsvall, a Norwegian sailor, who had succeeded in crossing the North sea in a small boat. The little craft, which is named the "Vigten," is only 15 feet from stem to stern, with 4 feet breadth of beam. It is covered in with a kind of decking to prevent swamping by heavy seas, and it carries but one small sail. Capt. Sundsvall commenced his adventurous voyage nearly three weeks ago, starting from Christiania with the intention of proceeding to Edinburgh. All went well for a time, but being driven somewhat out of his course by contrary winds, he decided to attempt the journey to London, although such a voyage in so small a craft was attended by considerable danger, particularly as the captain had no one to assist him in the management of the boat.

He made fair progress, however, until he was for some days again disturbed by unfavorable weather and was driven very much out of his course. Capt. Sundsvall also began to run short of provisions, and suffered from fatigue, having to keep a sharp lookout at night, and getting only occasional snatches of sleep during the day. He fell in with the steamship Assen, bound for Rotterdam, the crew of which endeavored to dissuade him from his hazardous enterprise and invited him to come on board. The adventurous seaman, however, expressed his intention to continue the journey, and having obtained a supply of provisions proceeded to London, safely reaching the Thames.

Deadly Duel on Running Horses.

Andrew Foster and Will Jarnagin, two young farmers who resided at Gum, west of Dallas, Tex., have had an encounter. The former is fatally wounded and the latter is dead. Several months ago Foster assisted the lover of Jarnagin's sister to elope with her. The young men have been enemies since. Returning from a meeting, they met in a highway. Jarnagin drew his pistol and almost at the same time Foster was ready. They fired simultaneously. Each shot took effect, a ball entering Foster's right cheek and lodging on the inside of the skin on the left temple, while one pierced Jarnagin through just above the heart. They were both on horseback and their horses ran with them in the same direction. They continued firing until Jarnagin emptied his pistol and Foster had shot three times. Jarnagin dropped from his horse at the end of 100 yards and died in a few minutes. Foster was taken to a neighbor's house. Foster is 19 years of age and Jarnagin was 26.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Surprise at a Card Party.

An Elkhart (Ind.) special says: In response to invitations to attend a progressive Pedro party, seventy-five of the friends of Minnie Ley, of this city, gathered at her elegant home one evening recently and were indulging in the game at 11 o'clock, when Miss Ley and Charles Nelson, in full wedding costumes, took their places in a bay window in the parlor and were married by the Rev. Mr. Knopf, of the First Congregational church. The guests were thunderstruck, as they had not had the slightest intimation of such an event. The bride says she took that method of avoiding wedding gifts. The young couple left immediately for the east.

Indians as Adventists.

A special from St. Paul, Minn., says that Gen. Ruger, commander of the department of Dakota, has received a telegram from Maj. Carroll, of Fort Custer, Mon., stating that the Indians of the Tongue river agency are greatly excited over the expected appearance of a Saviour. The accounts that can be gathered of the coming of this Indian Christ are very fragmentary; but the belief is thoroughly grounded in the minds of the Indians, and, under the leadership of their medicine men, they have worked up a religious revival and are confidently waiting the advent.

Cyclone Insurance.

"Cyclone" insurance has had a boom since the Louisville disaster. In that city immediately after the tornado the insurance men met and adopted a uniform rate. The policies are issued at forty cents per $100 for one year, seventy-five cents for three years and $1 for five years for dwellings, including household furniture; and for business houses, including the stock, fifty cents for one year, ninety cents for three years and $1.25 for five years.—Toronto Globe.

A Big Bear.

One of the largest bears ever killed in Wyoming was shot by a well known ranchman near Laramie Peak recently. Bruin had been playing havoc among the cattle. He finally killed a cow, upon which he had feasted once or twice, but when he returned again to take another meal he found serious business ahead of him. Dressed the monster weighed 1,086 pounds. From the nose to the end of its tail it measured nine feet.—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

An African slave who was purchased in 1834 by a Mohammedan family at Bombay died in 1888, leaving a fortune of 80,000 rupees to a Parsee. The family of his owner is now suing to recover this property, on the ground that under the Mohammedan law a slave cannot bequeath any property he may acquire.

Pasteur has treated 7,893 persons bitten by mad dogs in the past three years and only fifty-three of his patients have died. The usual percentage of deaths among victims of mad dogs has been placed at 15.90, so it is seen Pasteur saved 1,265 lives.

In Roostoen, Holland, there is a giant rose tree, belonging to Mme. Regnen, which, a few years ago, bore 6,000 roses at the same time.

Gen. Mahone has recently purchased 20,000 acres of coal lands for a northern syndicate in southwest Virginia.

OUR NAVAL MILITIA.

Importance of Providing Arms Explained by Mr. Tracy.

SUGAR MEN PLEAD IN VAIN

For Amendments to the Tariff Bill—Duty on Lamp Chimneys Discussed—What McCalla's Sentence Signifies.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The secretary of the navy has written a letter to the senate committee on appropriations, calling attention to the importance of an appropriation to provide arms for issue to the recently organized naval militia. He says:

One of the most vital defects in our present naval system is the want of an organized militia, so trained that in case of necessity it will be prepared to supply the demands of the naval service. The number of seamen now allowed by law is 1500. Most of them, at any given time, are necessarily scattered in various parts of the world. They would not be available at all in an emergency, nor would they, in any case, be numerous enough to form more than the nucleus of an active force.

At the outbreak of the Civil war there were only 200 seamen on the Atlantic coast at the disposal of the government for the crews of ships fitting out. Largely in consequence of this, naval operations during the first six months were delayed and obstructed. The necessities of war afterward increased the force to 50,000. Most of the new recruits were destitute of naval training, and, to obtain even these, it was necessary to pay heavy bounties.

The want of a supply of men in reserve places the navy at a great disadvantage, as compared with the army. The army has always behind it a well trained militia, which makes its real numerical strength. Without this, it would be a feeble instrument of national defense. The navy needs its reserves as much as the army, and they should be composed not only of trained seamen, but of trained naval seamen. The development of the militia is in the interest of a true economy. Its cost to the general government lies only in arms and equipments for training. The remainder of the expense is voluntarily borne by the states.

Compared with the cost of a regular force of the same size, this expense is little more than nominal, as the periods of active employment are confined to what is required for training purposes alone. It is the true American principle that the standing forces of the government, military and naval, should be kept on the smallest possible footing consistent with the requirements of defense.

But it is essential to the maintenance of this principle that there should be a body of trained citizens back of the small standing force which will be ready to meet an emergency. The United States has no use for a large body of men drawn away from productive labor and consuming their time in a permanent army or navy, but it requires that provision should be made for recruiting both branches of the service, in case of necessity, directly from the people.

Until recently no steps have been taken towards the creation of a naval militia; but within the last two years an active interest in the subject has developed itself, not only on the seaboard but on the lakes, and a spontaneous movement, in no way forced by departmental action, has taken shape in the passage by several states of acts for the establishment of a naval militia. Other states are tending in the same direction in response to an active popular demand, and there is every reason to believe that with proper encouragement from the department, and no other action by congress than an appropriation for the supply of arms and authority to assign vessels, the creation of a naval militia in accordance with the spirit of American institutions will be assured.

It is clearly in the interest of sound policy that a demand of this kind, springing directly from the people and closely concerning them, should meet with a hearty co-operation on the part of the government, and that a general disposition thus aroused and expressed should not be suffered to die from delays and discouragement.

The formation of the proposed naval reserve requires carefully studied legislation, which may not be accomplished for some time to come, while the provision for the militia, already created by the states, requires only an appropriation and will be in line with the popular sentiment, without the support of which neither a militia nor a reserve would be possible.

I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $50,000 be made for this purpose.

TARIFF BILL AMENDMENTS.

Ways and Means Committee Will Not Agree with Sugar Refiners.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The tariff bill having been read through, in accordance with the plan agreed to, the committee of ways and means have been perfecting its amendments. The principal one is that relating to third-class wools as agreed upon between wool growers and carpet manufacturers. It has formally been adopted, and will receive the support on the Republican side. The sugar interests have not abandoned their hope of securing a change in that schedule, and the matter was again under consideration in the committee, on the application of the refiners for protection against German bounties for export. The American refiners claim that the system followed by Germany in paying a bounty on sugar exported places American refiners at a disadvantage, and that it will be impossible to meet that competition. But the committee, after due consideration, declined to make any change in the sugar schedule.

It is not anticipated that any particular change will be made on the Mexican silver lead ore question, though a strong effort will be made to either strike out the duty entirely or reduce it one-half. It is said that quite a number of Republicans will vote against imposing any duty. Representative Butterworth said that he hoped to see the bill amended in several particulars, but if it is not, he is not prepared to say as yet what he will do.

M'CALLA'S SENTENCE.

Twenty-Four Juniors Will Pass Him During His Suspension.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The suspension of Lieutenant Commander McCalla for three years for brutal treatment of seamen under his command and the retention of his number is regarded among naval officers as the severest punishment which could be imposed on an officer late in life. His lineal number in his grade is fifty-five. During the three years' suspension at least eight of his juniors will pass him each year, and at the end of the time he will be practically at the foot of his grade.

During Commander McCalla's suspension he will receive the pay of an officer on waiting orders, which in the case of a commander is $3300 a year. Under ordinary circumstances an officer coming home from a cruise such as that of the Enterprise, would be first given from three to six months' leave of absence, the pay being the same as waiting orders pay, and he would then be given shore duty at $3000 a year. Thus, taking no account of the leave which he would have obtained, Capt. McCalla will lose $21000 or the difference between shore duty and leave pay.

BY A CLOSE VOTE.

Tariff Committee Sustained in Imposing Duty on Lamp Chimneys.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—One of the most stubborn fights which has yet been made against any portion of the committee's bill was settled in the house by a very small majority on the side of the committee. Some Massachusetts men have for some days been protesting against that provision of the glass schedule which increases the duty on lamp chimneys. Some of the eastern importers, notably Jones, McDuffee & Stratton of Boston, have insisted that the increase proposed by the bill would very seriously interfere with the lamp chimney trade.

Mr. Candler of Massachusetts at first proposed an amendment intending to reduce the rate below that which was provided in the McKinley bill. Subsequently that amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. Henderson of Iowa proposed an amendment to the effect that the tariff upon lamp chimneys should remain the same as it is in the existing bill. Mr. McKinley and the members of the committee made a stand upon this amendment. They had to fight the whole Democratic party and a considerable number of Republicans. But the committee, after a very animated contest, carried its point by a majority of three votes, the vote for the Henderson amendment standing 104 yeas to 107 nays against it.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Edwin Stewart Will Be Navy Paymaster. Sorsby's Case Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Nay 17.—The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart to be chief of the bureau of provision and clothing, and paymaster general of the navy. The confirmation of the nomination of W. B. Sorsby of Mississippi to be consul general to Ecuador was officially made public.

Adjournment Views.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In view of the protracted debates which are arising on every question in the two houses, there is no longer any talk of an early adjournment. Even those who have spoken of July 1 are now moderating their views. The more conservative estimate of the time of final adjournment is the middle of August, and it is by no means impossible that something may occur to protract the session beyond that.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two men fought a duel to the death in Alabama.

Extensive insurance frauds have been unearthed at Oswego, N. Y.

In a flooded Texas town a funeral procession was made up of boats.

Standard oil people are said to have secured control of the Chicago oil trust.

Germans continue to demand a removal of the interdict against American pork.

Thirty-six persons were drowned by the capsizing of a loaded ferryboat in the river Oder.

Mr. Gladstone doubts whether the Conservatives will be any better off when he is gone.

Thomas Slavin, 4 years old, was drowned at Valley Falls, R. I., while playing about a pond.

A bargain between Cardinal Lavigerie to extend German interests in Africa is alleged.

The fight for revision has opened again in the Presbyterian general assembly at Saratoga.

Complaint is made that the London banquet to Stanley was a wretchedly managed affair.

An English tourist predicts that there will be a serious revolution in the Sandwich Islands.

Russian papers express surprise at the warlike tenor of Emperor Willam's speech at Koenigsberg.

Judge Gunnison, at Erie, Pa., sustains the right of railroads to require special tickets on limited trains.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Blaine to Walter Damrosch, it is understood, will be attended with the simplest ceremonies.

Burglars secured $115 in money and $300 worth of silverware in the residence of Hugh Hill at Beverly, Mass. No arrests.

J. L. Cummings, Livermore Centre, Me., is soon to erect a large trunk, bag and extension case factory at Livermore Falls, Me.

William H. M. Sistare, the broker, furnished bonds in the sum of $75,000 in the suit of Hecksher against Sistare, and got out of jail.

A novel society is to be formed in London for marriageable women, which will undertake to furnish information regarding their suitors.

John Cowan, a brakeman on the Naugatuck road, was killed at Bridgeport, Conn. He was on top of a car and was struck by a covered bridge.

The Maine Central railroad will build an extension this summer from the mountain division to a connection with the Upper Coos road at North Stratford.

Sauel T. Dutton, for eight years superintendent of the New Haven public schools system, resigned his position, to accept a similar position at Brookline, Mass.

Fire broke out at midnight in the business center of Savannah, Ga., and burned four stores. Loss estimated at $25,000; insurance on buildings $12,000 and on stock $15,000.

The statement of the limit to the territory claimed by Germany in Africa has aroused the indignation of The London Chronicle at the meekness of the English government.

Charles M. McDonald, a member of the New York Journeymen Horseshoers' union, pleaded guilty to stealing $171.50 from that association. Sentenced to two years and six months.

At the special meeting of the Yale Alumni association, it was decided to ask the permission of the university to establish a graduate fund, to be applied to the general uses of the university.

C. A. Howard, a Boston commercial traveler, committed suicide at the Commercial hotel, Chicago, by turning on the gas in his room. It is thought that he was despondent at being out of a position.

Alpheus Bull, president of Gould & Curry, and other mining companies for the past twenty-five years and vice-president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance company, was accidentally drowned in San Francisco bay by falling from a breakwater. He was 74 years old.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College club has been incorporated in New York for the purpose of social reunion among former students of the college, and to make the name of the college better kuown to the public.

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Agents for Wollaston Park land.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 16 tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

CHILDREN'S Bonnets.

A FINE ASSORTMENT IN

Embroidered Mull, Tucked Mull and Lace Insertion.

PRICES FROM 10 CENTS TO $2.00,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

BLACKENED CORPSES

Of Unfortunate Miners Removed by Rescuers at Ashley.

BUT FEW ARE RECOGNIZABLE,

Being Horribly Mangled and Disfigured. The Accident the Result of Carelessness on the Part of an Official.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 17.—Exploring parties have penetrated the mine at Ashley and found nineteen dead. Six men are still missing, and it is more than probable that they are also dead.

Fire Boss Allen, who was rescued from the mine alive, is dead.

Many of the bodies have no heads, others are entirely nude and most of them are mangled and disfigured. Those in charge of removing bodies from the mine have found considerable difficulty in identifying many of the victims. Every working is filled with explosive gases and deadly black damp. A party attempted to enter the slope and proceeded a distance of 500 feet, when they were driven back. The slope is the return current of the air, and all gases are blown in the faces of those who attempt to enter.

Last evening all operations at the mines were abandoned. There are yet six men in the fatal chambers. They are Michael and John Scaly, Robert Richards, Michael Henry, Richard Jones and Joshua Williams. Operations will be resumed and the work of rescue pushed forward without intermission until the remaining bodies have been recovered. Six mules were taken out alive. The bodies of five Polanders were buried, no one having appeared to claim them.

The Cause of the Cave-In

is believed to have been the excessive amount of coal removed, not sufficient being left to carry the superincumbent rock. The roof was especially dangerous because of its being but thirty to sixty feet in thickness, permitting of local settlements. Frequent comment is made on the fact that this accident, like many others of recent occurrence, is due to carelessness on the part of a subordinate mine official, in this case a fire boss. Though they are employed because of their cautiousness and experience, they have been the very ones to imperil their own lives and those of others by acts of marked foolhardiness. Only a week ago two fire bosses were convicted of criminal carelessness and were fined by the court $50 each, and another is now awaiting trial, while several others have lost their lives along with their fellow-workmen.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

Fish and Lobster Question Discussed in the French Senate.

PARIS, May 17.—M. Bezerain opened debate in the senate with an interpellation on the Newfoundland fisheries question. He asserted that the rights of the French fishermen were really not disputed. It was simply a question as to the scope of those rights. The French were permitted to take fish but not lobsters, under the ridiculous pretext that lobsters are not fish. Subtle distinctions were drawn between what was caught by line and what was taken otherwise. These distinctions were too absurd to form the basis of an international quarrel.

Mr. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, said there was no ambiguity in the text of the treaties regarding the fisheries. France had exclusive rights within a section of the coast applying to all fisheries. We have neither to treat or negotiate, he said, with the Newfoundland parliament. It is with England alone we have to negotiate. We have received formal assurance from the British government that our rights will be respected and that the terms of the treaties will be fulfilled.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 17.—In the legislature the committee on cities reported two bills in regard to Boston affairs, one proposing a commissioner of highways and the other regulating contracts and tenure of office. The senate committee on bills in the third reading rejected a substitute for the Haggerty resolution calling for the enforcement of the law prohibiting public bars, and the senate passed the Harvard bridge bill to be engrossed after an hours debate. The house adopted a resolution providing for prorogation May 29.

Close to Death.

NEW YORK, May 17.—An elevator at 624 Broadway, containing ten young women employed by Zeimer & Feldstein, feather and flower makers, fell six stories, the accident being caused by the breaking of the cable. One of the girls fainted from fright during the fall and all were badly frightened and suffered from shock, but no one was much hurt otherwise. Their escape from death or serious injury is considered marvelous.

Stanley About to Wed.

LONDON, May 17.—A news agency learns that Henry M. Stanley is to marry Miss Dorothy Tennant, who is young, artistic and much admired.

Miss Tennant lives in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall. She is a daughter of the late Charles Tennant, and has become well known through her clever pictures in the Academy and other galleries. The marriage will probably take place early in June.

Knights of Honor Make Changes.

DETROIT, May 17.—The Knights of Honor, in national convention here, changed the constitution to provide for the election of supreme chaplain, guide, guardian and sentinel from among members. A. R. Savage of Maine was elected supreme dictator, and J. D. Carpenter of Rhode Island supreme chaplain.

Penalty for Dishonesty.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 17.—Dr. Walter E. Reid, the now famous "spirit" postmaster, who bilked dupes all over the United States out of $1 bills, wassentenced by the United States court to a year's imprisonment in the house of correction at Detroit for using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 151 in the United States this week, against 152 last week, and 199 this week last year. Canada had 16 this week, against 26 last week. The total failures in the United States Jan. 1 to date is 4421, against 4769 in 1889.

Siberian Town Destroyed.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The city of Tomak, in western Siberia, has been almost completely destroyed by flood and fire. Many lives have been lost.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 17.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1794—Very heavy frost

1861—Recruits raised in Quincy by Albert Keating and Luther S. Bent left for Fortress Monroe.

1873—Second Quincy directory appeared.

World Wide.

1689—William of Orange declares war on France.

1727—Death of Catherine of Russia, widow of Peter the Great; born 1682.

1749—Discoverer of vaccination, Dr. Edward Jenner, born; died 1823.

1756—Great Britain declares war against France; American colonies involved, and Canada eventually becomes a part of the British possessions.

1809—Bonaparte crosses the Alps.

1809—Papal states annexed to France by Napoleon.

1849—Fire in St. Louis destroys 15 blocks of houses and 23 steamboats; loss $3,000,000.

1853—Dr. Kane, of Franklin search expedition, abandoned ship and traveled over the ice 1,300 miles, arriving in New York Oct. 11, 1855.

1863—Vicksburg campaign; battle of Big Black river, Miss; Confederates defeated and Pemberton enters the fortifications of Vicksburg.

1864—Atlanta campaign; battle at Adairsville; Confederates fall back; Rome, Ga., captured by Gen. Jeff C. Davis, of the Union army.

1868—Rebels in Japan defeat the troops of the mikado.

1875—Steamship Schiller wrecked off Sicily; 311 lives lost.

1875—Death of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, aged 54.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,-May 18.

1709—Rev. Joseph Marsh ordained pastor of First Church.

1861—Badger's steam buggy made trial trip from West Quincy to Quincy.

1889—Hottest day of the year.

1889—Opening of Neponset route of Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

World Wide.



NAPOLEON

1774—Gen. Gage reaches Boston and shortly afterwards becomes governor of the province.

1805—England declares war against Bonaparte; war ends 1815.

1804—Napoleon proclaimed emperor of France.

1825—Navarino taken by Ibraham Pasha.

1843—Disruption of the Church of Scotland, and Free Church formed.

1846—Gen. Taylor occupies Matamoras with the American forces, and Vera Cruz blockaded by United States navy.

1863—Investment of Vicksburg begins this day and continues until the surrender on July 4; total Union loss, 4,536; Confederate killed, wounded and surrendered, 31,227.

1879—Race between English yacht Cambria and American yacht Sappho; the latter victorious

Hardships of the Literary Life.

First Young Author—Do you write for pay?

Second Young Author—Yes, I had an article printed in The Family Monthly a year ago, and I've been writing to the publisher for my pay once a week ever since—but I haven't got it.—Somerville Journal.

All His Way.



Miss Cheef—Yes, I will eat a philopena with you, but if I should lose?

He—Then you must give me a kiss.

Miss Cheef—And if you should be caught?

He.—Then I will give you one.—The Jester.

Kisses by Mail.

The young postmaster of an Eastern village was hard at work in his office when a gentle tap was heard upon the door and in stepped a blushing maiden of 16 with a money order which she desired cashed. She handed it, with a bashful smile, to the official, who, after closely examining it, gave her the money it called for. At the same time he asked her if she had read what was written on the margin of the order.

"No, I have not," she replied; "for I cannot make it out. Will you please read it for me?"

The young postmaster read as follows: "I send you $3 and a dozen kisses."

Glancing at the bashful girl, he said: "Now I have paid you the money and I suppose you want the kisses."

"Yes," she said, "if he has sent me any kisses I want them, too."

It is hardly necessary to say that the balance of the order was promptly paid and in a scientific manner.

On reaching home, the delighted maiden remarked to her mother:

"Mother, this postoffice system of ours is a great thing, developing more and more every year, and each new feature seems to be the best. Jimmy sent me a dozen kisses along with the money order, and the postmaster gave me twenty. It beats the special delivery system all hollow."—Detroit Free Press.

How to Get Good Tenderloin Steak.

"Jakey," said the proprietor of a Tenth avenue restaurant, calling his head waiter aside, and giving him a package of raw meat, "here's a bargain."

"Wot is it?"

"Steaks. They was too tough fer a butcher on Washington street to handle, so I bought 'em to work off on the trade."

"Wottle we do fer tenderloins?" inquired the dish manipulator, doubtfully.

"Give de steaks to de cook, Jakey," replied the proprietor. "Then have a razor edge ground on them yaller handled knives, and when a customer calls fer tenderloin, make de order 'One cross grain wid de taller.' This ain't no place fer weak teeth."—New York Tribune.

TRANSFIGURATION.

LESSON VII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 18.

Text of the Lesson, Luke ix, 28-36—Commit Verses 33-35—Golden Text, Luke ix, 35—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

28. "And it came to pass about an eight days after these sayings." These sayings evidently refer to what is recorded in this chapter from verses 18 to 27, including the testimony of Peter concerning Christ, Christ's own testimony concerning His approaching sufferings and death and resurrection, and that those who follow Him must be content to suffer with Him; but that there is a future glory awaiting all such which will more than recompense for all the suffering, and that some of them would not die till they had seen the glory of that kingdom. He also testified that if any preferred their life in this world they would lose the world to come, but if willing to renounce this world for His sake they would receive and forever enjoy the glory of the kingdom of God.

"He took Peter and John and James, and went up into a mountain to pray." These are the three whom He took with Him to see Jairus' daughter raised to life, and the same three He took nearest to Him in the garden of Gethsemane. He saw fit to elect these to be with Him on these occasions, He elected twelve out of all His followers whom He might qualify for special service, He has an elect nation through whom He yet purposes to make Himself known to the world, He is now gathering an elect church out of all nations which shall reign with Him as priest-kings when through His elect Israel He will subdue the world unto Himself. Election, when understood, is glorious.

29. "And as He prayed, the fashion of His countenance was altered, and His raiment was white and glistering." Matthew and Mark say that He was transfigured; Matthew says that His face did shine as the sun; Mark says that His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow, as no fuller on earth can white them; Matthew says his raiment was white as the light. Here was for a brief season the outshining of that glory which was hidden in that mortal body during His humiliation, reminding us of the garden of Eden when man made in the image of God was clothed with light as with a garment (Ps. civ, 1, 2; Gen. i, 27); and pointing us forward to the resurrection and the time of the Kingdom, when we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is; and the righteous shall shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom.

30. "And, behold, there talked with Him two men, which were Moses and Elias." Moses, the servant of the Lord, died on Mount Nebo 1,480 years before this, and the Lord buried him in a valley in the land of Moab (Deut. xxxiv). It was about 900 years since Elijah was translated without dying (II Ki. ii); and yet here are both alive and well, and if Jude ix refers to the resurrection of Moses' body, then both stood here in their immortal bodies. Blessed be God for the life eternal and for the assurance that if we are in Christ we shall be alive and well 1,000 years hence, 2,000 years hence, yes, to all eternity, in increasing fellowship with Him. This is a foreshadowing of the coming of the Son of Man in His Kingdom, and tells us that in that day Christ, who once lived on earth in humiliation, shall come in His glory and that He shall be accompanied by all His risen saints and those who shall have been translated without dying, both represented here by Moses and Elijah. That the dead shall rise and the living be instantly changed at His coming, see I Thess. iv, 16-18; I Cor. xv, 50-52. We would like to know how Moses and Elijah had spent all these hundreds of years since they left the earth; where have they been and what have they been doing? But we must wait.

31. "Who appeared in glory, and spake of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem." This verse and the next are peculiar to Luke, Matthew and Mark, simply saying that Moses and Elijah talked with Jesus, and omitting all reference to the disciples being heavy with sleep.

"And when they were awake, they saw His glory, and the two men that stood with Him." The R. V. says, "When they were fully awake," and in the margin "Having remained awake." He was gracious unto them and suffered them not to lose all. They saw His glory, and they saw Moses and Elijah. Peter refers to it as "The power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ," and says "We were eye witnesses of His Majesty" (II Pet. i, 16). At the same time Peter tells us that we have a more sure word of prophecy whereunto we do well to take heed.

33. "And it came to pass, as they departed from Him, Peter said unto Jesus, Master, it is good for us to be here; and let us make three tabernacles; * * * not knowing what He said." Had he been wide awake and heard the conversation between Jesus, Moses and Elijah he would probably have talked more wisely and have known what he was talking about.

34. "While He thus spake, there came a cloud: and overshadowed them, and they feared as they entered into the cloud." All through the wilderness "the Lord went before them in a pillar of cloud." When the Tabernacle was erected "a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the glory of the Lord filled the Tabernacle;" and when the Temple was dedicated the house was filled with a cloud and with the glory of the Lord (Ex. xiii, 21; xl, 34; II Chr. v, 13, 14). In the vision of Isaiah (vi, 4) the house was filled with smoke, and Ezekiel (i, 4) saw a great cloud, and a fire infolding itself, and a brightness about it. At His ascension a cloud received Him, and when He comes again it will be in the clouds of Heaven (Acts i, 9; Matt. xxvi, 64). So also when the risen and translated saints meet Him in the air, it shall be in the clouds (I Th. iv, 17). As to their fear, so earthly are we and so little awake to Heavenly realities, that anything unearthly or even unusual is apt to fill us with awe.

35. "And there came a voice out of the cloud, saying, This is My beloved Son: hear Him." Matthew adds, "In whom I am well pleased." The R. V. says, "This is my Son, my chosen; hear ye Him." At His baptism the voice from Heaven said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (Matt. iii, 17; Mark i, 11; Luke iii, 22). On a third occasion when Jesus prayed, "Father, glorify Thy name," the voice from Heaven said, "I have both glorified it and will glorify it again" (John xii, 28). So that we have three distinct testimonies from the Father concerning His Son. We have also the Son's own testimony to this effect, "He that sent me is with me; the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please Him" (John viii, 29). When we accept Jesus and delight ourselves in Him, the Father is well pleased with us for His dear Son's sake. We are accepted in the Beloved and in Him have redemption (Eph. i, 6, 7).

36. "And when the voice was past, Jesus was found alone." Matthew says that when the disciples heard the voice they fell on their face and were sore afraid; but Jesus came and touched them and said, "Arise and be not afraid," and when they lifted up their eyes they saw no man save Jesus only. Not even Moses or Elijah may be put on a level with Jesus. There is no salvation in either.

CROSSING THE BAR.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
When I have crost the bar.

—Tennyson.

GETTING STARTED.

The letters "P. L. M." are a magic combination. They are a sort of alphabetic "open sesame." P. L. M. is the enchanted gateway through which every one must pass to escape from the damp, shivery gloom of an English winter to the paradise of eternal sunshine. The old, the worn and the weary go through this portal to have a refreshing dip in the fountain of youth; the sick go to get well and the hopeless to die. The letters on the northern side of this gateway might stand for piercing livid misery or pouring liquid mud, or potatoes, liver and mutton or pitiless lurid murder; and on the south for peaceful, lifegiving mildness, or palms, lilies and mandarins or ports and lakes and mountains; but in plain literal meaning they stand for the railway called the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean, running from the capital of France to the great southern sea and along the Mediterranean coast to the Italian frontier.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, especially if that little happens to be wrong. I always had the idea that P. L. M. station was that terminus south of th Luxembourg palace. I don't know how t'is notion fixed itself on me; anyhow, when the cab driver instead of crossing the Seine took the rough stony street on the north side of it, I thought he had mistaken my instructions and tried to tell him where to go. This attempt to give a Paris cabman information about his own city evidently amused him very much, and he proceeded to argue the point with me—he talking French while I confined myself to English—but strong, forcible English.

I think a woman takes a deplorable delight in finding her husband in the wrong. Anyhow, this remark was made.

"There is just one chance in a million that you are mistaken and that the man knows where he is going."

"Knows? He doesn't know anything," and to show that I was in the right I was indiscreet enough to pull out a map of Paris. I tried to fold it up again as quickly as possible, but was not soon enough.

"Exactly. The man was right after all. It's miles away and on this side of the river."

"Go on," I shouted to the driver, "what are you stopping for? Drive on and hurry up."

Now, this idiotic cochier seemed to think every time I tried to get him to move on that I wanted to reopen the argument about the position of the P. L. M. station. He would pull up his horse and turn half round in his seat towards me and vehemently expound his side of the controversy. I realized that if this sort of thing was kept on we would miss the train, and I was just debating whether it would be better to murder the man outright and take the reins myself, or merely stun him and try to get to the station before he revived, when there came along a pedestrian who looked as if he were an Englishman.

"I beg your pardon," I said, "but do you speak English?"

"I have been accustomed to speak it," he answered, coming to a standstill, "from my youth up. What can I do for you?"

"Nothing, unless you can also speak French."

"Ah, there you touch my weak point; still I know enough of the language to get cheated."

"Well, I wish you would ask the driver what he is arguing with me about—politics or religion?"

There was an animated confab between the two for a minute, then the stranger turned to me.

"The driver says that you seem a little wabbly in your mind as to what particular station you want to go to. He says he doesn't mind driving to any one station, but he declines to experiment with all the termini in Paris unless you hire him by the hour."

"Will you kindly tell him that I want the P. L. M. station and that I want it bad. Ask him to hurry and hint at extra compensation."

When this was done the stranger was good enough to give me some hints that might prove useful.

"If he doesn't move fast enough don't say 'go it' or 'hurry up;' he'll think you want to enter into conversation with him. Shout 'Pressay,' and if that doesn't do, punch him with your cane. They understand that in every language. Don't hit him with the cane. He will take that as a challenge and hit back with the whip, but punch him gently and yell 'Pressay.' Good-by. Oh, don't mention it. No trouble at all."

"Now, you villain," I cried, "Pressay or perish."

He gave that peculiar "Youep" which French drivers so frequently address to their horses, hit the animal an under cut with the whip, then worked off a fusillade of sharp whip cracks that sounded like a succession of pistol shots and the horse broke into a dejected gallop, which finally worried us to the foot of the stone hill that leads to the station. The big clock showed that it was still five minutes to train time. This, on most lines, in France or Italy, would be equivalent to missing the train, but the P. L. M. people run a modern railway, and so, with the aid of a good angel, who, instead of having wings, had the words "Thomas Cook & Son" in gilt letters on his cap, we got the train. The tickets, which had been bought in London, were now stamped by the railway authorities, and then the trunks were "registered."

The system is not quite so good as the American plan of checking, but it is infinitely better than the English way of trusting to luck and personal supervision. A ticket with the number of the package and the word "Lyons" was pasted on the trunk, a similar ticket was given to me. The cost of the service was one penny.

"I'm afraid," said Cook's man, after he had seen to all these preliminaries, "that I will not be able to get you a compartment to yourselves. The trains are rather crowded at this season of the year."

There was one compartment that was empty as far as people were concerned, but in each corner were rugs and portmanteaus that reserved the choice seats.

"No use going in there," I said.

"I happen to know," replied our conductor, "that all that impedimenta represents two men who have taken this method of frightening people away. This is your best place. You will have two seats by the window when they pick up their traps."

I may remark that nowhere does the selfishness of mankind come out so strongly as when people are traveling. I, who had just been hoping for a whole compartment for my party, was highly indignant to find that two other unknown persons had been actuated by the same selfish desire. The rugs, valises and handbags were bundled into this compartment, my folks got in after them and I stayed on the platform to head off, if it was possible, anybody else

Two men, who were on the platform smoking, looked at this invasion with undisguised anguish. They consulted together for a moment, and then one of them approached me.

"Do you speak English?" he asked.

This was flattering. There was evidently nothing in my appearance to denote that I could speak anything else, and so I admitted that I generally could make myself understood in that language.

"Is that your party in that compartment?" with the next question.

"Well, pay for them."

"Ah! Well, you see, my friend and myself have our things in there—and—you see—I were wondering—you know—if the ly would object to our smoking."

"Speak off-hand I should imagine she would most decidedly."

"Ah, then you are not a smoker yourself?"

"It is the habit—if you will excuse me for say so."

"Yes, I suppose it is—still if you will allow me make the remark, I would like to say that when a man who doesn't smoke contracts the habit he simply does not know what he is talking about."

"Possibly that is so."

His friend, who seemed to think that he was taking a sufficiently diplomatic tone, at this point hauled off and they consulted together again for a moment. The hand of the clock was within a minute and a half of starting time. They evidently felt that whatever was to be done had to be done quickly. The speaker approached again.

"I suppose you wouldn't mind our smoking if you were alone in the carriage?"

"Oh, I could stand it all right, I expect."

"Do you think the lady and children would object to going to the ladies' compartment?"

"You may ask her you like. I haven't the courage to take such a request myself. The ladies' compartment is pretty crowded."

The man apparently thought it best not to make the request and withdrew again for comfort and consultation with his friend.

"What does that man want?" asked the lady in question as approached the compartment door.

"He wanted to know if you would object to going into the ladies' compartment with the children."

"The idea! So that they could have the compartment to themselves! Well, for downright selfishness that"——

"Oh, not so selfish as that. They want to smoke—that's all."

"Then why didn't you tell them to go into the smoking compartment—I suppose there is one."

"I never thought of that. That's a good idea."

I approached the two who were still debating the matter.

"It has been suggested to me that if a move has to be made"—

"Oh, I assure you," interrupted the previous speaker, gratefully, "that it is very comfortable in the ladies' compartment, and we will move the luggage with pleasure."

"I was about to say that if a move is made, why don't you gentlemen move to the smoking compartment?"

The blank look that came into the two faces was a sight to see.

"There are only two places in the smoking compartment, and"——

"Well, there are only two of you."

"And they are all smoking vile French tobacco."

"Is it worse than English tobacco?"

"Worse? Well I should say so."

"Then Lord pity the French."

"En voiture, messieurs, sivooplay," shouted the guards, as they began to slam the doors shut. I turned and got into our compartment. The two men looked at the clock, then, rushing for the compartment, picked up their belongings and made a break for the smoking carriage.

We had the compartment all to ourselves until we got to Lyons that evening. Only once were we in any danger of intruders, but it was so late then that I suppose they thought it was not worth while. At one of the stops the man who did most of the talking to me in the morning happened to come past our open door. He seemed paralyzed as he saw me sitting there pulling away at a corncob pipe. When he caught his breath he said:

"English or French tobacco you're smoking?"

"American. Don't you like it?"

"I like American tobacco a good deal better than I like American cheek."

I rather think he had me there.—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

FASHIONS FOR WOMEN.

THE FAIR CREATURES' DRESS IS VERY MANNISH NOWADAYS.

Bonnets Are Very Various as to Style. Every One Wants a Different One from Her Neighbor and Gets It, Too—Some Tasteful Gowns for Home Wear.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—It is not an easy matter these days to tell a young girl from her brother unless you happen to see her feet, for what with tennis blazers, tennis caps and short hair there seems little difference in their looks, and this season the mannish styles have not only advanced from tennis to yachting costumes, but you will see women of all ages in regular dress coats of black, with a wide expanse of shirt bosom, high collars, white neckties and little Derby hats, though, to be sure, only a few wear these horribly unbecoming things. They wear long coat sleeves with these coats, with a goodly display of white cuffs; but they draw the line at a man's vest, or have up to date, and substitute in its place a very wide sash of silk in some suitable color.

The hair is dressed high on the head, and thus a still more masculine effect is produced. There are very few women to whom such a style fits, but there are always those who are bound to follow the newest fad, no matter where it leads them. One would think that such a costume would be more in place upon the top of one of the great tally-ho stages which rumble up and down Fifth avenue behind four or six splendid horses, and on the members of the Coaching club; but no; those ladies dress in the most feminine costumes possible to achieve, and they are fairly imbedded in flowers, so that the top of the coach looks like a lot of potted plants in bloom on the way to market. So many flowers are used that I often think that if I had my wish and couldn't be Vandergould I would like to be a florist.

There is absolutely no end to the fashionable styles in head wear. Every day you see a new fancy. One time it will be an enormous poke, with a puffed silk crown and half a bushel of flowers upon it, and the next it will be a pretty chevalier hat, with gracefully curling brim and lovely plumes, and then you will fall head over heels in love with a beautiful red tulle toque, with puffed sides, held by bramble branches, and a gold colored pouf of crepe in front, yellow nasturtium vine growing thriftily all over it, and twining amongst the hair. The fact of it is that every woman wears something different from everybody else's bonnet, and evidently gets it, too.



BONNETS.

Feathers are just as often seen as flowers, and ribbons always are worn. Feather boas and trimmings are often seen on spring garments and with ball dresses, and flower boas in natural and artificial flowers are very stylish. Just think of a boa four yards long made of American beauty roses at a dollar apiece! I think, on the whole, it is better to be a florist than a millionaire.

The mosquito net Hading veils are going to be worn again. They draw around the chin with a fine elastic. They are chiefly serviceable to hide the ravages of perspiration on the powder, and are better than the close veils formerly worn for that purpose, which often got all white in spots in an hour on a warm day. The Hading veil does not touch the face, and, seen through the dotted meshes, the color does not suffer so much. Bless the girls! what won't they invent next?

But don't let us give all our attention to frivolous things. Let us, instead, discuss some plain and pretty gowns for home wear. Here is one on which the popular Vandyke points get their innings to an unusual extent, but the dress is very pretty and neat. It can be made up in anything, from gingham and satine to silk or velvet. The style is simple and very easily made up, and is dressy for so simple a design.

The other is white bunting trimmed with black velvet ribbon, and has a sash of bunting loosely tied. It is a pretty gown for a young wearer, and is quite dressy enough for a tea gown or any other home afternoon or evening toilet, and the wearer would look sweet enough to eat.



FOR ADORNMENT OF THE HOME CIRCLE.

The dark gown for the matrons is of India silk in dark, rich purple, with flower pattern in black and cream color. The vest front and lining to the sash are of gold colored satin, which makes it look like a morning cloud which the rising sun just edges with gold. This is a tea gown, but can be worn as a morning dress if so liked. A secret! Wear it for a tea gown until your friends have all seen it, and then wear it mornings for your own pleasure. That is what I would do.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set for an annual percentage each year tate. Keep [illegible] before the public; unceasingly not what business or matters may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying adver[illegible] always will be failures [illegible] are and run.—*Printer's Ink.* [illegible]ong

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 17.

High water at 10.15 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.21 A. M.; Sets at 7.00 P. M.
Moon rises at 3.54 A. M.
New Moon, May 18.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Six granite cutters left South Quincy for Keeseville, N. Y., today.

Mrs. C. F. Wilde of Wollaston is at East Orange, N. Y., for about a week.

Mrs. I. Waterhouse of Wollaston, left this morning to visit friends in Maine.

Mr. H. T. Whitman, the civil engineer and surveyor has taken an office in the Adams building.

Mr. Higgins is having the foundation laid for several new houses on Botolph street, Atlantic.

Mr. G. M. Wadsworth was presented with a handsome dressing case yesterday by the pupils of the Willard.

Mr. Samuel M. King will be the soloist at Sunday evenings services at the Congregational church, Wollaston.

Mrs. John Murray and child, Mr. William Laing, wife and child, sail today for England by Cunard steamer Scythia.

The painters who are at work on the Wollaston school, accidently knocked over the new flag pole, yesterday afternoon.

W. W. Jenness, Esq., wishes the LEDGER to state that he is still in the race for the clerkship of the Quincy Court.

High school avenue is receiving the attention of Commissioner Alexander, and the little street looks much more like an avenue.

Mr. J. D. Taber has sold his big Linden House barge to Mr. E. W. Bonnemont of Walnut hill, Dedham, to be used [illegible]

The Weymouth gentleman who bent the pulpit furniture of the Owl to the Baptist church, has pre[illegible] Weymouth Baptist [illegible]

[illegible] of West Quincy will play the[illegible] East Milton grounds. Reardon and Gallagher will be the battery for the St. Marys.

Miss Grace Rhea, the popular soprano singer, will be present and sing at the praise service on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Methodist church, Wollaston. Rev. Mr. Freeman will preach.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Kate Gladwin Sass and Mr. James D. Gilliatt, to take place Wednesday evening, May 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 30 Elm street.

Mr. J. Suckling, the new principal of the Willard school, arrived in town yesterday and assumes the position on Monday. Mr. Wadsworth has closed his labors and left today for Bedford, where he will be superintendent of school for six small towns.

The 13th anniversary of Division 9, A. O. H., of East Weymouth was held in Odd Fellows' hall last evening. Among those who delivered addresses was John J. Byron of Quincy. After the speeches, a banquet was served by Harvey Blunt of Boston, which was followed by dancing.

It is said that there is a stretch of country on the east side of Mad river, in California, some fifty miles in length, which has been snow-bound for nearly three months, and completely shut out from the rest of the world.

A Heavy Loss.

As Frank Fitzpatrick of Cambridge was driving into Boston Friday morning in a buggy, the horse became frightened at an electric car and ran away. When the horse was finally stopped at Park square Mr. Fitzpatrick found that a handbag, containing $15,700 in cash and checks for a large amount had disappeared.

The Old Colony railroad, always keeping fully up to the best provision of the Fall River Line, is having constructed a vestibule train of passenger coaches for the steamboat train service between Boston and Fall River. This train will be representative in every respect of the finest attainment in railway car building and equipment, and will be used solely in connection with the Fall River Line business between New York and Boston.

MADE THE FIRST CARPET.

The Honor Belongs to a Quincy Lady Born in 1793.

The forth-coming celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Braintree has brought out the following communication addressed to Mr. Samuel A. Bates, Town Clerk, which goes to show that the first carpet woven in the country was done by Braintree people:

QUINCY, May 11th, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—Among all the things said in the history of Quincy or Braintree, the fact has never been mentioned but is nevertheless true that the first carpet ever made in the United States was made by Susanna Bass, daughter of Dea. Jonathan Bass of Quincy; she was born in 1793. Her husband, Seth Burrill, was born in Braintree in 1792. Before her marriage she wove this carpet in the looms (coach house) of Jonathan Marsh. The factory was on land opposite what is now the steamer-house on School street, Quincy. It was the wonder of the day. The carpet was woven in strips and then put together. People came from far and near to see it, and Mr. Josiah Quincy, who was then Mayor of Boston, induced her to place it on exhibition at the first county fair ever held in Dedham; she did so and was awarded a prize of $15. The carpet was in constant wear until some time in 1850 when it was taken care of as a relic.

The same lady made for her first child an embroidered christening slip, and cap, which was such a remarkable piece of fine work that it was borrowed by a great many parents to be used for *their* infants; among whom were the late Dr. and Mrs. Storrs of Braintree, and the present Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn, N. Y., was christened in this very robe.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burrill was married in 1850 to Mr. Dexter Pierce of Braintree and as I am their daughter you will see at once that this story is authentical. I will send you a piece of the carpet.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. JAMES H. BELL.

BRAINTREE.

There is no secession about the OBSERVER. It believes in a Braintree one and undivided. *E pluribus unum.* Its motto is "down with all rebels."

Charles A. Belcher has been appointed by his excellency, Gov. Brackett, a Notary Public of Norfolk County.

Memorial services of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Post, G. A. R., will be held in the Town Hall on Sunday afternoon, May 31.

Col. A. C. Drinkwater has bought of Mr. Joshua Wilkins, a handsome span of bays of the real Kentucky stock. There is not a better looking span of horses in Braintree. They are a fine match; about six years old, both of them, and weigh little over 1000 pounds each.

The heirs of the late Lyman B. Morrison and A. S. Morrison Bros., have been obliged by the State Fish Commissioners, to build new fishways for the passage of herring, and other domestic fish up the Monatiquot river. It is said that [illegible] shoals of the [illegible] thence to the [illegible] South [illegible]

Great Annual Concert given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Sunday school in connection with the M. E. church, of South Braintree, comes off this year on the evening of May 28. First-class artists have been engaged and a rare treat can be confidently expected.

The Harvard Table Nine defeated the Thayer Academy nine in an indifferently played game, of seven innings, Friday afternoon. The game took place on French's common, which was in very good condition. The Harvards outbatted the Academys, who had much difficulty in finding the opposition pitcher. The playing of Harry Thayer at third and of Keith in centre field were remarkably good. Petitt and Sumner did good batting for the Academys. The score was nine to three. The Academy team has given an elegant example of how not to do it so far this season, having lost five games without winning one.

WEYMOUTH.

The Assessors have completed Wards One and Two.

The graduation exercises of the North High school will take place in the Baptist church, June 28.

The life, character and work of Rev. Hosea Ballou, the organizer of the Universalist denomination, will be Rev. Mr. Eaton's subject Sunday morning.

John W. Bates has been appointed a justic of the peace.

Division 9, Ancient Order of Hibernians, celebrated its 14th anniversary at Odd Fellows' Opera house, East Weymouth, last evening with an entertainment, banquet, and ball. Members of the order were present from Quincy and surrounding towns.

James L. Bates Camp, 36, Sons of Veterans of East Weymouth, was presented last night with two elegant silk guidons, suitably inscribed. Mrs. L. Harlow made the presentation speech, and Capt. M. P. Garey responded.

HINGHAM.

Among the historical notes in the Hingham Journal is the following:

Genealogical Gossip.—"Married in Gardiner, Ken., Mr. Timothy Dwight, aged 81 years to Miss Arletta Lincoln, aged 13 years. Both of them have lost a leg. He is as deaf as a bat, and his young and beautiful wife is as blind as a beetle."—*Hingham Gazette, June* 28, 1830.

—The Appalachian club visit Sharon today.

Sunday Services.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor. Preaching by pastor at 10.45 A. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League at 6 and praise service followed by sermon by pastor at 7 P. M. The public cordially invited.

Methodist Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. Subject: "What the People demand in Religion."

Christadelphian Meeting.

In Dr. French's hall, Quincy, Sunday evening at 7.30, lecture by Mr. Joseph MacKellar, of Boston. Subject: "Salvation; what it is and what it is not. All are invited.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Edward Norton, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. by Rev. Edward Norton. Sabbath school at 11.45. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6.30 P. M. Social service Friday evening at 7.45.

Christ's Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

Universalist Church.

A. J. Torsleff acting pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. Sunday school at 11.45. Meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 5.45 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

Unitarian Church—Wollaston.

Rev. W. S. Key, pastor. Services on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject of discourse next Sunday, "Christianity, or religion for every day." Sunday School at 12 noon.

Finest in Brockton.

McGrath Bros., Quincy, are now setting in the Union cemetery one of the finest monuments in the city, as it is the largest. It is a polished Quincy granite sarcophagus, 8 feet 6 inches, by 5 feet 9 inches at base, and 10 feet high, and weighing about 20 tons. It is for the three families of Kingman, Baker, and Fogg. The monument consists of three polished bases, the upper one bearing the names, "Kingman-Baker-Fogg" in square sunken letters on raised polished bracketts. The die, with polished pillars on corners and carved caps, bears the inscription "Benjamin Kingman and wife" on front; "Winthrop S. Baker and wife and Edwin S. Oliver" on one side, and "Jonathan Fogg and wife and family" on the other other. A polished frieze with Grecian scroll above the die, supports a richly moulded cap whith runs up, polished and traced, to a second cap. This is [illegible] polished [illegible] scrolled with ornamental [illegible] finishes at the top with a large leaved bead, the whole producing an effect of durability and elegance.—*Enterprise.*

A New Rail Roller.

At the South Boston shops of the Old Colony railroad an eight-wheel compound locomotive is building, in accordance with designs by F. W. Dean. It will have two cylinders, a high pressure at one side, and that for making the low pressure steam at the other. The high-pressure cylinder is twenty inches in diameter, and is steam-jacketed; the low-pressure cylinder is twenty-five inches diameter. The stroke is twenty-four inches. Two reverse levers are provided, with a view to regulating the cut-off to suit the work. The driving wheels are sixty-nine inches diameter, and the truck wheels are thirty-six inches diameter, steel tired. The boiler was designed by J. N. Lander, superintendent of rolling stock, and is made to carry a working pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. It is fifty-six inches diameter, has butt joints and double welts, and is a particularly strong type of boiler.

☞ The 88th anniversary of the founding of the East Greenwich Academy will be celebrated by a reunion of former students on Thursday, June 19. At 10.15 A. M. literary exercises, Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary, the orator; Mrs. M. S. Case, of Highland Park, Conn., the poetess, and Col. J. Albert Monroe of New London, Conn., the historian. At 1 P. M. dinner, under a mammoth tent upon the campus, followed by speeches and a good time generally.

MAKING GOLD LEAF. There is a firm in Cincinnati which each year beats 21,000 gold dollars into gold leaf, and as each dollar can be beat into a sheet that will carpet two rooms 16 1-2 feet square, some idea may be formed of its tenuity. It requires 1400 of gold leaf to equal in thickness a sheet of writing paper, and takes 280,000 of them, piled one upon the other, to equal an inch in thickness!

The sum of $15,000 has been offered for the single liquor license to be issued at Dracut, Mass., just over the line from no-license Lowell.

MARRIED.

MACDONNELL—STEWART—In Quincy, May 16, by Rev. Francis A. Frigulietti, Mr. Angus G. Macdonnell to Miss Maggie C. Stewart, both of Quincy.

DIED.

HUNTER—In South Quincy, May 16, Everett L., son of Mr. George and Mrs. Charlotte E. Hunter, aged 2 months.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money a**

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prces that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale,

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowt Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Price

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

Elegant Bridal Gifts.

Miss Margaret I., daughter of Secretary Blaine, married in Washington, D. C., this morning, was the recipient of many valuable presents. The library of the Blaine mansion, looked like a silversmith's shop. The diplomatic corps sent a solid silver tea service, and to supplement it Congressman Hilt and lady of Illinois, who are the most intimate friends of the bride, sent a mahogany chest containing 12 dozen pieces of silver—a dozen each of dinner, breakfast, tea and asparagus knives and forks, with spoons for each course, and bowls of every size and description.

Among the most notable of the presents is the tea service of gold-lined repousse silver, consisting of six pieces—teapot, cream ewer, sugar bowl, spoon bowl and kettle for hot water. President and Mrs. Harrison's gift is a large bowl for sand, with spoon to match, of repousse silver, lined with gold. Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford's gift is an immense white satin-lined blue plush case of solid gold, carving, fish and salad knives, forks and spoons, the latter with curiously carved handles of colored pearl, on which, raised in gold, are the bride's initials, "M. I. B." Vice-President and Mrs. Morton sent a large case containing six articles in repousse silver for the dressing table.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Blaine gave a case containing tureen and vegetable dishes of beaten silver. Secretary Tracy's gift was a silver bowl for small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. John McLean sent a silver salad bowl. Senor and Mme. Romero gave an individual present in addition to the one by the corps, of a pair of old gold bracelets of heavy links, fastened with an enamelled clasp with a diamond centre. Hon. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sent five pieces of silver—a conserve and bon-bon dishes of openwork silver. Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Phelps sent from abroad a pearl necklace, with diamond and sapphire pendants. Miss Marion Phelps, their daughter, who is a personal friend of Miss Blaine, a corsage pin in the form of a spray of diamonds, with black pearl acorns resting thereon. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie's present was a silver tea service, similar to that sent by the diplomatic corps, lined with gold, and set out on a silver tray.

DECEASED. Henry Mason, president of the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company, died in Boston on the 15th inst. He was the youngest son of Lowell Mason. In 1854 he formed a partnership with Emmons Hamlin for the manufacture of melodions. In 1861 they invented and introduced the cabinet organ, the superior quality of which has made the firm famous.

Land in the financial section of Broadway, New York, recently sold at the rate of $7,000,000 per acre.

Tradesmen of all sorts at Utica, N. Y., not only sell their delinquent accounts at public sale, but advertise them in the papers.

The growth of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been so rapid that the real estate dealers there have decided to erect a Real Estate Exchange at a cost of $250,000.

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

To be

Continued

In

Wednesday's

Ledger.

HUB WHITEWASHED.

Triumvir's Club Unable to Solve Hutchinson's Curves.

THE CLEVELANDS WIN, TOO,

Playing All Around the Brotherhood Men—How the League and Brotherhood Clubs Stand Up to Date.

The western clubs of the National league began their eastern series yesterday, and they all won except the Pittsburgs, who succumbed to Brooklyn. The Chicago team, which whitewashed the Bostons, made a surprisingly strong appearance. The standing of the league to date is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	18	11	7	.611
Chicago	15	9	6	.600
Cincinnati	18	10	8	.555
Brooklyn	17	9	8	.529
Cleveland	14	7	7	.500
New York	19	8	11	.421
Pittsburg	17	7	10	.411
Boston	20	8	12	.400

The Players' League.

In the Players' league yesterday's games resulted in victories for Cleveland, Pittsburg and Brooklyn. The Buffalo-New York game was not played. The record of the contest thus far is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per. ct
Chicago	17	11	6	.647
Boston	20	12	8	.600
Brooklyn	20	11	9	.550
Pittsburg	16	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	18	8	10	.444
Cleveland	14	6	8	.428
New York	18	7	11	.388
Buffalo	13	5	8	.384

GOOSE EGGS FOR BOSTON.

Boston Leaguers Make Out Two Hits Off Hutchinson's Delivery.

BOSTON, May 16.—Hutchinson had the Boston league team completely at his mercy to-day, the home team making only two hits off his delivery. Nichols was also effective, but the Chicagos bunched two hits in both the first and eighth innings, and, aided by one or two errors, rolled up five runs. The game was not marked by any brilliant plays, except by Ganzel, with one hand. Attendance 2151. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
Carroll, lf	4	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
Wilmot, rf	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	3	3	0	11	0	0
Andrews, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Earle, 2b	3	1	2	3	0	1	1	0
Burns, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Hutchinson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Kittridge, c	12	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Totals	30	5	7	8	3	27	14	3

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Long, ss	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Sullivan, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ganzell, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
Brodie, r	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Bennett, c	3	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Nichols, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	9	0
Totals	29	0	2	2	1	24	16	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Chicago 3. Two base hit—Earle. Stolen bases—Cooney 2. Base on balls—Chicago 1. Base on errors—Boston 1. Struck out—Chicago 6, Boston 4. Umpire—McDermott.

Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The Cincinnati Nationals played ball all around the Philadelphia team and won as they pleased. Rhines pitched a great game for the visitors, the Phillies securing but four hits, one of which was doubtful. Gleason was hit hard in the fourth and ninth innings, when the visitors earned all the runs they scored. Attendance 1664.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 4. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 7. Batteries—Rhines and Baldwin, Gleason and Schriver.

Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 3.

BROOKLYN, May 16.—Although the rain was falling at 4 o'clock to-day, President Byrne decided to go ahead with the game at Washington park, so as not to disappoint the 379 people who went to the grounds despite the storm. Brooklyn won by bunching hits, with the visitors' errors.

Brooklyn	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Clark and Caruthers, Wilson and Baker.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 1.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Clevelands won to-day's game with the New York National league team by bunching their hits, Denny's error and Welch's wild pitches.

Cleveland	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned run—Cleveland 1. Base hits—New York 7, Cleveland 7. Errors—Cleveland 2, New York 3. Batteries—Zimmer and Beatin, Murphy and Welch.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston Stood No Show with Cleveland—A Picnic with Kilroy.

BOSTON, May 16.—Cleveland played all around Boston. Kilroy pitched poorly in the first inning, and was batted hard. Gruber was wild, but effective at critical points. The umpiring was very satisfactory.

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Stricker, 2b	4	2	2	2	1	4	1	0
Delahanty, ss	4	1	2	4	0	1	3	0
Browning, lf	5	2	1	4	0	2	0	0
Larkin, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	12	0	0
Tebeau, 3b	5	2	3	5	0	2	6	0
Twitchell, rf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Radford, cf	4	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Sutcliffe, c	3	1	1	1	0	3	2	2
Gruber, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	10	12	19	2	27	13	2

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Stovey, rf	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
Kelly, c	5	1	2	2	1	4	1	1
Nash, 3b	5	0	1	2	1	2	5	1
Brouthers, 1b	2	0	1	1	0	9	3	2
Richardson, lf	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	4	2
Irwin, ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	8	0
Kilroy, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	32	4	8	9	4	24	25	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	—10
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0— 4

Earned runs—Cleveland 5, Boston 2. Two-base hits—Cleveland 4, Boston 1. Home run—Browning. Stolen bases—Boston 6. Base on balls—Cleveland 4, Boston 12. Base on error—Cleveland 1. Struck out—Cleveland 3, Boston 2. Double plays—Stricker and Larkin. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 10.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—To-day's Philadelphia-Pittsburg Players' game was a slugging match on both sides. The local team opened up on Galvin's curves as though they were going to knock him out of the box, but the old man settled down after the third inning and pitched a good game. Buffinton's delivery was also hit hard. Sanders, who relieved him, was but little better. Hallman made the best catch of the game. Attendance 631.

Pittsburg	2	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	—11	
Philadelphia	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	0—10	

Earned runs—Pittsburg 8, Philadelphia 5. Base hits—Pittsburg 15, Philadelphia 17. Errors—Pittsburg 3, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Galvin and Carroll; Buffinton, Sanders and Cross.

Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 5.

BROOKLYN, May 16.—Rain again nearly spoiled the Chicago-Brooklyn game at Eastern park. The grounds were wet and it was next to impossible for the fielders to throw the ball. Baldwin and Farrell are responsible for the defeat of the visitors. Murphy was relieved in the fourth inning by Weyhing, off whom but two hits were made. Fine catches by Ryan, Andrews, Bierbauer and a clever stop by Latham were the other features.

Brooklyn	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0—8	
Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—5	

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Chicago 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Chicago 9. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Chicago 7. Batteries—Murphy, Weyhing and Kinslow, Baldwin and Farrell.

Other Games.

At Wilmington—Baltimore, 14; Wilmington, 8.

At Washington—Washington, 5; Newark, 4.

At New Haven—New Haven, 9; Hartford, 4.

At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Columbus, 2.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 7; Syracuse, 4.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 8; Louisville, 6.

Games Postponed.

Players'—At New York, Buffalo and New York.

American—At Brooklyn, Toledo and Brooklyn.

Atlantic—At Worcester, Jersey City and Worcester.

College Records Broken.

PROVIDENCE, May 17.—The spring field day of Brown University Athletic association resulted in the breaking of the inter-collegiate record for running high jump by Barrows, who cleared 5 feet 6 1-2 inches, beating the record by 1-2 inch. Brown records were lowered by Hovey and Webb in the polo vault, Trimble in putting the shot and Hovey in the running broad jump.

Said to be a Hustler.

HALIFAX, May 17.—Advices from Southampton state that the yacht Uvira, which has just been completed for James Fraser of this city, is pronounced the finest sailor of her class on this side of the water, and and that her owner need not be afraid to enter races in American waters against any boat of her size. She recently beat the Dragon, the crack boat of her class.

Harvard Beats Yale at Gunning.

NEW HAVEN, May 17.—At the Harvard and Yale Gun club match at Yale field, Yale beat by a score of 103 to Harvard's 99. Last night the two clubs and their guests were tendered a supper at which Fairfax Harrison, Yale '90, was toastmaster.

HEAD EATEN OUT OF SHAPE.

Awful Murder by a Man Recovering from a Drunken Debauch.

HALIFAX, May 17.—A brutal murder occurred at Westville last night. Daniel Robertson, proprietor of a livery stable, was going home at midnight with three companions, after a drunken debauch. When opposite the residence of a respectable citizen named William Robertson, who had also been drinking, Daniel Robertson and his companions went to his namesake's house and a wordy war ensued. Dan then proceeded toward his livery stable followed by William. When the stable was reached the men clinched. The three spectators stood by in the midnight darkness while Dan Robertson literally pounded his victim's face into a jelly with an iron bar. The morning light revealed a horrible sight. William Robertson lay in the gutter, the top of his head smashed in, his face and jaws battered all out of shape and his brains spattered on the sidewalk. He lay in a large pool of blood, which had oozed from his mouth, nose and ears. The victim was a widower, 37 years of age, and leaves two children. The murderer was arrested. A coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Five Italian Laborers Buried Beneath Tons of Culm.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 17.—Five Italian laborers were buried under a mass of culm at Olyphant, and all of them were smothered before help could reach them.

Not a man escaped. Tons of culm fell on them, crushing their bodies horribly. More than 100 men soon began to dig the mass away, but before they reached any of the bodies another great mass slid down and drove them away for a time. Late in the afternoon the five dead bodies were taken out, and the work of removing the great body of refuse was resumed.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Forecast for Maine: Rain; variable winds; stationary temperature.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair weather; cooler in southeast, slightly warmer in northwestern portions; westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather; stationary temperature, except slightly cooler in the vicinity of Boston; variable winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 16.

Prices continued to react under the leadership of Atchison and Mexican Central in the New York and Boston stock markets.

The New York Market.

Atchison	48½	Nor Pac. pref	83⅝
Central Pacific	36	Oregon Navi	106
Chi & Northwest	115⅝	Oregon Trans	40⅝
Del Lack & West	142	Pacific Mail	45¼
Del & Hudson	172	Reading	46⅛
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	22⅜
Lake Shore	111⅜	Union Pacific	67⅜
Missouri Pacific	76½	Wabash St. L. & P.	14¼
N. J. Central	126⅝	do pref	30⅞
N. Y. Central	109¼	Wheel & Lake E.	4⅛
Northern Pacific	35⅞	Western Union	86

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land		Fitchburg pref	90½
Fremn's Bay Land	5¾	Flint & Pere Mar	
Newport Land	8¾	Maine Central	
West End Land	28⅝	Mexican Central	22⅝
Atchison	48⅝	N Y & N E	51⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	8½	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	176½
Boston & Maine		Union Pacific	
Boston & Prov	260	Wisconsin Central	31½
Chicago, B & Q	108¾	American Bell	220
Central Mass	18	New England Tel	
do pref	36½	Erie Tel	49
Eastern	160	Mexican Tel	1.15

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to $4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 98¾c to 98⅞c elevator; No 3 red 93½ to 94c.

CORN—Stronger; No 2, 40¾c to 41⅛c elevator; steamer mixed 40 to 40¾c.

OATS—Active; No 3, 34c; mixed western, 33 to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio weaker; fair cargoes 19¾c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined dull; granulated 6 1-16, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

POTATOES—Quiet; state 1 00 to 1 75.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams firm; cut meats quiet.

LARD—Quiet; western steam $6 45 to 6 47½.

VOL. 1

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ng Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 16.

es continued to react under the leadership chison and Mexican Central in the New and Boston stock markets.

The New York Market.

n	48½	Nor Pac. pref	89¼
al Pacific	26	Oregon Navi	106
Northwest	115⅞	Oregon Trans.	45⅞
ck & West	142	Pacific Mail	45¼
Hudson	172	Reading	46⅞
Central	116	Texas Pacific	22½
Shore	111⅝	Union Pacific	67⅝
ri Pacific	76½	Wabash St. L. & P.	14¾
Central	126¾	do pref	30⅞
Central	109¾	Wheel & Lake E	4⅛
ern Pacific	35⅞	Western Union	86

The Boston Market.

wall Land		Fitchburg pref	90½
n's Bay Land	5⅜	Flint & Pere Mar	
ort Land	2¾	Maine Central	
End Land	28⅜	Mexican Central	5⅞
ston	48⅛	N Y & N E	51⅝
le & Pacific	8½	do pref	119
n & Lowell	174	Old Colony	176½
n & Maine		Union Pacific	
d & Prov	260	Wisconsin Central	31½
on, H & Q	136⅝	American Bell	220
d Mass	18	New England Tel.	
do pref	56½	Erie Tel	40
n	160	Mexican Tel	11⅝

The Produce Market.

YORK, May 16.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills 5 to 4 50; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; wheat, low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; winter fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to $4 75; do s at $4 65 to 5 65.

EAT—Dull; No 2 red 98¾ to 98¾c elevator; ed 89½ to 90c.

N—Stronger; No 2, 40¾ to 41¼c elevator; er mixed 40 to 40¾c.

S—Active; No 3, 34c; mixed western, 33 to

FEE—Rio weaker; fair cargoes 19¾c.

AR—Raw quiet; refined dull; granulated cubes 6 3-16c.

K—Quiet; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do. 4 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

ATOES—Quiet; state 1 00 to 1 75.

F—Firm; beef hams firm; cut meats quiet.

D—Quiet; western steam $6 45 to 6 47½.

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second-Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

1 PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED,

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 36. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 19, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

City Council Meeting.

For Fullest Report See Tuesday's Daily Ledger.

Mayor Porter Will Send In Communication On Common Street.

Remember Tomorrow's Ledger.

WORK RESUMED.

The Strike in This City Practically Settled.

QUARRYMEN ARE STILL OUT.

The Bill Has Been Signed and the Mutual Agreement is that Three Months' Notice Must be Given Before any Change—Scarcity of Stock Feared.

All branches of the granite industry, with the exception of the quarrymen, have settled their difference, the bill has been signed and work was generally resumed this morning.

The basis of the final settlement between the cutters and the manufacturers is as follows: The pay of a competent stone-cutter to be 30 cents per hour, and the minimum price 27 cents. Nine hours to constitute a day's work. The bill to take effect May 13, 1890, and to continue indefinitely from above date, and shall not be changed unless three months' notice has been previously given by either party. Apprentices to serve three years and then be classed as journeymen. The changes in the bill of prices for piece work is as follows:

Bottom bases, raise of 5 cents per foot; second bases, plain 10-cut, on 1 foot 10 inches or over, there is also 5 cents raise; under 1 foot 10 inches there is a raise of 10 cents; on bevelled second base, 5 cents raise; bottom joints, 5 cents; dies remain the same; caps, raise of 10 cents per foot on shoulders; shafts, 5 cents raise, both on polished and 10-cut; columns, on some items 33 1-3 per cent. raise; mouldings, about the same as in the last bill; letters, about the same: markers, same; headstones, increase of 5 cents; cemetery curbings, about the same; posts, raise of 5 per cent.; cemetery steps, about the same; margin lines on rock face work, raise of about ten per cent.

Unless the quarrymen settle promptly, work will have to be suspended because of a scarcity of stock. A settlement may be reached at a meeting to be held this evening.

A BLOOD-STAINED VEST,

Supposed to Have Belonged to Hiram Sawtell, Found by Fishermen.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., May 19.—Interest is renewed in the Sawtell case by the finding of a vest supposed to have belonged to Hiram Sawtell. It was found by a party of fishermen on the banks of Keyes brook, not far from the county road traversed by Isaac on the fatal night, and not more than 100 yards from where one of Hiram's shoes was found. The vest was on a little point projecting into the brook. The vest may have been thrown into the brook by Isaac, as he was driving across a bridge, and lodged on the bank. As the high spring water receded, the vest was exposed to view. The cloth was a small check, black and dark green. There were no bullet holes in the front of the garment, but in the back there was a hole that might have been made by a bullet, and the surrounding cloth had the appearance of being burned by powder. The collar was torn down in the back, and there were distinct blood stains on the front. There was some mud on it, but nothing in the pockets save a few matches and a button shaped whistle of tin. Deputy Sheriff Ricker of Lebanon was notified. In company with Isaac Hanscom he visited the spot and tried to find a trace of the other missing garments, but could not discover any. Deputy Sheriff Ricker took the vest in his charge and will deliver it to County Attorney Burbank.

THOUGHT HE WAS DEAD.

Another Member of the Hale Family Turns Up in Nebraska.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 19.—Another interesting chapter in the now celebrated Hale case has just developed. First came the murder of William Henry Hale by his brother Fred, and a week later the father of the boys committed suicide rather than testify against his son in court. It now transpires that Sanford Hale, an elder brother of the boys, who was supposed to be dead many years ago, is living in Omaha. Sanford left home twenty years ago, when the Hales lived in Pittsfield, and nothing was heard of him for a long time. On the day Mr. Hale was buried, a letter came to him directed in a strange hand. It was from the long lost son, and stated that he read in an Omaha paper of the killing of Henry by Fred, and wrote for particulars. After Mr. Hale was buried the letter was answered by a friend of the family, and the son informed of the second tragedy in the family. It is expected that Sanford will return home, as his aged mother and stricken sister greatly need his help.

HOME AGAIN.

The California Pioneers Return After a Pleasant Trip.

BOSTON, May 19.—The California Pioneers of New England returned from their trip to the Pacific coast on Saturday, all being in good health and expressing themselves as highly satisfied with their experiences. When they reached Fitchburg on the return trip they sang to the air of "Home, Sweet Home," a parting song written for the occasion by the Hon. B. F. Whittemore, a member of the party. A resolution of thanks was passed to Dr. Owens of Springfield for his gratuitous services to the party during the entire trip. President W. H. Thomas, in an interview referring to the trip, said: "Our excursion was a great success. To say we had a delightful time does not half tell the story."

Co-operative banks commenced slowly but have now attained a great success. In Massachusetts their total assets amount to $7,105,751.77.

Tie Game at Brockton.

The Wollastons made a much better showing at Brockton on Saturday than was anticipated, and instead of an overwhelming defeat, they led for six innings, and the final score was a tie. Only eight innings were played as the Wollastons had to catch a train. The battery work on both sides were features of the game. The score.

Wollastons.

	AB.	R.	B.	TB	SH.	PO.	A.	E
Codman, lf.,	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Woods, 2b.,	4	1	0	0	0	4	2	0
Sargent, 1b.,	4	1	3	3	0	8	1	0
Rice, cf.,	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Bates, 3b.,	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Farrington, c.,	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	3
Coe, ss.,	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
Stevens, p.,	3	0	0	0	0	1	7	4
Barnes, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	31	5	4	4	0	24	15	10

Brocktons.

	AB.	R.	B.	TB	SH.	PO.	A.	E
Riley, cf.	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mehan, 1b.,	4	0	3	4	0	10	1	0
Clifford, 2b.,	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Fitzgerald, ss.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Harrington, lf.,	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Clements, c.,	4	0	0	0	0	10	2	5
McIntel, rf.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, 3b.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kelley, p.,	4	1	1	1	0	1	16	1
Totals,	34	5	8	9	0	24	23	7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Innings,									
Wollastons,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Brocktons,	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	—6

Two base hits,—Mehan. Stolen bases,—Codman, Woods, Mehan, Clements, Kelley. First base on balls,—Codman, Mehan, McIntel, Sullivan. Left on bases,—Wollastons 2, Brocktons 5. Double plays,—Mehan and Clifford. Hit by pitched ball,—Fitzgerald. Time,—1 hour, 40 minutes. Umpire,—Edgar Frost.

City Council Tonight.

An interesting meeting of the City Council may be expected tonight. There are several important matters in the calendar, noticeably the Street light loan, West street loan, sidewalk loan, and it is reported that the Mayor will send in a communication on Common street. These and other subjects will make business enough. See Tuesday DAILY LEDGER for best report.

Sunday Morning Fire.

Alarms for fires are now coming in "thick and fast," but the loss is fortunately small in each case. About nine Sunday morning the firemen responded to Box 41 for a fire at No. 20 Garfield street, the estate of Richard J. Ellis. It caught on the roof around the chimney. Good work was done by the fire department and the loss will not exceed $20.

Russian Army Practice.

VIENNA, May 19.—The Russian manoeuvers on the eastern frontier will be held in August and will last three weeks. The troops will be commanded by Gens. Gourke and Dragomiroff, who will be designated for high commands in the event of war. All the railways in the district will be placed under the control of the military authorities. The nuns in a Catholic convent at Burno have been evicted, and the nunnery has been converted into a magazine.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Ex-Governor Dyer of Rhode Island is dead.

Social Democrats are to put a party into the next English parliament.

Consular Agent McCheane committed suicide near Portsmouth, Eng.

Six records were broken at the games of the Berkeley Athletic club, New York.

Wellfleet, Mass., is excited over the cowhiding of the chairman of the selectmen.

The U. S. S. Enterprise has been put out of commission and her officers placed on waiting orders.

The clerk of the Atlantic mills of Olneyville, R. I., committed suicide in a Providence hotel.

Irregularities by United States court officials are alleged to exist in several places beside Alabama.

George Alexander of Pawtucket, R. I., fell overboard from a sailboat off Patience Island and was drowned.

The Italian crown prince will arrive at St. Petersburg on the 30th inst. He will proceed on his tour on June 6.

A rushing business of smuggling by employes on transatlantic steamers has been discovered in New York.

S. S. Howland's norse Ontario jumped over a seven-foot bar at Washington, breaking the high jumping record.

Ex-Congressman Dick believes Delamater will be nominated for governor of Pennsylvania, but doubts his election.

J. F. Goddard, vice president of the Santa Fe, resigned Saturday, and the resignation was accepted, to take effect June 1.

Papenbrock & Co., dealers in cloaks and notions, Cincinnati, have made an assignment. Liabilities estimated at $60,000; assets $50,000,

Representative Andrew answers the charge that all the signatures to the recent petition for free iron ore, coal and coke were not authorized.

Henry Dinwood's furniture establishment at Salt Lake City, a fine three-story brick building, was burned. Loss on stock and building $125,000; insurance $71,000.

Wirt Dexter, easily the leader of the Chicago bar, died at his home, after only two hours' sickness, from what was probably a very acute congestive chill, with preliminary symptoms of pneumonia.

The Australian premier was thrown from a cab while driving from Bolmain and had his leg broken. The accident was caused by the horse taking fright and bolting.

David S. Cofrode, a well known contractor and bridge builder, died at his home in West Philadelphia. He built nearly all the bridges for the Pennsylvania railroad company.

The New York Tribune says that $77,000 of the $100,000 which friends of Brown university are trying to raise as the John L. Lincoln fund, has already been subscribed. Some of the largest subscriptions have come from men who never studied at the university.

GRANITE SYNDICATE.

English Capital Negotiating for Quincy Granite Quarries.

WILL INCREASE THE BUSINESS.

The Representative Granite Firms Are Said to Have Signed an Agreement to Sell—Half a Million or More Involved—Thought to be a Boom for Quincy.

What will not be monopolized yet? We have a sugar trust, flour trust, etc., etc., but now it comes nearer home, for it is said Quincy granite quarries are to be monopolized by an English syndicate.

A prominent quarryman when approached by a representative of the Ledger, said he knew there was such a movement some weeks ago, but as the manufacturers valued their works so high he thought the matter had fallen through. Some of the quarrymen had since become disgusted with the business because of the strike and might be willing to sell out at a fair price.

The Globe publishes the following interview with a "well-informed" granite dealer: "It is true that Englishmen have been here looking over our quarries, and they have the refusal of the larger ones for a year. One of the gentlemen left for England the last of the week, and I should not be surprised if the deal was made when he arrived home. There will probably be a pool of about $1,000,000. There are many improvements yet to be made on the quarrying and cutting of stone, and Quincy is away behind in that respect. With lots of capital new machinery will be put in and transportation of stock will be made more feasible by the construction of a railroad to the quarries. Quincy will be greatly benefited by such a move."

The Herald says: It is stated, on excellent authority, that an English syndicate, with a backing of $2,000,000, is negotiating for the purchase of the Quincy granite quarries. The Herald correspondent, in conversation with a prominent granite dealer of Quincy, yesterday, was informed that negotiations had been pending for several weeks, but that the matter had been kept a secret. The leading granite firms have been approached by the agents of the syndicate, and have generally expressed a willingness to dispose of their interests to the syndicate. It is stated [illegible] have practically closed a bargain for the sale of their business, have fixed upon a price and signed an agreement to that effect with the syndicate. It is also authoritatively stated that one of the most prominent granite men in Quincy has signified his intention of investing $100,000 in the enterprise. One of the largest investors is said to be a wealthy Englishwoman. The most modern machinery and appliances will be introduced into the business, and everything will be done to place Quincy on a favorable footing with the other great granite centres of the world. There are at present nearly 100 granite firms in Quincy, a large proportion of whom enjoy an extensive and lucrative patronage. It is estimated that it will require something over $500,000 to secure possession of the large and influential firms needed to give the syndicate absolute control of the business.

Quincy granite was first used to construct a building of any architectural pretensions in 1749, when King's Chapel, in Boston, was erected from material taken from the north and south commons. So fearful were the inhabitants of Quincy—or, as it then was then styled, Braintree—that the supply of granite would become exhausted that, at a town meeting held in 1715, they voted that no person should dig or carry off any stone on the said commons or undivided lands, upon any account whatever, without license from the committee, upon penalty of forfeiture of ten shillings for each and every cartload so dug and carried away. The committee was instructed to give no license to persons to sell the stone, and to license persons to take only such as was needed for their own use.

In the early part of the present century quarries first began to be opened for the purpose of carrying on the business in a small way. It was not until the erection of Bunker Hill monument began to be agitated, in 1822, that Quincy granite gained any prominence. The building of this work led to the purchasing of a quarry by the monument committee, and this brought Quincy granite before the public as a building material. Since that time the business has steadily advanced, and many fortunes have been amassed from the product of Quincy's granite mines.

The McDonnell Will.

Tomorrow the Supreme Judicial Court comes in at Dedham. Among the jury trials of local interest is that in which a daughter seeks to break the will of Patrick McDonnell of Quincy, alleging undue influence by a clergyman of Quincy. Judge White allowed the will and Emily Garbarino, the testator's daughter, entered an appeal. ExGov. Gaston is counsel for the executors, while James E. Cotter appears for Mrs. Garbarino.

Queen Victoria will complete her 71st year next Saturday, May 24th.

Saturday's Fire.

Occupants of the Adams building are thankful that the fire of Saturday afternoon did not start in the night. The origin was probably from the spontaneous combustion in a closet, under the stairs leading to the Odd Fellows quarters and where the janitor kept rags, oil, etc. Ex-Engineer Duggan was in the office of the Quincy and Boston Street Railway at the time, and very fortunately had twenty-five feet of hose which he attached to a faucet, and quickly put out the fire. The fire department responded promptly, but was not needed. An extra edition of the DAILY LEDGER had the news on the street in twenty minutes from the time of the alarm.

A MAY FESTIVAL

Under the auspices of the

Ladies' Benevolent Society

OF ATLANTIC,

WILL BE HELD IN THE CHURCH,

Wednesday Evening, May 21.

The Programme will consist of the

Mother Goose Operetta,

Bobby Shaftoe, and the Nursery Quadrille

BY EIGHT YOUNG LADIES.

ALSO,

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to begin at 8.

Ice Cream and Cake for Sale

During the Evening.

ADMISSION, - - 10 CENTS.

May 18. 3t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 32—tf

TO LET.—To a small family, a tenement of four rooms. Inquire of E. J. BARLOW, Norfolk street, Wollaston. M13—6t

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—Half of double house on Mill street. Apply to G. W. MORTON, Real Estate Agent, Adams Building. M1-tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

WANTED,—A girl for general housework. Apply to H. F. DOBLE. West Quincy, May 17. 4t

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A lapstreak sail boat with centre-board. She is about 14 feet long, fast sailer and staunch. EBEN PRESCOTT. Quincy, April 24. tf

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

For the Boys!

AS supplementing our regular stock of Children's Clothing, we herewith mention a corresponding line of minor articles of youths' dress, that in all the effects of tasteful designing and thorough workmanship cannot be surpassed, namely:

FLANNEL SHIRTS AND BLOUSES

In FRENCH
In SCOTCH
In ENGLISH and
In AMERICAN
FABRICS.

JERSEY WAISTS and SWEATERS for the Gymnasium and Playground.

BOYS' FURNISHINGS in general, Full Stock.

SPECIALTIES FOR MAY AND JUNE

KILT SUITS, GIRLS' DRESSES and REEFERS

Largest Assortments and Favorable Prices for Strictly Fine Goods.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

400 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

May 16. 3t,eop,F.,M.,W.—o2w

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The MOST Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

COLT STAKES Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, CLOSE JUNE 10.

May 15—4t May 17—po1w

SEE

Roger Bros'.

FLOWER WINDOW.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PLANTS

Hardy and Vigorous!

RECEIVED

FRESH DAILY

and of the

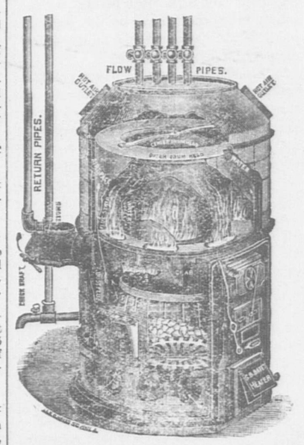
Best Varieties.

For sale at Low Prices at

ROGERS' MARKET,

Hancock Street, Quincy.

May 1. tf



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Getting a Home.

W. A. Linn, in Scribner's Magazine, tells some interesting stories of how persons of small means have gained for themselves homes through shares in building and loan associations. At the same time he warns those who expect to lay up money in this way against those so called "national" building and loan associations that have latterly been organized, and on the good name of the genuine association, are "trying to build up a business whose real object is the acquisition of profits for a set of officers." When the day comes that the poor man's building association must have a set of high salaried brass ornaments for officers and expensive buildings, good-by all its usefulness. It will then be a good thing for the poor man to fight shy of. It is much to be regretted that this is the present tendency of the co-operative banks, as the building association is called in Massachusetts. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the poor workingman must watch like a hawk less the sharper, the speculator, and the man whose sole aim is to get something for nothing should invade his association and destroy it.

Mr. Linn speaks of the two kinds of building and loan societies, the serial or perpetual and the terminal, the first of which continues permanently and the second of which runs a stated number of years, and when its shares mature winds up its affairs. Both these systems are in use about equally, but the tendency is rather in favor of the perpetual plan, in which a person may become a member at any time, and when his particular number of shares are all paid in he withdraws the amount. But he may immediately take other shares in the society, and gradually reinvest his money if he wishes.

It is the home winning feature of the building association that impresses one most pleasantly. It frequently requires eleven years for a person of small means to pay for a home, but that is not a long time, considering that during the same period the person would otherwise be paying rent, which would oftentimes amount to more than the building association dues.

The usual method is to first pay for a lot with one's savings, then borrow money from the society and build a home upon it, paying the debt in weekly or monthly amounts back to the society. Six per cent. interest is charged, but with the dividends that accrue to all well managed societies this is usually brought down to not more than 3 per cent.

A Brooklyn lady who was a public school teacher paid $25 a month rent for a flat. She borrowed from a loan society $4,000 and built a three story apartment house. She rents two of the floors for nearly enough to pay her annual dues and lives in the third one herself. Thus she will soon be a capitalist. A number of women teachers in Cincinnati have paid for beautiful homes in the same way. A Pittsburg blacksmith, who never earned more than $3 a day, has become the owner of $75,000 worth of property through fortunate investments by aid of the poor man's bank. His plan was to borrow money from the association, buy improved property, rent it, and "let the rent pay both dues and interest." It apparently never occurred to the numskulls who paid him the rent that they, too, could have bought property the same way. A coachman who did not get but $35 a month saved enough out of it to secure a house of eleven rooms in eleven years. In the same way tailors, shoemakers, teachers, telegraph operators, clerks and others, by the hundred thousand, all over the Union, are securing pretty and happy suburban homes through the blessed agency of that benefactor of the poor, the building and loan association.

The working people of Cincinnati have $2,000,000 invested in these societies. In New York the public school teachers have an association with over a thousand members, and ladies in the board of directors. By no means the least of the good results flowing from the loan and building society is the habit of thrift and system it inculcates. Thousands of men and women can say with thankful hearts, "All I have in the world I owe to the association."

Romance of a Diamond.

A very curious case has been exercising the authorities at the Cape. In accordance with the law which regards as stolen every diamond which a man sells or has in his possession, unless its origin and pedigree are registered at the detective department, a man brought up for registration the other day a large diamond, worth some thousands of pounds, which had, he alleged, been given to him long ago by his sweetheart. His story was that a certain lady, still living, and now the wife of another man, had found the stone and sent it to him some fifteen or twenty years ago, inclosed along with a feather in a letter, begging him to accept it as a keepsake.

The faithful lover had kept it all this time, he said, but now, being hard up, wished to sell it. He demanded, accordingly, that the detective department should supply him with a permit. The detective communicated with the lady. She, however, being a married woman, seemed in no way anxious to have a foolish romance of her callow youth revived, and professed to have no memory of any such transaction. Thereupon the mother of the claimant rummaged about and discovered the original autograph letter, feather and all.

There it lies at the detective office—a faded relic of a sentiment of long ago. It is a composition pervaded by as little wisdom as is usual in such things; but accident has attached to it a value more substantial than any, perhaps, which the recipient put upon it "when we two parted in silence and tears." The latest news is that the authorities believe the story, that the genuineness of the whole affair is in fair way to be established, and that the happy owner will soon be enriched by the proceeds of the diamond which has had so strange a history.—Cape Colony Letter.

Glass Railroads.

Attention has been called to one of the greatest novelties in the construction of street railroads. Glass sleepers, introduced by Mr. Lindsay Buckill and Mr. W. Siemen, of Dresden, have been tried with such satisfaction that it is now proposed to make broad, longitudinal sleepers of glass, having a groove in the upper surface, and so combining in themselves the functions of both sleepers and rails. This would do away with the necessity for separate iron rails, with their fastenings and other complications. In a paper by Dr. Schott it is shown that by properly tempering glass with oil this very brittle substance "can be made, mass for mass, stronger than steel, and practically unbreakable." This being the fact, may we not soon expect to see railroads using large quantities of this plentiful substance for rails and for other purposes for which iron is now used?—St. Louis Republic.

Where New York Churches Are Building.

The geographical situation of the churches on which these sums were expended is worth noting. Of the $1,124,000 credited to the Roman Catholic church all but $230,000 was expended above Eighty-ninth street. Of the $1,485,000 spent by the Protestant Episcopal church all but $50,000 was spent or is to be spent above Seventieth street. Three hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the Presbyterian $490,000 has been spent north of Seventy-second street. All but $40,000 of the $275,000 of the Methodists' money north of Seventy-fifth street, and a similar trend and proportion with all the denominations. —New York Press.

Byron's Boatman.

The Greek boatman, Chazes by name, who used to serve Lord Byron has just died at Missolonghi, and been honored with a state funeral by command of the king, the public buildings at Athens being draped in mourning for this brave survivor of the Greek war of independence. It is sixty-six years since Chazes rowed the poet through the storm that caused his fatal illness, but to him Byron remained forever young and forever glorious, as man, as poet and as the would be deliverer of Greece from the yoke of the Turks.—Harper's Bazar.

Improvement in Electric Lights.

In the new hotel at Tampa, Fla., the electric lights in the sleeping apartments will be so arranged that they may be made to burn with any degree of brilliancy by turning on or off in the same way as a gas jet or kerosene lamp is regulated to give more or less light This is the very last invention in electric lighting and will overcome the greatest objection to electric lights in bedrooms, which by all former appliances give their full capacity when used—Tampa Journal.

His Expectation.

Friend—I understand you are going to preside at the desk of a summer hotel this season.

Hotel Clerk—I am.

F.—Do you anticipate making a good thing out of it?

H. C.—Yes, I expect to own the house before the season closes if I have my ordinary good luck.—Boston Courier.

How He Came by Them.

Friend—You have a lot of agricultural implements. Where did you get them?

Kansas Man—They fell to me.

"Ah, a relative of yours died and left them to you, eh?"

"No, no: a cyclone did the work."—Detroit Free Press.

Lightning Tore Out His Eyes.

A Lafayette special to The Indianapolis Journal of April 10 says: "During last night's storm lightning struck John Eberly, of Pine Village, Warren county, tearing out both his eyes from their sockets He is still alive."

An English syndicate, with Lord Brassey and Lord Richard Grosvenor at its head, is about to turn Brussels into a seaport by building a canal and three immense basins. The canal will be large enough to admit ships of 1,000 tons.

There is fashion in canes as well as everything else. Big canes and crooked handles have gone out, and the present fancy is for canes tolerably slender and with a knob or other finish at the top

YOUTHFUL FIENDS.

A Ten-Year-Old Lad is Cruelly Tortured

AND THEN LOCKED UP TO DIE.

Two Swede Boys, Assisted by Several Others, Practice Indignities Unrivalled by Jesse Pomeroy.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 19.—Ludie Danielson and Alex Anderson, aged respectively 12 and 17, were arrested last night on complaint of Mrs. Johnson, mother of Charles B. How, a 10-year old, delicate-appearing lad, charging them with acts rivalling those perpetrated by Jesse Pomeroy.

It appears that there has existed for some time a bitter feud between Mrs. Johnson and the Swedes who live in the neighborhood. While at play in the street it is alleged that the Danielson and Anderson lads, encouraged and assisted by several other Swede boys, took young How into a water closet, where they inflicted upon him the most terrible tortures.

They stuck pins into nearly every part of his anatomy, poured boiling water upon him, burned his face with powder, and after vainly endeavoring to push him into the vault, left him insensible, locked up in the closet. Some time afterward, when he was missed, search was instituted, and he was found unconscious in the closet.

Upon regaining consciousness the boy immediately went into spasms, and for a long time his life was dispaired of, but hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

A ONE-SIDED CONFERENCE.

White Men Obliged to Fill Their Red Brothers' Stomachs.

IOWA VILLAGE, I. T., May 19.—The Cherokee commission, after having wandered around the Iowa reservation for twenty-four hours in futile search of the Iowa Village, were found yesterday by two Indian scouts sent out by the chiefs to see what had become of the the government's representatives for whom they had been waiting for a day. The party arrived here at noon, and after dinner the conference with the chiefs of the tribe was begun. The Indians wanted to do all the talking, and for four hours explained their side of the case. When Commissioner Jerome attempted to set forth the government's offer the Indians refused to listen. Medium Horse, the second chief and spokesman for the Indians, explained that their stomachs were empty while the white men's stomachs were full. He asked that the commissioners provide a feast for the Indians and then they would proceed with the negotiations. The commissioners were finally obliged to consent to this plan, and this afternoon the feast will be served.

BIG MINE FIRE.

Serious Explosions Will Occur if Gas Reaches the Flames.

SHOMOKIN, Pa., May 19.—The Nelson shaft is on fire, having caught from the burning timbers of a breaker which was destryed last Friday night. The lower levels are filled with gas. Twenty-five mules at the bottom [illegible] on the top levels will probably be suffocated.

The fire has assumed a serious aspect. The fire is known to be in 12 vein at a depth of 1000 feet, but its extent cannot be determined as no one can visit that level and return alive. The nineteen mules which were in the 750 foot level are dead. The mine is making gas fast, and serious explosions will occur if it reaches the fire. Late last night it was decided to turn the Carbon Run creek into the shaft and drown out the fire, but this will take thirty-six hours, and if the fire is in the locality which the mine foreman thinks it is, it will be three or four days before the water will reach the fire.

WERE EVEN ALL THE WEEK.

Bicyclist Prince Defeats Sergt. Reading in a Close Race.

OMAHA, May 19.—Eight thousand people saw an exciting finish to the six-day, eight-hour bicycle race between Jack Prince, the champion, and Sergt. Ned Reading, the soldier racer. All the week the men had been even. On the last mile, under a tremendous spurt, Prince passed Reading, and won by a few feet. The total distance covered was a trifle over 716 miles. A wager of $1000 a side and the entire gate receipts go to the winner.

Breaking the Camel's Back.

CHICAGO, May 19. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road gave notice that it would reduce the rate between Chicago and Des Moines from $10.15 to $8.85, the reduction to apply in both directions. This is cutting into the local territory, which has been so jealously guarded by some of the Missouri river lines, and will prove a particularly hard blow to the Rock Island, which has gone so far as to advance its Missouri rates in order to protect the revenue on intermediate local traffic.

Was on Early's Staff.

LEESBURG, Va., May 19.—Henry Heaton, a wealthy citizen of this place and well known in London financial circles, is dead. He was an Englishman, but served in the Confederate artillery and on Gen. Early's staff. At the time of his death he was a member of the Virginia state senate, a director in the Washington and Ohio branch of the Richmond and Danville railroad system, and a large stockholder in the latter company.

An Ocean Race.

LONDON, May 19.—The Anchor line steamer City of Rome, Capt. Young, sailed from Queenstown at 12:30 p. m. Sunday for New York. The Guion steamer Alaska, Capt. Murray, sailed at 1:20 p. m., and the Cunard steamer Aurania, Capt. Dutton at 2 p. m. All went ahead at full steam, directly they cleared Queenstown harbor. There is heavy betting on the result of the race.

Shot His Brother.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 19.—Joseph Currier, aged 14 years, residing at 44 Merrimack street, was accidentally shot by his brother Jeremiah, the weapon used being a revolver. The ball struck Joseph in the right side of the head, above the temple. Joseph will die. Jeremiah is under arrest.

Locomotive Boiler Explosion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—The boiler of a freight locomotive on the Louisville and Nashville road exploded near Danville, killing Matt Connors, the engineer; George Stull, fireman, and Jack Wheatley, brakeman.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER

Kills Thirty-Four Persons and Wounds One Hundred Others.

HAVANA, May 19.—A fire broke out in Ysasi's hardware store and soon reached a barrel of powder in the building, causing a terrific explosion. The whole structure was blown to pieces and twenty-two persons were killed. Among the dead are four fire chiefs and the Venezuelan consul, Senor Francesco Silva, who happened to be in front of the building at the time of the explosion. In addition to the killed over 100 persons are injured. The explosion caused the wildest excitement throughout the city, and thousands flocked to the scene of the disaster. The governor general, the civil governor and all the principal authorities of the city were promptly on the ground and did everything in their power to aid the injured. Several houses adjacent to the wrecked building were damaged by the explosion.

Gangs of men are at work on the debris. Many human limbs have been taken from the ruins. Ysasi, the proprietor of the wrecked hardware store, has been arrested. It is feared that there are several more victims in the ruins. Over the theatres and the Chamber of Commerce and many other buildings flags are hanging at half-mast. Everywhere are signs of mourning. Up to the present time the number of dead is thirty-four.

STILL IN THE RING.

Bismarck Old in Years but Young in Spirit—Political Views.

PARIS, May 19.—The Matin publishes an account of an interview had with the French journalist, Des Soux, who recently spent a few days at Friedrichsruhe, and was entertained at dinner by the ex-chancellor. The conversation was devoted principally to political reminiscences. Prince Bismarck referred to his resignation as a first-class funeral, but added that he was quite alive still. He did not understand the French law compelling retirement from public service at 60 to 65 years of age. He had been forced to retire at 70, but he was too young to do nothing. He was accustomed to politics and now felt the lack of political business. His resignation was absolutely final. He defended himself against the charge of barbarity in having caused the bombardment of Paris. He declared that Germany would never attack France or provoke France to attack her. Germany well understood that Russia would intervene to protect France, if attacked, just as Germany would aid Austria if Russia attacked her. He professed high admiration for President Carnot, M. De Freycinet and M. Constans.

NEW ENGLAND CROPS.

Favorable Temperature the Past Week—Farm Work a Little Behind.

BOSTON, May 19.—The average temperature for the week ending Saturday, May 17, has been slightly above the normal, and the crops have been generally favorably affected. A frost occurred throughout the greater part of the section on the 12th, doing but little damage. The precipitation continues in excess; it has been favorable to grass and grains, but has greatly retarded work on low lands, and has injured newly sown seeds. The amount of sunshine has been very little in the northern portion and very nearly normal in the southern.

The farm work is generally about a week late on account of the water in the ground, and in the north the [illegible] very slowly. Grass is far ahead of the average and grain is doing well. In northern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, little planting or sowing has been done. In the southern part of these states and in Massachusetts, potatoes are nearly all planted, with a good average, and corn is being put in, while on the southern coast potatoes are coming up, corn is starting and garden vegetables are looking well.

TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

A Few Pointed Words on the Subject from a New York Divine.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Various special services were held yesterday at different churches in connection with the national conference of Charities and Correction. Rev. Dr. Alexander McKay Smith of New York preached the usual Sunday sermon. He said: "Church members rely too much on money, machinery and agents in the work of charity. I do not underrate the value, powers, gifts and zeal of the church, but a great deal is wasted yearly, and many call that which is nothing more than self-indulgence by the saintly name of charity. Men are not like cattle, and I plead for more of that Christ-like interest in humanity. As Mme. Roland said of liberty many years ago, so might we say of charity: 'How many sins are committed in thy name?'"

A Remarkable Achievement.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., May 19.—The greatest achievement made yet in heliographing was accomplished during practice in the department of Arizona, by Lieut. Wittenmeyer, who succeeded in signalling a message by signal flash 125 miles from Mt. Reno, near Fort McDowell, to Mt. Graham, near Fort Grant, where it was received by Capt. Murray. The latter, by turning his instrument, flashed the message to Fort Huachuaca, a distance of ninety miles; making a distance of 215 miles, with a single intervening station. The longest distance heretofore made with a signal flash is said to be about seventy miles.

Didn't Know 'Twas Loaded.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 19.—Charles Riggs, a popular young man, was shot and fatally wounded by Robert E. Drake, a lawyer and a close friend of Riggs. The two, with several other friends, had made a night of it and, at the time of the shooting, were fooling with a Winchester rifle which was supposed to be unloaded. Riggs died in a few hours and Drake gave himself up.

Proprietor Squared Up.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 19.—During the performance of Lee's circus here Saturday night a section of the reserved seat gallery fell, carrying down several hundred persons and causing great excitement. Many persons were cut and bruised, but the only severe injury was to a man, whose leg was broken. The proprietor settled damages with the injured persons on the spot.

Beer Boycotted.

NEW HAVEN, May 19.—At a largely attended meeting of the trades council, it was voted to boycott all beer made in New Haven, on the ground that it is "scab" beer. The trades council is composed of delegates from the various local organizations.

Six Drowned.

LONDON, May 19.—The steamer Harold, bound from Bilbao to Glasgow, has foundered off the Irish coast. Six persons were drowned.

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Agents for Wollaston Park land.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 16 tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

CHILDREN'S Bonnets.

A FINE ASSORTMENT IN

Embroidered Mull, Tucked Mull and Lace Insertion.

PRICES FROM 10 CENTS TO $2.00,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy. - - Mass.

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

Children's Shirt Waists,

IN COTTON AND FLANNEL,

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

— EXAMINE OUR —

$5.00 ALL WOOL, SPRING OVERCOAT.

— A LARGE STOCK OF —

Men's Working Shirts, Underwear, &c.

Pantaloons, Over 100 Styles,

75 Cents to $7.00.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

WILL RESIGN TO-DAY.

House Sergeant-at-Arms Throws Up His Job.

MONUMENT TO GEN. GRANT.

An Appropriation of $300,000 Secured by Mr. Hoar—Subjects to Be Considered by Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—It is settled finally that Sergeant-at-Arms Canady of the senate is to hand in his resignation today, to take effect probably July 1. His successor is to be chosen at a caucus of the Republican senators. It is likely that Mr. Leeds of Philadelphia, ex-Representative Valentine of Nebraska and Col. Swords of Iowa will be put in nomination in the caucus, but it looks as though Mr. Valentine would have a clear field after the first ballot. He has the backing of the west, and will get a few votes from New England on the first ballot.

Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Reed was a strong candidate to succeed Col. Canady, about the strongest, in fact, but last night he withdrew from the race in favor of Mr. Valentine. The position of sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper of the senate's pay is $4920. It is considered particularly desirable because of the patronage connected with it. The sergeant-at-arms is the executive officer of the senate. Col. Canady has held the position for nine years. He was appointed from North Carolina to succeed "Dick" Bright, at the instance of Senator Sherman, who has used his influence ever since to keep him in office.

Determined efforts have been made for more than a year to have Col. Canady removed. The political pressure for the place has been very great and the fact that North Carolina is a Democratic state has rendered Col. Canady's tenure of office very insecure for some time. Nothing but his personal popularity would have kept him in the place for so many years.

TALK ON SILVER

Will Be the Chief Business of the Senate This Week—Business Before the House.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Silver will be the principal topic of discussion in the senate again this week. Senator Stewart has given notice of his purpose to address the senate on this subject Wednesday. The addresses in memory of the late Representative W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania will be delivered on Tuesday afternoon, and Saturday will be devoted to the calendar. These are the only probable interruptions of the silver debate. The naval appropriation will, it is expected, be reported early in the week, but it will not be called up for action until the silver question has been disposed of. If the finance committee can find suitable opportunity, the tariff bill will be taken up in committee for consideration, so that an early report may be made thereon to the senate, but as the members of that committee are all more or less interested in the silver debate, it is doubtful if any progress will be made on the tariff until after the silver bill is out of the way.

In the House.

The first three days of the week in the house will witness the closing scenes in the tariff debate, which promise to become more animated as the end draws near. It is the present intention of the ways and means committee to report the bill from the committee of the whole to the house Wednesday, when yea and nay votes, depending in number upon the number of amendments made to the bill, will be in order. The wool sections are to be the subject of attack again in this way, and altogether, the proceedings promise to consume considerable time unless a special rule is reported from the committee on rules to hasten the conclusion. The elections committee intends to call up the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie vs. Turpin immediately after the tariff bill is disposed of, and as the report of the committee in favor of the contestant involves the inversion of an apparent majority of 8000, a bitter resistance is apt to be developed. The river and harbor people are also waiting for the first opportunity to call up their appropriation bill and get it through the house.

A GRANT MONUMENT.

Increase from $100,000 to $300,000 Secured by Mr. Hoar.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Hoar succeeded in having the appropriation for a monument to Gen. Grant increased from $100,000 to $300,000, and in amending the bill so that a monument and statue are provided for, instead of an equestrian statue. In the course of the debate he said: "It was said a few years ago, on what I believe was pretty good authority, that there were but twenty-five equestrian statues in the world. We then had six of that number. Some of them certainly are not very creditable, either to the nation or to their subjects as mere works of art, though, of course, the honor as a national memorial exists whether the work of art be good or not. I had hoped that when the great bridge on the river which will some time connect the city of Washington with the Virginia side, either at Arlington or at some other point, is built, that great structure crossing the Potomac, crossing the boundary line between the two portions of the country which were opposed to each other, upon that would be placed a suitable memorial of Grant and of Lincoln as an emblem of the united country which they had helped to save and helped to preserve united and free. This is an expression of my own individual opinion, and I could not object to taking the sense of the senate, but I wish to repeat that this great reputation, this great representative American life should demand, when we undertake its commemoration, something other than the ordinary equestrian statue which has been given to other persons." The senate accepted Mr. Hoar's suggestion.

Ended in a Riot.

BERLIN, May 19.—An anti-Semitic meeting was held at Halle at which Deputy Sonneberg was the principal speaker. Rioting broke out between Socialists and anti-Semitics, and the meeting was dissolved by the police. The Socialists stormed the platform and a free fight ensued. Many arrests were made.

Boulanger's Desires.

LONDON, May 19.—Gen. Boulanger has informed a friend that the letter by which he dissolved the Boulangist national commission does not mean that he is renouncing his claims, but that he desires the absence of any medium between universal suffrage and himself.

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A GRANT MONUMENT.

...ase from $100,000 to $300,000 Secured by Mr. Hoar.

...SHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Hoar suc...ded in having the appropriation for a ...nument to Gen. Grant increased from ...0,000 to $300,000, and in amending the ...o the monument and statue are ...ded for instead of an equestrian ...e. In the course of the debate he ...It was said a few years ago, on ...I believe was pretty good authority, ...here were but twenty-five equestrian ...es in the world. We then had six of ...m here. Some of them certainly ...t very creditable, either to the na... ...r their subjects as mere works ...th that, of course, the honor as a ...al memorial exists whether the ...of is to be good or not. I had hoped ...the great bridge on the river ...would some time connect the city of ...ington with the Virginia side, either ...ington or at some other point, is ...this great structure crossing the ...ac crossing the boundary line be... ...the two portions of the country ...were opposed to each other, upon ...ould be placed a suitable memorial ...nt and of Lincoln as an emblem ...united country which they had ... to save and helped to pre... ...unified and free. This is an expres... ...my own individual opinion, and I ...not object to taking the sense of the ...but I wish to repeat that this great ...tion, this illustrious public benefac... ...his great representative American ...ould demand, when we undertake ...memoration, something other than ...inary equestrian statue which has ...given to other persons." The senate ...ed Mr. Hoar's suggestion.

Ended in a Riot.

...IN, May 19.—An anti-Semitic meet... ...as held at Halle at which Deputy ...berg was the principal speaker. ...e broke out between Socialists and ...mitics, and the meeting was dis... ...by the police. The Socialists stormed ...atform, and a free fight ensued. ...arrests were made.

Boulanger's Desires.

...DON, May 19.—Gen. Boulanger has ...ed a friend that the letter by which ...olved the Boulangist national com... ...does not mean that he is renounc... ...claims, but that he desires the ...e of any medium between universal ...e and himself.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 19.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1880—Woodward lot purchased by Quincy for public library site.

World Wide.



HAWTHORNE.

1536—Queen Anne Boleyn (mother of Queen Elizabeth, beheaded at the tower of London.
1649—England declared a commonwealth, the term applied to the interregnum between the death of Charles I and the restoration of Charles II, May 8, 1660.
1745—Antwerp taken by Marshal Saxe. The scene of many great, important military operations.
1780—Known in history as "The Dark Day," the New England states being wrapped in a dense black atmosphere for fifteen hours.
1798—Irish rebellion; arrest in Dublin of Lord Fitzgerald.
1802—The Legion of Honor instituted in France.
1811—Fire destroys 100 buildings in Chatham street, New York.
1864—Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, American author; born 1804.
1881—Death of Count von Arnim at Nice, diplomate.

ON LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

A Group of Witty Paragraphs Collected by Chatter.

At the Ladies' College. Miss Joy—Madam, Mr. Foster has come to take me for a drive; may I go?

"You know, Miss Joy, the rules of the college do not allow it unless you are engaged. Are you engaged to Mr. Foster?"

Miss Joy (doubtfully)—N—o, but—if you will let me go I shall be by the time we get back.—English Paper.

Old Richfellow (desperately)—If you refuse me, what is there left for me to do?

Sweet Girl—Well, I read the other day about a rich man who made his will in favor of the woman who refused him and then went out and hung himself.—Petit Journal Pour Rire.

Two friends are conversing. "Take my advice and get married."

"I have a horror of perpetual slavery."

"Ah, my dear boy, if you could only find a wife like mine—so good, so kind, so affectionate, so devoted."

"Well, then, I'll wait till she's a widow."—English Exchange.

A girl who had received a declaration of love in a typewriter letter replied that she was "not to be wooed by machinery. It doesn't put an arm around you and you don't feel anything, you know. You can't tell positively whether anything has happened or not when it takes place by post."—The Amsterdammer.

Mother—Well, Katie, you have had quite a lively chat with the young barrister. Has he declared himself at last?

Katie—Y-e-s; you see, ma, all the time he was smoking his cigar he kept puffing rings into the air, and I am perfectly sure he intended that as a covert allusion to the engagement and wedding rings.—Leipziger Nachrichten.

Only a Mistake.

Little 3-year-old Tom Gibson, of California, ought to make a good lawyer if he keeps on. One day not long ago his father said to him:

"Tom, get my slippers; they are under the bed."

Pretty soon Tom came back empty handed.

"Fader," said he, "you told a big lie."

"How is that?" said his father.

"Well," replied Tom, "I looked under the bed and no slippers there. No slippers there, fader."

"That wasn't a lie, my son" replied his father. "That was a mistake."

The slippers were found and the incident forgotten until a few days afterward. Tom came running into the house with his lips betraying visible evidence that he had been eating.

"Tom," said his mother, "what have you been eating?"

"Nothing, mother," replied Tom.

"Why, Tom," said his mother, "there are crumbs all over your mouth. Don't you know you have told me a story?"

"No," replied Tom, promptly, "that was a mistake."

The Lawyer's Fee.

"I've stolen a coat," said a man to a lawyer, "and I want you to defend me. Think you can prove me innocent?"

"Oh, yes, we can prove that you were a hundred miles away when the coat was stolen and that the prosecution is malicious."

"How much will you charge?"

"What sort of a coat is it?"

"First rate—never been worn."

"Well, I won't charge you anything; just give me the coat."—London Tid Bits.

The Latest.

Police Magistrate—The case seems clear enough against you. The officers caught you coming out of a chicken house at midnight with a pullet under each arm. How can you explain that if you were not stealing chickens?

Hard Looking Citizen—Don't know anything about it, y'r honor. I was hypnotized.—Chicago Tribune.

A Short Cut.

Tenant—The windows in your house shut so badly that my hair blows all about my head. You must really have something done to them.

Landlord—I don't see the necessity for that. It would be much simpler for you to have your hair cut.—Fliegende Blatter.

A Good Idea.

Mr. J. Tony Dresser (getting measured)—Ha ha! I heard of a funny firm out west. It's a partnership of two men in the same building; one is a tailor and the other a lawyer.

Mr. Casimer Pance (getting tired)—I s'pose the tailor makes the clothes and the lawyer collects the bills.—Puck.

An Appropriate Name.

"That's your new terrier, is it? She's a beauty."

"She ought to be at the price. Come here, Di?"

"Di? What do you call her, Diana?"

"No. Diamond; because she's such a dear little thing."—Philadelphia Times.

SCARED BY SKULLS.

Indians Keep Away from Bellingham Bay Because of an Old Stratagem.

One very noticeable peculiarity of the Bellingham Bay cities is the absence of Indians and Chinamen. The former are seldom seen here and the latter never. Why the Indians avoid this place is not known, but some of the siwashes said that the natives held this part of the state in superstition through an event happening during the Indian war about 1866.

It ran thus: One night during the trouble with the savages a certain camp of white settlers were expecting an attack. The whites were informed by a friendly but half witted Indian, who had received small sums of money from the settlers for occasional services he had done them.

The white men, finding that the savages would far outnumber them, resolved to thwart them by stratagem, and this is the way it was accomplished:

The Indians, on their way to attack them, would have to pass through a thickly wooded ravine that lay on the north side of the Noosack river, known as the "Devil's pass." Anticipating the savages' march, the white men concealed themselves in the gorge. They were armed, and carried with them six human skulls belonging to the surgeon of the party.

The whites had resolved to play upon the superstition of the red man, and for that purpose especially had they chosen this dark retreat, of which the Indians had long been timid.

It was 10 o'clock at night (March 11, 1866) when the white settlers reached the dreaded ravine. They hurriedly stationed themselves with their muskets commanding the Indian trail, while four of the party lighted pitch torches and inserted them into the skulls after the "Jack-o'lantern" fashion, thus giving them a most ghastly appearance.

The lighted skulls were stuck up across the path the Indians would have to travel on their way to attack the camp.

The savages came stealing along in large numbers about midnight, and seeing the ghoul like, fire eyed skulls stretching across their very pathway, they took them for human devils and fled in great fright, never pausing until the camping grounds of the Indians were reached.

The whites were saved by stratagem, and the Indians have ever since held a superstitious fear of this section of the country.—Seattle Press.

Hare, the Highwayman.

Hare was the Dick Turpin of his day and an associate of Murrell and Mason, the Mississippi bandits. The principal interest attached to his career was his connection with the alleged plot to kidnap President Madison and deliver him over to Admiral Cockburn, the commander of the British fleet. When, in August, 1814, the British, under Gen. Ross, entered Washington and burned the capitol and most of the public buildings, it was evident that they must have been guided by men who knew the country well.

Hare was a soldier in the American army, and had been released from jail to enlist in the service. In the same company was an Irishman named Farren, who was a British deserter. He sounded Hare as to the possibility of seizing the president and taking him down the Potomac to the English fleet.

Two other men were to be secured and the project carried out. Farren wanted money, and to get it undertook to rob a man on the road near Washington, but his intended victim was a powerful, resolute fellow, and shot Farren, who died the following day. He had always claimed to Hare that he had been offered a thousand pounds for securing the president, and that Gen. Ross was in the scheme.

Hearing of Farren's mishap, Hare got apprehensive that the Irishman had betrayed him, so he stole his captain's horse and escaped to Baltimore. After a reckless career in company with his young brother Louis and a well known criminal named Alexander, he stopped the mail at Havre de Grace and got $13,700 in specie and notes. The entire party were captured in Hunt's clothing store in Baltimore the next day. Alexander and Hare were hanged, and the brother was given a ten year sentence.—Philadelphia Times.

The Curse of Fame.

Poor Dr. Holmes! It is no wonder he wants people to stop trying to write poetry, when, as he says, he has, for the last thirty years, received a volume of poems or a poem, printed or in manuscript, nearly every day. Then he adds, amiably: "Of late I have found it impossible to read critically all the literary productions, in prose and verse, which have heaped themselves on every exposed surface of my library, like snow drifts along the railroad tracks—blocking my literary pathway, so that I can hardly find my daily papers." Can good nature go farther than this? Has the good doctor no energetic friend who will clear his library of these drifts and bundle them all into a bonfire? Think of the conceit, the impertinence and utter want of kindly consideration of the senders!—Pittsburg Bulletin.

How Does Electricity Kill?

An electrician says that just what takes place in the human organism to produce death from an electric current seems to be an unsolved problem. One of the theories sometimes advanced concerning it is that when a being suffers death from electric shock, it is a pure case of internal rupture or explosion from the generation of gas or vapor. In support of this view the way in which telegraph poles are sometimes torn to pieces is referred to. The lightning follows the moist portion of the pole, which is the core or heart; in this case the moisture is vaporized and an explosion occurs. The high resistance produces heat, the heat in turn steam, and the steam an explosion.—New York Telegram.

A Well Merited Rebuke.

"Are you the kid that runs the elevator?"

"No; I'm the young gentleman who engineers the lift."—Van Dorn's.

PROPOSED MONUMENTS.

IN MEMORY OF EDWIN FORREST AND E. L. DAVENPORT.

Plans Now Going Forward for This Purpose—A Theatrical Reminiscence of the Days when Aldrich and Davenport Were on the Road Together.

[Special Correspondence.]

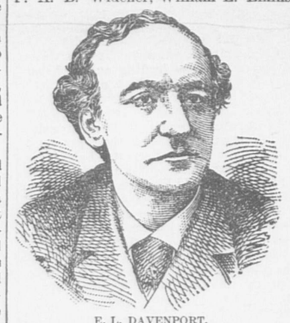
NEW YORK, May 15.—There is a renewal of the movement towards having a statue erected in Central park in memory of and in enduring perpetuation of the greatest tragedian America has produced, Edwin Forrest. With the excep-



EDWIN FORREST.

tion of the John McCullough memorial in Mount Moriah cemetery, in Philadelphia, the dramatic profession has raised no tribute to its great dead. Some ten years ago Gabriel Harrison, of Brooklyn, who has been actor, teacher of dramatic art, painter and newspaper writer, and who is the author of an interesting volume entitled "The Life and Labors of Edwin Forrest," endeavored to create a fund for the erection of a statue to the great tragedian. He collected no money, as his intention was to call for none of the sums promised until the full amount was guaranteed. From $8,000 to $10,000 were subscribed, and that was the end of it all.

Recently Idaho's ex-governor, William M. Bunn, of Philadelphia, became aroused to the injustice done the memory of the actor who so long made his home in the Quaker City, whose private theatre is now its School of Design and within whose county limits there is still supported by the fortune of the dead Spartacus the only asylum in this country for the aged and indigent members of his profession. Philadelphia having no actor colony, Mr. Bunn successfully sought the financial assistance of the railway magnates who largely control the street car lines of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and other cities—Messrs. P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins

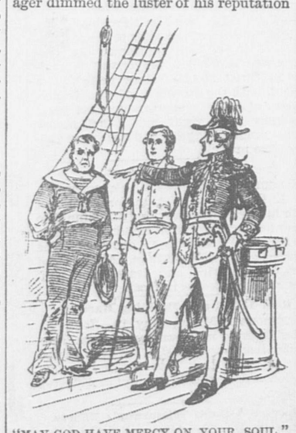


E. L. DAVENPORT.

and William H. Kemble. These gentlemen agreed that if the actors of the country displayed sufficient interest in the scheme they would contribute liberally towards the fund.

Whatever is the outcome of the matter it promises an interesting degree of the esteem in which Forrest is held by the actors of this day. It is somewhat singular that at the time of the resurrection of the Forrest statue scheme, John W. Norton the St. Louis theatrical manager, and the man who gave Mary Anderson to the stage and was her leading support for several seasons, came to New York, inflamed with the desire to fire the breath of his theatrical brethren with the belief that they can best do honor to their great profession and to their art by placing in enduring bronze or glistening marble an effigy of one whom he described as "the greatest all around actor this country has produced, E. L. Davenport."

It is certainly true that Davenport was equally great as Romeo, as Damon, as Coriolanus, as Sir Giles Overreach, as William in "Black Eyed Susan," and so on through the gamut of his art, and only his unfortunate ventures as a manager dimmed the luster of his reputation



"MAY GOD HAVE MERCY ON YOUR SOUL."

and ended his life in failure. It will be interesting to learn whether the thorough beauty of his art or the thunder of Forrest's tones are best treasured and remembered by the members of the profession in which both men were leaders. Norton is very enthusiastic about his project, and in conversation recently with Louis Aldrich indulged in many reminiscences of his hero. One mutual recollection which they had I will reproduce here:

Many years ago, when Davenport was a member of one of the Boston stock companies, at the close of the season he joined with a number of his fellow actors and actresses (who were engaged in other organizations playing at the Hub) in what was then known as a "snap" company, meaning thereby a sort of co-operative dramatic organization which during the idle summer season traveled from town to town and divided whatever profits might accrue. This particular company included, besides Davenport, such now famous people as Frank Mayo, Agnes Perry—she is now Mrs. Agnes Booth and the leading lady of the justly famous Madison Square Theatre company—Louis Aldrich and John W. Norton. They played through the eastern towns, but, the tour being decidedly unsuccessful, decided to disband after filling an engagement of three nights in a certain Massachusetts town.

When they reached that city they were quartered at a hotel which adjoined the small theatre in which they were to appear, both being owned by the same man and both being equally dirty. This hotel, however, lured traveling players to its embrace by the ensnaring suggestion that they could walk directly from their hotel apartment through a private passageway into the theatre dressing room. After the members of the "snap" company had attempted to partake of their first meal in the hotel they waited upon the landlord in a body and demanded that they be given edible food, to which the boniface independently responded that if they did not like what was furnished them they could go elsewhere. Aldrich, Davenport and Norton acted upon this delicate hint, and with carpet sacks in hand walked down the street to the opposition house several blocks away.

The last night of the Lowell engagement the bill comprised "The Stranger," in which Agnes Perry took the part of Mrs. Haller, and Frank Mayo essayed the role of the somber Stranger. This was to be followed by the farcical "Black Eyed Susan," in which Louis Aldrich was cast for the Admiral, John W. Norton for Capt. Crosstree, and Mr. Davenport, of course, for William. In the latter play, as every one who has seen it will remember, William is found guilty of striking Crosstree, and the Admiral sentences him to be hanged from the yard arm, concluding with the solemn words, "and may God have mercy on your soul." Upon this particular occasion Louis Aldrich spied sitting in the front row of the theatre the landlord of the hotel, accompanied by his three buxom daughters, all evidently pleased with the play and with themselves.

Aldrich's soul thirsted for revenge. When the sentence of poor William had to be pronounced the words of the play were subjected to a most remarkable change. "I sentence you," said the Admiral, "to board at the —— house for two weeks, and may God have mercy on you." Davenport at first looked stunned, and then gave one wild, delirious shriek of laughter; the landlord and his daughters sprang to their feet and rushed from the place, while the entire audience held its sides and ached with laughter.

L. N. MEGARGEE.

Phil Armour and the Reporters.

CHICAGO, May 15.—When you have paid your respects to the wheat pit from the gallery of the board of trade—which no properly constructed visitor to the big city by the lake neglects to do—and have strolled up the west side of La Salle street to a point opposite the main entrance of the big insurance building, your attention suddenly becomes fixed on another of the recognized "sights" of Chicago. What first catches your eye is an immense bouquet of brilliant hot house flowers resting on the center of a large flat topped desk in plain view behind the biggest plate glass window in the building.

Then you observe that this desk, the flowers and a heavy built man, whose broad, pleasant, smooth shaven face is almost buried in the fragrant blossoms as he examines pages of memoranda that clerks are constantly placing before him, are a sort of a vortex into which are being drawn business operations of almost incalculable magnitude. The intense yet orderly activity of the scores of bookkeepers, clerks, telegraph operators, typewriters and messengers, who are also in plain view from where you stand, impress you with the certainty that some much more vital, tangible interest than the collection of "margins" or the buying and selling of "futures" is controlled by the heavy built man who works as with his face buried in a bower of roses.

And you are right, for the man is Philip D. Armour, who may almost be said to hold in the hollow of his hand the provision trade of the two continents. Armour's canned beef is eaten by British soldiers in Egypt and Russian soldiers in Siberia. His dressed meats are sold in every town in America and in most of the cities of Europe. The names on his pay roll, and of those who live by his industry, would fill one of the largest city directories published. Everybody has heard how his gifts to his employes and to charitable concerns amount to a snug fortune every year.

Now if you have business with the house of Armour & Co.—if you want to buy 10,000 barrels of pork—don't flatter yourself that he is going to spend the day talking it over with you. While you are placing your small item with one of the clerks Mr. Armour, with his nose among the flowers, is reading a cable message from Berlin asking whether he will feed the German army this year on the same terms as last year. But if you are a newspaper man—even quite an humble reporter—you may march right up to his desk and smell of the flowers, and it is more than likely that he will shake hands and address you as "Mr. Medill" or "Mr. Scott," according to whether you come from The Tribune or The Herald.

CURTIS DUNHAM.

A Dog on Trial for His Life.

A dog on trial for his life—a sight impossible outside the jurisdiction of Massachusetts' curious laws—was the event that filled the municipal court in Boston, April 18, to overflowing with spectators. Judge Curtis presided. The defendant, Towser, a handsome setter, belonging to one Nathan Simmons, was charged with having a vicious and savage disposition, "dangerous to the peace and bodily weal of the good citizens of this commonwealth."

To prove this one Hilmoth Hess swore that the dog had bitten him without provocation, and he wanted the handsome animal killed. Towser's owner demurred, and the court summoned Towser to prove his good character, and he was forthwith brought into court and installed in the pen.

His master retained able counsel for him, and, amid the titter of the audience and the smiles of Judge Curtis, the trial began. The plaintiff told how he was bitten, but acknowledged that he had provoked Towser by teasing him. Others came forward, and, after expatiating on Towser's good qualities, the prisoner himself was brought forward in his own behalf.

At various commands he played dead, walked on his hind legs about the room, stood on his head, shouldered arms, whined dismally in imitation of a song, and wound up by marching up the steps to the judge's desk on his hind legs and shaking paws with his honor.

The latter was greatly tickled, and, without hesitating, said, amid cheers, "Towser, you are a peaceable and orderly canine. I give you judgment in your behalf and dismiss you, the plaintiff paying the costs."

Leaving the room the dog received an ovation.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Straw Hats for Summer Wear.

There has always been a demand for straw hats, but within the last two years they have been worn very much more than they ever were before. Whether or not this change came as a result of the greatly increased number of fancy flannel shirts worn it is evident that men now are more considerate of their comfort than used to be their habit.

"Yes," said the traveling salesman of a leading house, "we expect that the sale of straw hats will be a very large one this summer. Indeed, it certainly will be if the dealers can foretell their customers' wishes at all. The yachting shape, with its stiff brim, will be the leader, and that worn by those who care for their appearance as well as their comfort. The white will be the favorite and the best. The band will be rather wide, and black mainly. The white or colored bands have been quite in vogue in the past, but I do not think they will be as much worn hereafter."—New York Herald.

An Incident of the Southern Foods.

Another darky bought a bull for $2.50, worth $50, as he was standing on a piece of land about the size of a saddle blanket. He probably paid full value. He shot him seven times with a forty-four Winchester rifle before he fell, showing that the vital spark was deeply implanted. Not finding sufficient dry space on which to skin him, he tied his tail to the rear of a skiff and dragged him to a railroad platform, one and one-half miles distant, there to butcher him. The next morning he sent me several large steaks. They looked more like rubber door mats than edibles for a human being, so I tendered them to an overflow sufferer, who accepted them smilingly. —Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Aid the Pitcher.

A new rubber article, for which the inventor claims much, is something to aid a baseball pitcher in getting the "curve." It consists of a flat strip of rubber with a ring at one end and a flat corrugation at the other. The ring is slipped over the middle finger and the corrugation rests against the ball. It is claimed that when the ball is pitched the rubber clings to it and sets it whirling, thus giving it more of a curve than the finger tips can.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A strange battle of frogs is reported to have taken place in a stream which runs through the grounds of a temple at Tokio, in Japan. Some hundreds of bullfrogs gathered on either bank. Then a terrific battle ensued, lasting from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and it is stated that when the combat finished the brook was blocked to such an extent with the bodies of the slain that the course of the water was almost totally impeded.

E. Cowles, of Eaton Rapids, Mich., lived in southern Ohio in 1862, and when Morgan made his raid Cowles, with several hundred other patriots, rushed to the defense of Cincinnati. He served three consecutive days and then returned to his plow. He had almost forgotten the circumstance until this week, when he received a formal discharge from the war department.

Mrs. Anna O'Brien, known as the "German giantess," and Fred A. Shields, who belongs to a family of giants, were married in Cincinnati a week or two ago. They are about the same height—between seven and eight feet. The bride was the widow of Patrick O'Brien, who too was a giant.

A new museum will soon be started in Paris, to be known as the Museum of the French Army, and to comprise ancient uniforms, equipments, arms and everything relating to the history of French regiments. An enormous amount of material has already been secured.

Samuel J. Brown, now a pension attorney in Philadelphia, entered the Union army when he was only 12 years old. He was with the Army of the Potomac in 1861. As a boy he beat the drum, but as a boy soldier he beats the record.

A 17-year-old lad who climbed to the dome of the state house at Topeka the other day managed to fall to the basement, a distance of eighty feet, without breaking a bone.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 19.

High water at 11.45 A. M. and 11.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.19 A. M.; Sets at 7.03 P. M.
Moon sets at 8.03 A. M.
First quarter, May 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Getting warm.

A flag will be raised on the Quincy school at Atlantic Thursday, May 29.

Mr. E. A. Perkins, the builder, intends to erect several houses on Standish avenue, Wollaston.

Persons in search of a house may find a desirable one in the "To Let" column of the LEDGER.

Mr. I. Hull Adams and Miss Elizabeth C. Adams, arrived home Saturday from their winter trip South.

Rev. Geo. Benedict preached an excellent sermon yesterday from the text, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Mrs. J. J. Marble a former resident of Quincy has been visiting with Mrs. Nathaniel Hunt of Braintree, during the past week.

The St. Marys of West Quincy suffered defeat at the hands of the Grattans of Hyde Park on the East Milton grounds: score 5 to 2.

Miss May Cole of Quincy Point resigned her position at the close of the winter term at Adamsville, R. I., and accepted a school for the spring term at Hancock, N. H.

The LEDGER is handicapped today by the sickness of a reporter. The staff is not as large as the metropolitan dailies and one man makes considerable difference.

Mrs. Ita Welsh Donovan will be one of the artists next Sunday evening, at the Hollis Street theatre, in a complimentary concert tendered to Mr. John C. Mullaly.

Any one having flags, bunting, or Chinese lanterns which they are willing to loan for use at the fete on the Hospital grounds on June 17, are requested to communicate with W. G. Corthell, Wollaston.

The May festival of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Atlantic, to be held in the Memorial church on Wednesday evening, promises to be an enjoyable affair. A Mother Goose operetta is one of the attractions.

Sixty or more workingmen were busy all day Sunday in removing the old and laying the new steel rail on the Old Colony railroad, through the center of our city. The average life of these new rail is said to be about fourteen years.

Today's Court.

John A. Johnson of Quincy, a common drunkard, was sent up for six months.

John McDonnell of Randolph for the lacency of a bottle of whiskey from a saloon, fined $5 and costs.

Base Ball.

The Coddington school base ball nine beat the Norfolk Blues of North Weymouth at a match game of base ball Saturday, by a score of 29 to 17. The game was played in North Weymouth and umpired by Mr. Federhen of Quincy Point.

A Brief Sermon.

Harry Pierce, a well known newsdealer, located at the corner of Market and Munroe streets, Lynn, received from a customer Saturday evening a $10 bill, across the back of which was written; "The last of $50,000 spent for rum."

Respect Shown.

Ex-Governor Ames is receiving marked attention in London. The Chatham and Dover Line directors placed the royal saloon carriage at his disposal, and Mr. Alfred Thorne will accompany the governor to Paris as special representative of the company.—*Stoughton Record.*

Funeral of Col. Osgood.

Seldom does one see such a large gathering at a funeral as that yesterday at Marblehead over the remains of Col. Francis A. Osgood, late commander of the 8th infantry, M. V. M. The regiment was out to do escort duty. Governor Brackett and staff were there, the staff officers of the Second brigade, of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth infantry, of the First battalion light infantry, the First battalion cavalry, past officers of the 8th Regiment, the local G. A. R. post, Masons and other societies, and in fact the whole population of good old Marblehead, and many from neighboring cities and towns.

Yachting Notes.

Yesterday was a lively day in the harbor for the flyers. A light east wind prevailed until four o'clock when it suddenly shifted to a puff7 sou'wester.

Sanborn's new cutter showed off well her sailing qualities, although the wind was light for a yacht of her draft. If she holds her own in a light wind she will be a tough one in an eight knot breeze.

Estes and Maybury had several brushes with their new racers yesterday. They are about evenly matched, notwithstanding that Maybury has a larger sail area. The measurements of Estes' boat are, over all 15 feet 8 inches; water line, 15 feet; beam, 9 feet; sail area, 66 square yards. Maybury's figures, over all, 17 feet; water line, 15 feet; beam 9 feet 4 inches; sail area, 70 square yards.

The Mabel was out with her new racing sail, Sunday.

Estes is having a hollow mast made for his cat-boat.

The Amy's mast has been stepped and her running rigging come. She will probably go into the water this week.

Civil Service Examination.

The result of the civil service examination held Saturday for foremen, clerks and policemen has not been ascertained. The questions asked the would-be policemen were given at length at the time of the first examination, and one may readily conceive what would be required of a clerk. Three series of papers were given to candidates for foremen, viz: Experience, arithmetic and work. On the first he was asked to tell what his present work was, whether he was ever foreman or sub-foreman, whether he ever had charge of men, and whether he understood explosives. The questions in arithmetic were very simple. In the third series were twenty-eight questions, six relating to explosives. The candidate was asked concerning road and street building, setting curb stone, use of gravel, sizes and shapes of stone for curbs and paving, use of sand, trench work, laying water pipes, etc.

Candidates for policemen who take the examination successfully, must then take a medical examination.

To Scatter Sunshine.

The Washington correspondent of the Americus (Georgia) Recorder, in his "Personal Sketches of Congressmen," says:

"Hon. Elijah A. Morse, of Massachusetts, a member of the lower house, I regard as one of the best men among our law makers, although he is a Republican. In every measure he has advocated he has been on the side of the right, and he has as many friends on the Democratic as on the Republican side. Mr. Morse has made thousands of friends here among every class of people, and is regarded as a man whose chief wish is to scatter sunshine where he finds shadows and desolation. With Congressman Stewart, of Georgia, he has accomplished some effective temperance work here, and these two can be often found in various sections of this rum-cursed city working with the temperance people. I think some of as eloquent temperance lectures as I ever heard were delivered by Mr. Morse. He has a kind of Sam Jones style and peels the bark as he goes. The gentleman is liberal and has subscribed to nearly every benevolent institution in this city.

Louisiana Lottery.

The Waltham Free Press says that "Gov. Nicholls of Louisianna is winning commendations from the press of the North without regard to party for the firm and uncompromising stand he is taking on the question of renewing the charter of the Louisiana lottery. We should think it would open the eyes of these devotees of lotteries who imagine they have such fine chances to get something for nothing when they discover that in addition to the ordinary heavy expenses of this institution it can afford to pay a bribe of a million of dollars and then pay a big dividend on the investment. Every dollar of this is wrung from the dupes, of which not a few are in this city."

Dictating to Newspapers.

Were a newspaper man to go into the office of any business man, says the Attleboro Sun, and offer to suggest to him how he should conduct his business, what patterns of goods he should place upon the market, how he should express himself in his communications with his customers, Mr. Newspaper Man, would receive an invitation to mind his own business, and be assisted to the street by the toe of a heavy boot. Yet the same man has no hesitancy in trying to dictate to a newspaper what it shall suppress, and how, generally it shall conduct its business.

A NICE INCOME. Miss Sallie E. Garrity of Louisville, Kentucky, although she is only twenty-seven years old has made for herself a reputation and a business in a photographic art that nets her, the Business Women's Journal says, pretty nearly ten thousand dollars a year. She is a Chicago girl, and did her first work in that city. Her photographs are considered the best in Louisville, her gallery is always crowded and her income is constantly growing. At the beginning of her working career she was employed for several years in the reception room of a Chicago photographic gallery and from there went to a musical academy, where she stayed for two or three years as confidential clerk. Then she decided to set up in the picture-taking business herself.

Brockton must be getting very hard up. It concluded to purchase a new safe and to that end was obliged to negotiate a loan of $800 for two years.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Disaffected Church Members May Be Excommunicated.

DECISION OF BISHOP HEALY

Exonerates Fr. Harrington and Says the Rebels Have No Case—Expected Ventilation of the Troubles.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 19.—Another important step in the St. Mary's parish troubles was taken yesterday. The early afternoon train from Portland brought Bishop Healy and Fr. McGrath, who were conveyed to the parochial residence on Vetromile street, and later to St. Mary's church. At 3 o'clock a parish meeting was held at the church, to which Fr. Harrington, at the morning masses, invited all who had performed their Easter obligations to the church to attend. At that meeting Bishop Healy and Fr. McGrath were present.

Bishop Healey read communications that had passed between him and the disaffected parishioners. The last communication read was one inviting him to take action in the matter within a specified time, or else the disaffectionists would again champion their cause through the public press. The bishop said he had investigated the matter, and was satisfied that the disaffectionists had no case. He exonerated Fr. Harrington, the assistant pastor of the parish, from the charges made against him, and stated that he should give no further hearing to the rebellious parishioners.

The general opinion is that the threat of excommunication made by the head of the diocese a few weeks ago will now be carried into execution. The disaffectionists were in session in Warren's hall at the time the parish meeting was in progress. They had issued a call announcing that yesterday's meeting would be the most important since their rebellion took effect, inasmuch as a settlement or the opposite climax was expected to be reached.

The attendance was the largest since the first meeting held late last fall. Fifty-eight were present. They were in session two hours, but the business they did is not publicly known. A committee of two were sent to the parochial residence, presumably to interview the bishop, but they did not gain entrance to the house, and did not have an opportunity of seeing him. What course the disaffectionists will now pursue is only a matter of conjecture.

As their meeting was held at the same time the other parishoners were in session at their church, the nature of the bishop's remarks could not have been known to them until after the meeting adjourned, but the treatment their committee received at the door of the parochial residence must have satisfied them that an amicable settlement of their troubles was out of the question. Some open action on the part of the rebellious parishioners is looked for.

THE HARTFORD MINE DISATSER.

Funerals of Twelve Victims—May Be More Bodies in the Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 19.—The funerals of twelve victims of the Hartford mine took place Sunday afternoon. In the local cemetery a little after 2 p. m., the last sad rites were performed over ten of the dead. Brief services, consisting of singing, prayer and in some cases short addresses, were held at the houses, where the scenes were heartrending. The remains of Fire Boss John H. Allen were taken to Plymouth for interment.

It is said that there may be many more bodies in the fatal mine, as a number of unknown Polanders and Hungarians were known to be inside on the morning of the explosion looking for work. These have disappeared and it is not known whether they have escaped or are yet in the fatal mine. The exploring parties are still at work.

SMOTHERED IN QUICKSAND.

Awful Accident to a Man While Repairing a Well.

NEW YORK, May 19.—James H. Parcells, night dispatcher in the New York post-office, was killed by the caving-in of a well on his place at Woodside, L. I. Mr. Parcells was repairing the well when it partially caved in, burying him nearly to the neck. The quicksand continued to run down, and the efforts of neighbors to extricate the unfortunate man only increased his danger. A rubber tube was procured and placed in his mouth so that he could breathe after the sand had covered his head. After several hours' labor the sand was cleared away, but it was found that Mr. Parcells had been unable to retain the tube in his mouth and had been choked to death. He was one of the leading citizens of Woodside. He leaves a widow and six children.

Chicago May Be Without Waiters.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The threatened "tie-up" of the big hotels by the waiters may occur soon, affecting the Palmer, Grand Pacific, Tremont, Briggs, Commercial, Southern, Woodruff and Columbia. Better terms as to wages and hours and a formal agreement with the Waiters' Alliance as to breakage, etc., constitute the waiters' demands. A meeting of proprietors was held and resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution to stand by each other against the waiters.

Brooklyn Will Miss Him.

BROOKLYN, May 19.—Ripley Ropes, president of the Brooklyn Trust company, state charities commissioner, and one of the largest South American merchants in New York, died at his residence in this city, at the age of 70 years. He was one of the most prominent men in the political, business and social circles of Broyklyn, and leaves a large fortune. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1820.

Death of a Literary Man.

NEW YORK, May 19.—John Elliot Curran, who was graduated at Yale in 1870, and has been a contributor to leading magazines, besides publishing a novel and doing other literary work, died at Englewood, N. J., of pneumonia. He pulled in his class crew at Lake Quinsigamond when a freshman, and was also a good ball and tennis player.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Forecast for Maine: Warmer, except in extreme eastern portion; stationary temperature; fair, followed by rains.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Warmer; southerly winds; increasing cloudiness and local storms; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer; southerly winds; rains, preceded by fair weather.

WEYMOUTH.

The judges of the Monatiquot Yacht Club for the coming season will be Messrs. N. F. Hunt, E. T. Jordan, F. A. Hunt, Dana Smith, E. C. Pierce and Henry Garduer.

Mr. E. P. Adams and family of Oxford street, Cambridge, have taken rooms at the Bayside, at North Weymouth beach, for the coming season.

Joseph Pacina, a fruit dealer at Weymouth, had an artery severed at his wrist Saturday by the bursting of a ginger beer bottle, and physicians ordered his removal to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

In response to an invitation the aged people of the Union parish assembled in large numbers at the church yesterday. Old time hymns were sung, and the pastor, the Rev. Oliver Huckell, preached a special sermon on "The Consolation of Old Age." Old folks' day will long be remembered.

A fire in the library of Rev. W. L. Smith's residence on Broad street yesterday forenoon damaged a number of valuable books.

BRAINTREE.

Mr. Wallace Macgregor, having completed the full course in chemistry and mining engineering, graduates this week from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The president of a mining company in Arizona applied to Prof. Richards for the services of two students capable of assisting him in his business, one of those recommended by Prof. Richards was Mr. Macgregor. He accepted the position but will spend a few weeks at the Lake Superior copper mines before proceeding to the scene of his labors in the vicinity of Prescott, A. T.

A memorial address will be given in the Armory by Rev. Mr. Magwire, pastor of the Universalist society, at 2 P. M., next Sunday, May 25.

Keystone Lodge, Order of the Solid Rock, will give a musical and literary entertainment May 21.

Early Salmon.

The extraordinary run of spring salmon in the Fraser river, which was spoken of some weeks ago, still continues. Never in the history of the river since white men first cast a net in it has such a run been known, and the oldest Indians agree that they never heard of such a marvelous season. The fishermen are catching from twenty to forty fish to each boat every day, though working only a portion of the day, and on one occasion fifty were landed at one haul. The friends of the artificial propagation system will doubtless claim that these facts are a justification thereof.—Toronto Mail.

A man named Fields, who has just died near Danville, Ky., never, it is said, though 67 years old, slept a single night out of the house in which he was born, and never ate but one meal away from home. He was outside of his native county but twice, and then only for an hour each time.

The adoption of "visible means of support" becomes more and more fashionable among the English aristocracy. Lord Albert Edward Godolphin Osborne, a younger son of the Duke of Leeds and namesake of the Prince of Wales, has gone to Ceylon to manage a tea plantation.

The famine in China continues so great that it is related that recently a party of beggars arrived at Tien-tsin from one of the worst affected districts with basketfuls of little girls for sale.

There are 32,000 of what we call "mutual benefit associations" in England and Wales, with funds amounting to $55,000,000. Over there they call them "benefit and burial clubs."

Persons of the Hebrew faith are most numerous in Russia; nearly half the Hebrews of Europe reside there.

According to the Worcester Telegram, "Massachusetts is making marked progress in the practical science of handling the rum traffic."

The Fall River Tribune says, the Old Colony is handling a good deal of it between that city and Providence.

—Bridgewater at a town meeting held Saturday voted that the town join with East Bridgewater in the purchase of the works of the Bridgewater Water Company, each town to issue bonds in the sum of $50,000 toward the purchase.

—Grand Master Kavanagh of the Odd Fellows has issued a proclamation calling upon the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction to observe June 10 as a memorial day, in tribute to the memory of deceased members.

—There will be a gathering of camps of the Sons of Veterans at Canton this evening.

—The new Hull Yacht club house will not be ready for occupancy before July 1. Until then the Merrill cottage will be utilized for that purpose.

—At Scituate the lobster fishing is much better than last year. The shell fish are more plentiful and larger than they have been for a long time past.

—The net profits of the late G. A. R. fair in Stoughton was about $300.

DIED.

ROSE—In West Quincy, May 18, Mrs. Ellen B., wife of Mr. James Rose, aged 45 years and 5 months. Funeral from late residence, No. 10 Centre street, Tuesday, May 20, at 2.30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

SEXTON—In West Quincy, May 17, Agnes, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Catherine Sexton, aged 3 years, 10 months and 13 days.

"ANSE" MAKES A KICK.

Heavy Batting and Good Base Running Wins a Victory for Boston.

BOSTON, May 19.—There were 2587 spectators at the league game with Chicago on Saturday Boston won by heavy hitting and good base running. Anson claimed the enforcement of the rule against base runners leaving the three-foot lines in running to first, but got into a long wrangle with the umpire when one of his own men was declared out for the same cause. McDermott was right in his decision, but erred once in attempting to address the spectators, and acknowledged the error.

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	—9
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4

Earned runs—Boston 5, Chicago 3. Base hits—Boston 15, Chicago 8. Errors—Boston 5, Chicago 12. Batteries—Getzein and Hardie; Coughlin, Nagle and Kittredge.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 2.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	—6
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York 3. Cleveland 2. Base hits—New York 11, Cleveland 5. Errors—New York 2, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Gilks and Zimmer.

Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	—6	
Cincinnati	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Cincinnati 6. Errors—Philadelphia 19, Cincinnati 7. Batteries—Vickery and Clements, Duryea and Keenan.

Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 4.

Pittsburg	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 1, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 12. Batteries—Hughes and Bushong, Bowders and Berger.

CLEVELAND'S SECOND.

Not Much Difficulty in Disposing of Boston Brotherhood Men.

BOSTON, May 19.—Cleveland administered a second defeat to Boston on Saturday, batting Gumbert at will, while the home team could do but little with O'Brien. Attendance 3793.

Cleveland	5	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	—13	
Boston	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland 8, Boston 1. Base hits—Cleveland 17, Boston 7. Errors—Cleveland 13, Boston 8. Batteries—O'Brien and Sutcliffe, Gumbert and Kelly.

Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 7.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	—10
Pittsburg	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5, Pittsburg 5. Base hits—Philadelphia 11, Pittsburg 17. Errors—Philadelphia 5, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Knell and Milligan, Staley and Carroll.

New York, 13; Buffalo, 6.

New York	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	7	0	—13
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	—6

Earned runs—New York 4, Buffalo 3. Base hits—New York 15, Buffalo 10. Errors—New York 10, Buffalo 10. Batteries—Crane and Ewing, Krock and Mock.

Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 2.

Brooklyn	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 1, Chicago 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Chicago 9. Errors—Brooklyn 4, Chicago 11. Batteries—Van Haltren and Cook; Barston, King and Farrell.

Sunday Games.

At Newark—Newark, 7; Washington, 0.
At Gloucester Point—Louisville, 5; Athletics, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 11; St. Louis, 9.
At Windsor Beach. N. Y.—Columbus, 11; Rochester, 2.
At Brooklyn—Toledo, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

FOLEY HOLDS HIS OWN

In a Contest with Tommy Warren—A Finish Fight Challenge.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—A large crowd witnessed the six-round glove contest Saturday night at the Academy of Music between Tommy Warren, the feather-weight champion, and Larry Foley of Boston. Warren was in good condition and weighed 121 pounds, while Foley was fleshy and tipped the scale at 128. Warren did most of the leading and had considerably the better of the first two rounds. He rained a shower of blows on Foley's head and neck in the third round, and just before the call of time succeeded in knocking his man over the ropes by a vicious right hand upper cut. Foley, however, got his second wind in the succeeding round and held his own to the close, and in the last round, by a well directed left-hander, he brought a stream of blood from his adversary's nose. After the match Sam Eaton, a local featherweight, challenged Warren to fight to a finish, to take place within three weeks, each man to weigh 120 pounds. Warren accepted and the men will meet to-day to sign articles.

THE BRAZILIAN DISORDERS.

More Trouble Likely to Occur Over the New Banking Laws.

MONTEVIDEO, May 19.—A telegram received here says that on the occasion of the recent rising at Puerto Ategro, Brazil, the troops, after firing a volley and killing and wounding many, joined the citizens in deposing the governor. Advices have been received confirming the report of disorders throughout the province of Rio Grands do Sul. The populace, it is stated, will reject by force of arms if necessary the new banking laws of Dr. Barbosa, the Brazilian minister of financc.

The Brazilian government has decreed that after July 1 customs duties to the minimum amount of 20 per cent. will be payable in gold.

Citizen Train Returns.

NEW YORK, May 19.—George Francis Train arrived Sunday morning, on his return to Tacoma, aboard the Etruria. He was met at quarantine by a party of friends on the tug F. W. Devoe and transferred to the city, where he takes a special train for Tacoma. He is in the best of health.

Mr. Train said he had made the circuit of the globe to this city in sixty days and expected to reach the end of his journey, Tacoma, in sixty-five days, thus breaking all records.

The Coming Passion Play.

BERLIN, May 19.—The "Passion" play at Oberammergau promises to be a great success. In the dress rehearsel the tableaux were excellent. Mayer was marvellous as Christ, and the other actors were skilful, with the exception of the impersonator of Judas, who overacted his part. The play lasts eight and a half hours. Eight hundred English and American visitors were present.

Vessel and Crew Lost.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 19.—Schooner Jessie L. Beck, from Toledo for Kingston with lumber, was capsized off Nine Mile Point during a heavy storm, and all hands are supposed to have been drowned. The crew consisted of eight men. Most of the crew were married and leave large families. The Beck was insured.

Roof Lifted and Building Burned.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 19.—John A. Coles' flouring mill was burned here. Loss $50,000; insurance $15,000. An over heated bearing in the dust room caused an explosion which lifted the roof and started the fire.

Success Attends Wissmann's Efforts.

BERLIN, May 19.—Advices have been received from East Africa that Maj. Wissman captured Mikindani on the 14th inst., placing the whole coast from that place to Zanzibar in the hands of the Germans.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money** a

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

Electric Cars will run as follows:

Quincy and West Quincy.

Leave Quincy.			Leave West Quincy.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.10	12.27	7.32	6.40	1.00	8.00
7.15	1 40	8.20	7.45	2.00	9.00
8.10	2.20	9.32	8.35	3.00	10.00
9.00	3.35	10.26	9.25	4.00	10.45
9.45	4.20		10.05	5.00	
10.25	5.27		11.00	6.00	
11.23	6.31		12.00	7.00	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
7.30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8.30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
9.33	3.00	9.15	10.00	2.30	8.30
10.30	4 00	10.30	10.50	3 30	9.45
11.15	5.00		11.35	4.30	10.56
12.00	6.00			5.30	

Quincy and Neponset.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Neponset.		
A. M	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
7.00	12.20	6.40	5.55†	12.45	7.45
8.05	1.20	7.20	6.40	1.50	8.35
9.00	2.20	8.10	7.30	2.50	9.30
9 45	3.20	9.00	8.25	3.50	10.20*
10.25	4.20	10.00	9.25	4.50	
11.23	5.20	10.40*	10.05	5.40‡	
		11.00*	10.50	6.15	
			11.50	7.00	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
7 30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8 30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
30	3.00	9.00	10.00	2.30	8.30
10 30	4.00	9.50	10.55	3.30	9.30
11 15	5.00	10.30*	11.40	4.30	10.10
12.00		11.10*		5.30	

*To Car House only.
†From Car House only.
‡ To Beale street only, returning at 5.55.

Quincy and Quincy Point.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Quincy Point.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.25	12.18	6.31	6.40	12.50	7.10
6.55	1.40	7.32	7.10	2.00	8.00
7.25	2.20	8.30	7.55	2.40	8.50
8.08	2.55	9.32	8.20	3.15	9.45
8.35	3.35	10.26	8.50	4.10	10.38
9.30	4.41		9.45	5.05	
10.25	5.27		10.40	5.40	
11.23	5.56		11.45	6.15	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
8.20	1.10	6.03	8.35	12.15	5.40
8.55	2.00	7.00	9.15	1.30	6.40
9.33	3.00	8.00	10.15	2.30	7.30
10.50	4.00	9.00	11.00	3.30	8.30
12.00	4.50	10.30		4.30	9.30
	5.25			5.10	10.45

Subject to change without notice.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made between cars of the Neponset, West Quincy and Quincy Point Routes.

Cars from Quincy make close connections with West End St. R. R. at Neponset.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after April 28, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.35, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 12.53, 1.03, 1.20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07 4.56, 5.33, 5.40, 6.27, 6.46, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.24 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.30 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.15, 7.25, 7.44, 9.06, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 8.30, 9.45, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.30, 9.00 9.15 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.06 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 5.43, 6.30, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.28 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.10, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.19, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.41, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.26, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.36, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.31 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.13, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.32 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.24, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.21 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.26 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.02, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.25, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.29, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.17, 10.06 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

Specifications

For the

New

Willard

Schoolhouse

To be

Continued

In

Wednesday's

Ledger.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 37. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

1 PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED,

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

CITY OF QUINCY.

Public Hearing.

The City Council of the City of Quincy, will give a Public Hearing in the Council Chamber, June 4th, 1890, at 8.30 P. M., on petition of the Manet Street Railway Company to change the location as follows:

First: Beginning at a point marked A in the present location as granted by an order passed March 24, 1890, and as shown on a plan made by H. T. Whitman, to which reference may be had; said point marked A being on the southerly side of Sea street, and about nineteen hundred feet easterly from Palmer street; thence crossing said Sea street and running on the northerly side of said street a distance of about seventeen hundred and twenty-five feet to a point marked B on said plan. The location already granted being colored blue and the change of location petitioned for being colored red on said plan.

Second: Beginning at a point on the location granted as above-stated, on the westerly side of Sea street, near the junction of said street with Bay View avenue; thence running diagonally across said Sea street, and thence along its easterly side to the easterly terminus of said Railway, as granted by said order, together with all necessary turnouts for shifting its cars and for reaching its car house.

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
City Clerk.

May 20—24—31

CITY OF QUINCY.

PUBLIC HEARING.

IN COUNCIL, MAY 19, 1890.

Whereas, in the opinion of the City Council of the City of Quincy, the public necessity and convenience of the inhabitants of said city require that the present location of the tracks of the Boston & Quincy Street Railway Company through that portion of Hancock street commencing at at a point 200 feet south of the south line of a private way called Linden street, thence to Neponset bridge, be taken up and relocated and placed in the centre of said Hancock street.

It is therefore hereby ordered that due notice be given to the Boston & Quincy Street Railway Company and all others interested, that the City Council intends to relocate said tracks in the way before mentioned, and that WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1890, at 7.45 o'clock P. M., is appointed as the time for a Public hearing of any objections which may be made to said relocating of said tracks.

At the City Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said City of Quincy.

Adopted May 19th, 1890.

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
City Clerk.

May 20—24—31.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor Recommends a Loan of $10,000 for Common Street.

$12,000 ORDER INTRODUCED.

Manet Street Railway Wants a New Location—Order Offered to Relocate Quincy & Boston Tracks North of Linden Street in the Centre of Hancock Street.

The fourteenth meeting of the City Council of 1890 held last evening was the shortest on record, lasting but twenty-five minutes. The loans for sidewalks, street lights and West street did not come up for consideration, two being in the hands of committees. Messrs. Green and Shea were the only absentees, and because of the absense of the former no one came to the rescue of Clerk Spear with a motion to suspend reading until he had nearly completed the records.

Want One More Man.

The Mayor forwarded the following communication from the Chief Engineer, with a request that it be referred to the Committee on Fire Department:

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.
QUINCY, April 28, 1890.

To His Honor the Mayor, Charles H. Porter:

DEAR SIR:—My communication to you and the Council, Dec. 16, 1889, recommending the addition of four permanent men to the fire department, was, I believe, disposed of at that time by being referred to the new Council. I have heard nothing from it since, and am now in a condition where it is very necessary to have more permanent help, to keep up the efficiency of this department. After due consideration, and knowing the existing feeling in regard to the financial condition of our city, I will withdraw the recommendation for four, and ask you to recommend to the Council that one be added.

Any explanation that you or the Council desire, I would be more than pleased to give. This addition being very necessary, immediate action will greatly oblige. Very respectfully yours.

WALTER H. RIPLEY,
Chief Q. F. D.

Communication referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Assessing Damages.

A communication of the Mayor enclosed one from City Solicitor Pattee, as requested by the Council, relating to petitioning the Legislature for special act for the laying out of streets, etc., and assessing damages, as follows:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

Respectfully represents Charles H. Porter, Mayor of the City of Quincy, in said Commonwealth, hereto duly requested by vote of the City Council of said city, that there is a necessity for legislation defining and providing for the manner in which the City Council of said city shall exercise and carry out the powers given and provided in section 15 of chapter 347 of the acts of the year 1888, relating to the laying out, locating anew or discontinuance of, or making specific repairs in all streets and ways and all highways within the limits of said city, and for the assessment of damages sustained by any person thereby. Wherefore your petitioner prays for the legislation aforesaid.

Councilman Wilde offered the following motion in connection therewith, which was adopted:

VOTED,—That the Mayor be requested to petition the Legislature in accordance with the request of the Council, relating to the laying out, alteration, discontinuance, or making repairs in the streets and highways in the City of Quincy.

Common Street Again.

Mayor Porter sent in the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Quincy, 16 May, 1890.

Henry O. Fairbanks, Esq., President of the Council:

SIR,—The order appropriating $15,000 for the rebuilding of Common street having failed to pass, I deem it advisable to suggest that an order appropriating $10,000 for the repairs and rebuilding of said Common street should be passed by the Council at the earliest practical moment.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. H. PORTER, Mayor.

Manet Railway Location.

Councilman Morton presented the petition of the Manet Street Railway for a change of location, as will be seen by an official notice in the advertising columns of today's LEDGER. A public hearing will be given Wednesday, June 4.

Licenses and State Aid.

Councilman Hall presented the application of Edward McGiverin of Boston for a junk license. An order, granting the same, was offered and adopted.

The Committee on State Aid recommended $10 per month for John Moriarty. Adopted.

George White was granted $6 per month State Aid, but his wife was given leave to withdraw.

George Tibbetts was granted $12 per month State Aid.

$12,000 for Common Street.

Councilman Fallon offered the following order which was read once and referred to the Committee on Streets:

ORDERED—That the sum of $12,000 together with the premiums secured on the notes, be and is hereby appropriated to rebuild Common street, according to plans prepared by the Commissoner of Public Works and the City Treasurer is hereby authorized to borrow the sum of $12,000 payable within ten years from June 1, 1890, said loan to be divided in ten parts of $1,200 each, one part to fall due June 1, 1891 and one part on each succeeding year on June 1, until all are paid, said notes to bear interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Change of Location.

Councilman Faunce offered a preamble and order, for a relocation of the tracks of the Quincy and Boston Street Railway on Hancock street, north of Linden street, from the side to the centre of the street. The order was for a public hearing, Wednesday June 4, and was adopted.

Dumping Places.

The order providing for "dumps" in each ward came up for engrossment.

Councilman Sherman opposed that on Newport avenue in Ward Five, as it would be unsightly from the railroad.

The order was rejected.

To Meet Next Monday.

At 8.10 the Council adjourned for one week.

Our Census on Manufactures.

On the 2d day of June the work of collecting statistics of manufactures for the report of the Eleventh Census will be inaugurated throughout the entire country. The value of this report must depend wholly upon the accuracy and thoroughness with which manufacturers answer the questions propounded.

The personal interests of every manufacturer are involved in the character of the report on Manufactures. It will be quoted for the next ten years as the official announcement of the *exact* industrial condition of the country, and will be the basis for any future legislation that may be enacted in regard to the wants of our people, whether engaged in agricultural or mechanical pursuits. Therefore it is of vital importance to each manufacturer that an accurate report shall be made.

The Superintendent of Census has taken every possible precaution in the preliminary work to make this census complete and satisfactory, and the earnest co-operation of those engaged in productive industry is all that is now necessary to secure valuable results.

Every manufacturer should bear in mind that his answers to the questions relating to his business are held strictly confidential, are not disclosed to any competitor or to other persons, and are not used by the government as predicate for the purposes of taxation or license, or in any way to adversely affect his individual business. This assurance is printed on each schedule over the signature of the Superintendent of Census.

The expert Special Agent in charge of this branch of census work, Mr. Frank R. Williams, has personally visited the principal manufacturing centres and consulted representative manufacturers, the publishers of trade journals, and practical business men generally, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper scope of the inquiry for each branch of manufacture. The questions contained in the census schedules are those suggested by the manufacturers and other persons most interested in the progress of the country, and cover ground absolutely essential to the proper presentation of its industrial conditions and resources.

Pertinent Gossip.

Common street continues to be a bone of contention.

The Councilman who said he was ashamed to live on it seems determined to have it improved.

And it should be.

The West street order laid on the table must have fallen off, for it was not in sight last night.

It will come to light when there is a full Council.

Or when some of the opponents are absent.

It is a case where one vote counts.

The Councilman from Ward Five did not intend to defeat the dumping place order.

But his opposition to that in Ward Five had that effect.

There should have been a division of the question.

Bigelow street residents and others are not sorry it was defeated.

Discovered in Time.

An alarm at 6.30 last evening was for a slight fire in Whicher's boot and shoe manufactory, corner of Union and Main streets. It was discovered by Mr. J. H. Webb, the foreman, as he was returning to the shop after supper, in the third story of the new L. Box 34 was rung and the fire department responded unusually prompt, but a few buckets of water had extinguished the flames. It was a peculiar fire, and of doubtful origin, but probably ignited from a spark from the smoke stack which had lodged in the eaves and burned in. The loss was trifling. Engineer Litchfield promptly rung in the recall.

This Morning's Court.

Richard McAuliffe of Randolph for vagrancy was discharged.

An editor robbed of $50,000! How care less some newspaper men are. Those in this city do not often lose so large amounts.

THE SYNDICATE.

Quincy Quarrymen Have Not Yet Set Price on Their Works.

DOUBTS AS TO CONSUMMATION.

Interviews with Some of the Leading Firms—Some More Anxious to Sell Now than a Month Ago—A Syndicate Would Probably Freeze Out the Small Firms.

A representative of the DAILY LEDGER has interviewed a few of the representative granite firms relative to the proposed syndicate.

The senior member of the firm of C. H. Hardwick & Co. is out of town, but Mr. C. Theodore Hardwick was seen. He said the firm had the matter under advisement. It had been requested to place a price on its works, the proposed syndicate to have the privilege of closing the bargain during 1890, but as yet had not named the amount. The firm was not anxious to sell, but everything had its price. The frequent labor troubles might influence some to sell.

F. Hardwick & Son have not been approached, although they have one of the most promising quarries in the city. They did not place much stock in the movement.

Frederick & Field were asked two or three weeks ago to set a price on their works, but had not given the matter any consideration. Doubted if the quarries could be bought. Would like to see local syndicate but doubted if any English syndicate would benefit the city. Did not think any of the Quincy firms had yet set a price.

Swithin Bros. have been visited by an agent, but considered themselves bound to secrecy and would say but little. Thought a wide awake syndicate would be a blessing to Quincy, and that more men would be employed.

John J. Byron was the only employe seen by the LEDGER representative. He did not think the men need fear any worse treatment from a syndicate than at present, or that it would be any harder to deal with.

LESS WORK TO DO.

But Few of the Firms Will Employ as Many Men as Before.

While the granite workers have gained a nine hour day and a slight advance in prices, it is probable that many will be out of employment, as numerous orders were cancelled at the beginning of the trouble. Townsend & Clements who were employing three gangs will now run but one. Swithin Bros., have not half the men. F. Hardwick & Son will continue with one gang; they don't think the trouble is yet settled. McDonnell & Sons are employing less men and do not expect to do as much business. The manufacturers generally say they are in no hurry to put the men to work.

DID NOT MEET.

Little Prospects of an Early Adjustment with Quarrymen.

It was expected that there would be a conference meeting last evening between the manufacturers and quarrymen, but the latter say they received no notice from the manufacturers.

There was a meeting of the manufacturers, however, and it looks as if they would hold out. Unless an agreement is reached all the branches will again be involved.

Annual Meeting at Saratoga.

The American Institute of Instruction, the oldest teachers' organization in existence, holds its annual meeting for the present year July 7–10, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Many indications point to a large and earnest gathering from New England. Engagements for addresses have been made with President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, on "A Plea for Studying European Systems of Education;" Mr. John Tetlow, Principal of Girls' High and Latin Schools, Boston, on "School Instruction in Morals and Manners;" Superintendent G. C. Fisher of Weymouth, on "Woman in Education;" Professor William North Rice of Wesleyan University, on "The Place of Natural Science in the Educational Course;" Superintendent Edwin P. Seaver of Boston, on "The Preparation of Teachers;" President E. B. Andrews of Brown University, on "Patriotism and the Schools;" and President B. P. Raymond of Wesleyan University. There will be reduced hotel rates and railroad fares. A bulletin giving complete details will be sent to all whose names are forwarded to George A. Littlefield, Providence, R. I.

Mellin's Food is not the bulky, indigestible product of the miller or baker, but is the result of skillful manipulation, by careful and uniform chemical process based upon scientific principles; it is a soluble dry powder, made from wheat and malted barley, and is the concentration of nourishing properties.

Q. M. C. B. A.

THERE will be a meeting of the Quincy Mercantile Clerks' Benevolent Association in Wilson's hall, WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 7.30 P. M., when all members and those who wish to join are requested to attend. Officers will be elected.

May 20. 2t

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT—CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF TONIC AND STIMULANT. Greatest of Spring Remedies. RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES·BRAIN AND BLOOD Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists. $1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

MAN'F'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A

LOST.

LOST.—$25 00 Saturday evening, between Post Office and Brewer's Corner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Ledger Office.
West Quincy, May 20. 1t

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 32—tf

TO LET.—To a small family, a tenement of four rooms. Inquire of E. J. BARLOW, Norfolk street, Wollaston. M13—6t

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

BOARDERS WANTED.—3 or 4 young men can obtain board at 28 Main St. Jersey cow for sale cheap. May 20—1t

WANTED,—A girl for general housework. Apply to H. F. DOBLE. West Quincy, May 17. 4t

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

A MAY FESTIVAL

Under the auspices of the

Ladies' Benevolent Society

OF ATLANTIC,

WILL BE HELD IN THE CHURCH,

Wednesday Evening, May 21.

The Programme will consist of the

Mother Goose Operetta,

Bobby Shaftoe, and the Nursery Quadrille

BY EIGHT YOUNG LADIES.

ALSO,

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to begin at 8.

Ice Cream and Cake for Sale

During the Evening.

ADMISSION, - - 10 CENTS.

May 18. 3t

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals., $1.25
Ladies' Kid Button, 1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button, .40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 1mos.

SEE

Roger Bros'.

FLOWER WINDOW.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PLANTS

Hardy and Vigorous!

RECEIVED

FRESH DAILY

and of the

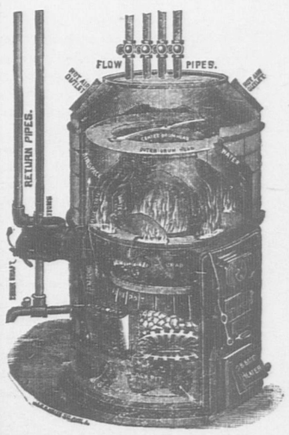
Best Varieties.

For sale at Low Prices at

ROGERS' MARKET,

Hancock Street, Quincy.

May 15. tf



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

Miss FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5 00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

A Model Course of Reading.

This year the Chautauqua literary course has a hundred thousand readers. For the average citizen, the man and woman who must work daily and yet wants to be an intelligent person, no system of reading could be laid down that is superior.

The full course includes four years of reading and investigation. The close of this school year finishes Roman and Italian history. For 1890-91 the students will read and study English history and literature, the next year American history and literature, which they should have begun with, by the way, and for the last year they will go into Greek history and literature. The only fault with this admirable course is the one mentioned—that it does not put the students to the study of their own country first.

The students of the Chautauqua system live at home, and the time given to reading is that snatched from the work of the housekeeper, the mechanic, the farmer, or the business man and woman. Besides the course mentioned there are others in science, biography, etc. Arrangements are made with book publishers so that readers can obtain the volumes needed for about $6 a year. They also subscribe for The Chautauquan, a monthly magazine full of information. As Dr. Hale remarks in The Cosmopolitan, the only wonder is that 3,000,000 readers do not take the Chautauqua course.

The Johns Hopkins university will be the latest stronghold of conservatism to yield to the pressure of the coming woman for a liberal education, if it does yield. Some women of Baltimore and other cities have decided that Johns Hopkins shall make place for women. The innovation goes no further than the medical department at present. The ladies will raise a fund of $150,000 for the medical school of the university, on the express condition that the school, with all the advantages of the Johns Hopkins hospital, shall be open to women. Mary Garrett heads the list of subscribers with $5,000, and a number of other women give $1,000 each. Mrs. Henry Winter Davis is president of the ladies' association.

Bishop Joyce, of the Methodist church, says it is impossible for a man with money to maintain proper relations with God unless he gives to the cause of church extension. That may be, but it is still harder to maintain proper relations without money.

The mind cure, faith cure and Christian science cure advocates may now consider themselves sat upon and flattened out for all time. At its last meeting in Chicago the Theosophical society, in general convention assembled, did resolute that all the above styles of healing were the practice of black magic. We are to conclude from this that the only simon pure white magic is dealt out to us by the theosophists.

He furnishes the motive power, she directs it. That is the division of labor between Capt. Allen, of New Bedford, Mass., and his wife Anzonetta, who has just obtained from the government inspectors a steam yacht pilot's license to navigate the waters of New Bedford and vicinity. The two own a steam yacht, and he runs the engine while she steers the craft.

In the streets of Spokane Falls the red Indian still roams in paint and feathers, redolent of the white man's firewater. But by midsummer Spokane Falls will have in active operation forty-one and one-half miles of street railway. Much of this is electric railway, run on the overhead wire system.

The standing armies of Europe are becoming so large and expensive that they will at length eat up all the resources of the various countries, and universal disarmament must come as a measure of self preservation for the nations.

Within a few weeks Kentucky has lost two of her most prominent Democrats, Senator Beck and ex-Representative Taulbee.

TEST CASE AGREED UPON

Boston Liquor Dealers in a State of Perplexity Regarding the Open Bar Question.

BOSTON, May 20.—It is presumed that there are no open bars in this city to-day; certainly there are none except in direct violation of the law. Already many of the smaller dealers in liquor have removed their bars altogether, and others have arranged to use them only as lunch counters, or as partitions between the floor space where their tables for patrons are set, and the bartenders.

Some of the dealers are in greater perplexity than their comrades, as their places, though small, have afforded room for a comparatively large crowd, whereas, when tables have to be used, the accommodations for, say twenty persons, will of necessity be poor. It is safe to say that nearly every dealer is getting from his landlord all of the additional floor space that he can afford.

So far as can be learned to-day the members of the Boston Retail Liquor Dealers' association have determined upon no particular plan of procedure in the matter of open bars; each man will look out for himself in that respect. The board of police has laid down no rules for guidance, save that open bars must go; therefore about all, if not all, the dealers cease the use of open bars to-day.

In the matter of selling drinks without food there is a difference of opinion as to the rights of dealers; some will sell one way, some the other. It is, however, understood that Charles W. H. Sanborn, the president of the Liquor Dealers' association, is one of the gentlemen who has consented to be the defendant in the proposed test case to settle the food question. This seems to have been agreed upon after a conference of a committee with the board of police. Until this case is decided by the supreme court, nobody will know exactly what the law calls for on the part of the dealers.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

Young Man Frightfully Beaten by an Enraged Railroad Employe.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., May 20.—Mell J. Emery was brutally murdered in Wentworth about 6:30 last evening. While walking near the bridge which leads from the railroad station into the village, he was met and attacked by W. G. Shaw. It is said there were no words. Shaw first struck and then kicked Emery until he was frightfully mutilated and unconscious, he dying soon after.

Fleeing toward the railroad track, Shaw attracted the attention of Willis Whitcher and Isaac Crosby, who pursued him. Up the track he rushed. With Baker's river on one side and the highway on the other there was small chance to escape. At least a mile was passed before his pursuers overtook him. They soon secured him and awaited the arrival of Deputy Sheriff M. A. Ferrin of Plymouth, by whom he was arrested.

Emery had always lived in Wentworth, and was about 22 years of age. He was quiet and had many friends. He lived with his parents, with whom Shaw had been boaring. The latter was employed with a gang of men doing some extra work on the railroad track. He has relatives in Franklin. He had been drinking when he committed the crime.

HAVANA IN MOURNING.

Whole City Attends the Funeral of the Victims of the Explosion.

HAVANA, May 20.—The disastrous fire and explosion has cast a gloom over the city. There is no market and many places of business are closed. The windows and balconies of private hotels are draped in black and the whole city wears a mournful aspect. The treasury department will assume the expenses of the funeral of the victims. Many subscriptions have been received in aid of the afflicted families. A fund has also been started for the erection of a mausoleum for the victims of the disaster. The funeral of the victims took place yesterday, and was attended by nearly everybody in Havana. Among the distinguished mourners were the governor general of Cuba, the bishop of Havana, the general of marines and others.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 20.—In the senate a bill was reported to prohibit the publication of anonymous campaign literature, and an adverse report was made on the question of compelling the sale at auction of new stock of transportation companies.

In the house, reference to the next general court was reported on the state control of Bunker Hill monument. Bills came to prevent and punish fraud in private or public sales by itinerant vendors, and to provide for proportionate representations at party conventions. The town ballot act was engrossed without debate, and the bill concerning conditional sales of real estate was rejected.

In both branches many adverse reports were made on minor amendments to the Australian ballot law.

Street Car Collides with a Train.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 20.—A car of the Broadway and Sixth Street horse car line was struck and partly demolished by a West Jersey railroad passenger train at crossing. The driver, John Walla, was ground to pieces. Mrs. Hester Pennington, hurt internally and now lies unconscious at the hospital and in a dangerous condition. Mrs. Hall had a leg broken and was injured on the side. May Darkin, aged 6 years, had her legs cut and bruised and her lips cut.

Mackay Holds His Stock.

LONDON, May 20.—A large block of Commercial cable stock has been sold to a London syndicate, composed of parties interested in the Canadian Pacific railway, and Sir Donald A. Smith, W. C. Van Horne, and C. R. Hosmer of Montreal and Thomas Skinner of London were elected directors to represent their interest. John W. Mackay still personally holds more than one-half of the capital stock.

Portuguese Explorers Banquetted.

LISBON, May 20.—A banquet was given here last evening in honor of the explorers, Maj. Serpa Pinto, Col. Andrada and Capts. Gordon and Cardozo. Patriotic toasts were given, but no allusion was made which could give offense to any foreign power. The premier and the ministers of marine, colonial affairs and foreign affairs were present.

No Evidence.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Thomas B. Musgrove of the Union League club, who was arrested on the charge of sending obscene mail matter to Augustus G. Iasigi, was discharged by Judge Gorman on the ground that there was no evidence against the accused.

Knights are Free.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 20.—T. V. Powderly, J. R. Byrne and Peter Wise were last evening acquitted of the charge of conspiracy preferred by Hon. Edward Callahan of Scottsdale.

HUTCHINSON'S STYLE

Puzzles Boston Leaguers, and They are Easily Defeated.

HUB PLAYERS MAKE A BRACE

And Have a Soft Snap with Cleveland—Lightweight Carney Challenges the World—Ed Smith's Good Showing—Sports at Providence.

BOSTON, May 19.—The Chicagos easily won the game to-day. In the fifth inning Clarkson's arm gave out and he should have retired; but, on the contrary, he kept on, and was hit in every inning thereafter. Hutchison, however, seemed to have a puzzling curve, and the most the Bostons could do was to send up fly balls, which were invariably caught by the Chicagos. The features of the game were the fielding of Long, Tucker, Burns and Cooney. Attendance 1809.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Cooney, ss	3	1	0	0	1	4	2	0
Carroll, lf	4	3	2	2	0	3	0	0
Wilmot, cf	3	1	2	3	1	3	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	8	1	0
Andrews, rf	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Earle, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	4	2	1
Burns, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Hutchinson, p	4	0	2	3	0	0	3	0
Kittridge, c	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Totals	32	7	10	12	2	27	14	2

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	3	1	0	0	0	12	3	0
Long, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Sullivan, lf	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Ganzell, rf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	2	3	0
Brodie, c	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Hardie, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Clarkson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	30	2	5	7	1	23	15	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	—7
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Wilmot, Hutchinson, Ganzell, McGarr. Stolen bases—Chicago 2, Boston 2. Base on balls—Chicago 4, Boston 4. Base on errors—Chicago 2, Boston 1. Struck out—Boston 5. Double plays—Long, Tucker and Hardie; Burns, Earle and Anson; Cooney and Earle. Umpire—McDermott.

Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Philadelphia National club dropped another game to Cincinnati to-day by poor fielding. Rhines was in the box for the visitors and for five innings the Phillies could do nothing with him, but in the next three innings they hit him rather freely. Smith pitched a steadily effective game throughout, and, with good support, would have landed his team an easy winner.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	6

Earned runs—Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 14, Philadelphia 12. Errors—Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 6. Batteries—Rhines and Baldwin, Smith and Clements.

Brooklyn, 18; Pittsburg, 2.

BROOKLYN, May 19.—The Pittsburgs had an off day at Washington park this time. Schmidt, in face of the poor support, could not do good work and the Brooklyns won easily. The heavy rain of the early afternoon made ball playing doubtful, and only 383 people attended the game.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	1	1	4	5	3	—	18
Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 1. Batteries—Daly and Caruthers, Wilson and Schmidt.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 4.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A costly error by Stockwell and Esterbrook's two-base hit enabled the New Yorkers to beat the Clevelands in an exciting game. Attendance 252.

New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2—	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0—	4

Earned run—New York 1. Base hits—New York 9, Cleveland 6. Errors—New York 4, Cleveland 7. Batteries—Murphy and Welch, Zimmer and Beatin.

BOSTON AN EASY WINNER.

Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York Win the Other Games.

BOSTON, May 19.—Boston won easily the Players' league game, Daley being a perfect stumbling block to Cleveland. Kelly caught a phenomenal game and ran bases daringly. Brouthers did some great batting and Arthur Irwin played beautifully at short. Attendance 1000.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Kelly, c	3	3	1	1	0	10	1	0
Stovey, rf	5	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	2	1	1	0	2	2	2
Brouthers, 1b	5	4	4	7	0	10	2	0
Richardson, lf	5	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Irwin, ss	4	1	2	2	1	2	5	0
Quinn, 2b	5	1	1	1	2	0	2	0
Daley, p	5	0	1	1	0	1	4	0
Totals	41	14	13	19	6	27	16	2

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Stricker, 2b	2	1	1	4	0	2	6	1
Delahanty, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	2
Browning, lf	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Larkin, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	9	0	1
Tebeau, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	3	1	0
Twitchell, rf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Radford, cf	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	2
Sutcliffe, c	3	1	0	0	0	5	3	0
Gruber, p	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakely, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	3	5	9	0	27	17	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	—14
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3

Earned runs—Boston 4, Cleveland 1. Two-base hits—Brouthers 3, Tebeau. Home runs—Stovey, Stricker. Base on balls—Boston 7, Cleveland 5. Base on errors—Boston 4, Cleveland 2. Struck out—Boston 4, Cleveland 7. Umpires—Jones and Knight.

Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 0.

BROOKLYN, May 16.—By defeating the Chicago white stockings for the fourth time, at Eastern park, Ward's Brooklyn wonders are tied with Boston for first place in the Players' league. The home team put up a beautiful game, and take the credit of administering the first whitewash of the new league. Weyhing was a complete enigma. Ward's sore ankle prevented his playing, but Van Haltren played short faultlessly. Rain fell until a few minutes before play was called.

Brooklyn	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0—	6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Chicago 4. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Chicago 4. Batteries—Kinslow and Weyhing, Boyle and Baldwin.

Philadelphia, 16; Pittsburg, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Philadelphia Players' club outbatted and outfielded the Pittsburg team to-day and won easily. Galvin's pitching just suited the Phillies and they sent the ball sailing in every direction, but the hits were usually made after chances had been given to retire the side. A high wind made it difficult to judge fly balls and five of the visitors made muffs.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	6—	16
Pittsburg	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 10. Batteries—Cunningham and Milligan, Galvin and Carroll.

New York, 12; Buffalo, 11.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Heavy batting at the right time won to-day's game from Buffalo. Rain fell until 3 o'clock and the grounds were in bad condition. Attendance 578.

New York	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	1	1—	12
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	0—11

Earned runs—New York 2. Buffalo 6. Base hits—New York 12, Buffalo 14. Errors—New York 2, Buffalo 5. Batteries—Brown and O'Day, Mack and Haddock.

Other Games.

At New Haven—Washington, 5; New Haven, 4.

At Cambridge—Newark, 4; Harvard, 3.

Games Postponed.

Players'—At New York, Buffalo and New York (first game).

American—At Brooklyn, Toledo and Brooklyn; at Syracuse, Columbus and Syracuse.

Atlantic—At Jersey City, Baltimore and Jersey City.

HE'S A GOOD ONE.

Ed Smith Holds His Own in a Bout with Pete Jackson.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Six thousand people last night witnessed a rattling five-round match with four-ounce gloves between Peter Jackson, the colored Australian champion, and Ed Smith, the champion of Colorado. Smith made a decidedly good showing against the big colored man, standing up the five rounds without suffering a knock-out. Smith appeared timid in the first round and was floored three times, but in the succeeding rounds rallied and, though at a disadvantage from Jackson's long reach, landed repeatedly on Jackson's jaw and wind. Both men were groggy when the combat ended. Muldoon offers to back Smith for $5000 to a finish against any man in the world bar Sullivan, McAuliffe and Jackson.

JEM CARNEY'S OFFER.

Challenges the World to a Light-weight Battle for the Championship.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A cablegram from London was received at The Police Gazette stating that Jemmy Carney had posted 100l. with Sporting Life to fight any man in England, America or Australia for 1000l. a side and the lightweight championship of the world, the battle to be decided on the continent or under the auspices of the Pelican club, four or six months from signing the articles, McAuliffe, Myers and Carroll preferred.

Swimming Races at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, May 20.—At the Sanitary gymnasium last night, Hélibron of the Sydenham Swimming club of Providence defeated Wells of the Boston Athletic association in a 220-yard swimming contest by three quarter's of a length. Time: 3m. 20s. For the championship of the world at water polo, the Sydenham Swimming club of Providence defeated the Boston Athletic association's team, six to nothing. This was the third and decisive contest, each contestant having previously won one match. The prize is a silver cup.

A novice race for swimmers resulted: J. F. McGregor, 1; J. Kelleher, 2; J. McCoy, 3. A handicap race resulted: Verity of Providence, first and second heats; Eaton of Providence, third; Wright of Boston, fourth.

A handicap race resulted: Verity of Providence, first heat; second, Eaton of Providence; third, Wright of Boston, the only event won by Boston; fourth, Stuart of the Sydenhams.

UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

Large Number of Germans Swindled by "Foreign Government Bonds."

NEWARK, N. J., May 20.—About 500 Germans, including working girls in this vicinity, are the victims of what looks like a clever foreign government bond swindle. An agent circulated among them and sold on the instalment plan what purported to be premium bonds with a lottery attachment. Each bond was for $100, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and the possessor was supposed to have a chance for winning from $1000 to $500,000. The elaborately engraved "bonds" prove to be certificates issued by Schreiber, Pollatchek & Son, an obscure firm doing business on the third floor at 40 and 42 Broadway, New York. Some of the purchasers have paid the full amount charged for the certificates, but are unable to get satisfaction from the firm.

ANOTHER BUCKET SHOP FAILS.

One of the Biggest Concerns in the Country Closes Its Doors.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Public Grain and Stock Exchange, better known as the "Big Four Bucket Shop," with local offices at 18 Broadway, and supposed to be the largest concern of its kind in the country, succumbed to the inevitable and "laid down" on its crowd of country customers.

The concern had its office in the Wells building on Broadway, and has branches in other cities throughout the country. Its officers are Charles H. Platt, president, and Alfred F. Hovey, secretary and treasurer. The members of the firm claim a connection with the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and a capitalization of $100,000.

Thievish Arabs Killed by Troops.

ALGIERS, May 20.—A riot was caused at Guelma by Arabs pillaging Jews' shops. The troops were compelled to interfere in order to restore order. Several Arabs were killed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 19.

The trading in the New York stock market was dull and devoid of special feature. The Boston market was quiet and weak. Erie telephone and tugar certificates being the strong features.

The New York Market.

Atchison	48⅝	Nor Pac. pref	86
Central Pacific	36⅝	Oregon. Navi	106
Chi & Northwest	115⅞	Oregon Trans	48⅝
Del Lack & West	147⅞	Pacific Mail	45
Del & Hudson	172½	Reading	48
Illinois Central	117	Texas Pacific	23⅞
Lake Shore	111⅞	Union Pacific	66⅛
Missouri Pacific	78⅝	Wabash St. L. & P.	14
N. J. Central	126⅝	do pref	30⅛
N. Y. Central	109½	Wheel & Lake E.	4⅞
Northern Pacific	36	Western Union	86⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	9	Fitchburg pref	90½
Fromu's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	2⅝	Maine Central	....
West End Land	27⅞	Mexican Central	29
Atchison	48⅝	N Y & N E	51⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	9	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	....	Union Pacific	67
Boston & Prov	260	Wisconsin Central	31¼
Chicago, B & Q	108⅜	American Bell	227½
Central Mass	18⅜	New England Tel	61
do pref	50⅜	Erie Tel	44
Eastern	160	Mexican Tel	1.17½

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—FLOUR—Steady; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to $4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Dull; No 2 red 93½ to 93¾c elevator; No 3 red 93½ to 94c.

CORN—Steady; No 2, 40¾ to 41c elevator; steamer mixed 40½ to 40⅝c.

OATS—Lower; No 3, 32½@; mixed western, 31 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 19¾c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined steady; granulated 6c, cubes 6 3-16c.

POTATOES—Quiet; state 1 00 to 1 50; sweets 2 50 to 3 50.

PORK—Quiet; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do. new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 5½ to 5⅝c.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6 45.

CHEESE—Dull; state 8½ to 9; fancy 9.

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

MADE TO MEASURE.

The same careful attention is paid to cutting and making Shirts in our Furnishing Goods Department that we give to orders in our other branches of manufacture.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

BOSTON.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Superior Clothing for Boys,

LARGE AND SMALL.

Kilt Suits, Young Girls' Costumes, English Sailor Suits and Reefers, M., P. & Co.'s special make Shirt Waists and Blouses, full line of Fine Hosiery, Underwear and Neck Dressings for Boys and Children.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

400 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

ORIGINAL TROY LAUNDRY.

Macullar, Parker & Company,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOSTON.

Collars, Cuffs and Shirts expressed to Troy every night, and ready for delivery two days after. Quality of work cannot be excelled.

Special attention given to Ladies' Collars and Boys' Sailor Collars.

All Collars ironed by hand. No destructive chemicals employed in the washing.

May 15. 3t,eop,Th.,S.,Tu.—o2w

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The MOST Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

COLT STAKES Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, CLOSE JUNE 10.

May 15—4t May 17—po4w

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

CHILDREN'S

Bonnets.

A FINE ASSORTMENT IN

Embroidered Mull, Tucked Mull and Lace Insertion.

PRICES FROM 10 CENTS TO $2.00,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

FOR SALE.

For Sale. Ten valuable estates in Quincy Centre. Prices ranging from $3500 to $10,000.

Five very desirable estates in Wollaston Heights.

Also property in Houghs Neck, Quincy Point, South Quincy, Atlantic, Braintree, Weymouth, Milton and Dorchester.

TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Agents for Wollaston Park land.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store, West Quincy.

May 16. tf

AT THE THRESHOLD.

Dealing with the Entrance to a Home. The Vestibule.

The first impulse of the barbarian, in whatever part of the globe he may be born, is to seek shelter from the varying temperature of night and day. When the first requisite of shelter has been obtained, the early builder cuts off the rough edges and carves upon the posts rude emblems of the natural objects he sees about him, and, in doing this, takes the first step in design and decoration.

So, according to each necessity, arose the different styles of architecture. With the increase of civilization came new requirements, and the crude ideas of the savage gradually developed into more refined and graceful forms. History of ancient, mediæval and modern art shows that, no matter what may be the condition in life, splendor of raiment and adornment of surroundings have always been held in high esteem of men. It does not matter so much what the fabric be, if our clothes be properly shaped and fitted; so in design; if the principal features of the structure be properly proportioned, the building will be attractive in appearance, be the materials what they may.

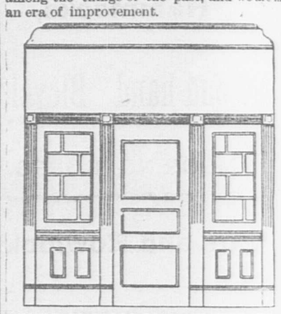


AN ENTRANCE.

The first feature to be considered after the general massing and appearance is the entrance, which should always be emphasized so as to show distinctly what it is beyond a doubt; a tastefully designed porch or projecting pediment gives an appearance of shelter and comfort, and might be termed a perpetual monument of welcome which bids you enter.

Americans are, as a rule, devoted to their homes and lavish in the expenditure of money to enrich and beautify them. Formerly it was customary to look almost wholly through the glasses of "practical utility," which of course is not to be despised, and due credit must be given.

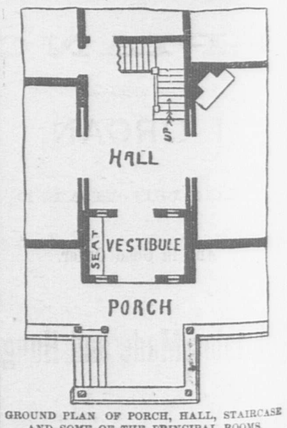
But now people have learned that there is a happy medium. They are pleased to find that it costs no more to build a pretty and conveniently planned dwelling than an ugly and inconveniently arranged one. Oftentimes it costs not so much, as the many beautiful homes to be found in the various cities and towns throughout the country clearly prove. The conventional brown stone city front, with its galvanized iron cornice and hideous brackets, and the country home with its mansard or hip roof with a cupola, are among the things of the past, and we are in an era of improvement.



INSIDE VESTIBULE DOOR AND WINDOWS.

In modern buildings, especially in cities, owing to the cramped nature of the site and the enormous increase in value of the land, we are unable to attain any mise en scene by depth of quadrangles, or open courts, or recessed arcades, constituting vistas through which the main building forms a background. The building areas are almost always narrow and confined, and the plan of the city house will not admit of much variation in the arrangement of the rooms.

After the entrance comes the vestibule, a feature without which no dwelling can be considered really complete. As a rule vestibules are too small, doubtless from the fact that in most cases they are designed so as to receive the two halves of an outer double door arranged in such manner that when the doors are opened they form a complete panel system on each side of the vestibule. As these doors are usually not above two feet and four inches in width, the vestibule necessarily becomes barely large enough for one to stand within while waiting for the servant to open the inner door, after having rung the bell. A better plan would be to have one large door not less than three feet four inches in width and eight feet in height. Cut this door in halves horizontally, if you please, so that the upper half may be opened and the lower one closed.



GROUND PLAN OF PORCH, HALL, STAIRCASE AND SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS.

This will be an advantage in hot weather, as the lower half can be kept closed to keep out the dust, or intruders, while the upper half is opened. Let the vestibule be deep and wide enough to place a seat one side; the floor should be of marble or glazed tiles, laid in small patterns; mosaics would be best; the wood work should should be solid and substantial, and neatly finished; polished if of hard wood. Raised moldings and carved panels add richness to the effect if they can be included within the limits of expense.

The scheme of color should be one of warmth. If the doors and wood work are of dark wood, the tone of color should be some pleasing shade of red. If light woods are used, buffs or olive greens of proper shade may be used, with perhaps a small border of soft red in the frieze or ceiling. If the vestibule door be glazed with stained glass, it should be rich and warm in color, indicative of the welcome within. DAVID W. KING.

AT THE THRESHOLD.

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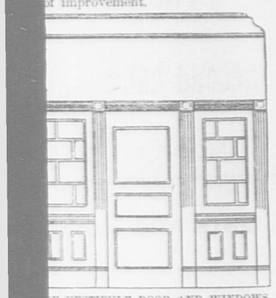


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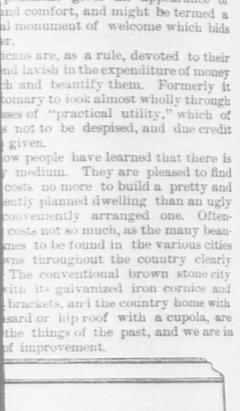
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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 20.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1861—George L. Gill became postmaster of Quincy.

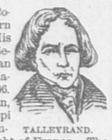
1862—Vice President Hamlin visited Quincy.

1870—Concrete sidewalk laid front of Hancock Cemetery, Quincy.

1878—House belonging to estate of Eleazer Frederick burned on Hancock street.

1886—Henry H. Faxon presented Quincy police with gold badges.

World Wide.



TALLEYRAND.

506—Death of Christopher Columbus at Valladolid; born in Genoa about 1445. His remains transferred to Seville, Spain, 1513; to San Domingo in 1536, and to Havana, Cuba, in January, 1796.

1716—John Law, a Scotchman, projected the "Mississippi scheme," whereby he promised to pay the national debt of France. The bubble exploded in 1720, spreading ruin among thousands.

1776—News received by the colonists on Manhattan Island of the repeal of the odious stamp act; bells rung and the town illuminated.

1775—An act of perpetual union between the states passed.

1815—Murat, king of Naples, begins war against Austria; surrenders Naples to Ferdinand IV and is subsequently captured and shot.

1834—Death of Lafayette; born 1757.

1838—Prince Talleyrand, famous French minister and diplomate, dies, aged 84.

1859—French and Sardinians defeat the Austrians at Montebello.

1861—North Carolina convention met; next day the act of secession passed.

1862—Ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave trade.

1864—Gen. Johnston retreats across the Etowah, Georgia; Atlanta campaign.

1865—Jefferson Davis arrives in New York and proceeds to Canada.

1875—Centennial of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence celebrated at Charlotte, N. C.

Where Is Ananias?

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Biddulph Martin and Lady Tennessee Claflin Cook, of London, have come to this country with weapons loaded for bear. The first person they went gunning for was Police Inspector Byrnes, of New York, who had published in some newspaper reminiscences statements about the two sisters that they did not like.

Victoria and her husband and brother-in-law visited Inspector Byrnes with the intention of making him retract these statements. Next day a long account of the interview was published, accompanied by the assertion that the inspector had completely backed down and retracted his offensive remarks, and not only that, but he declared he had never said anything of the kind, that it was all the fault of the naughty newspaper man. According to Brother-in-law O'Halloran, what happened was this:

We were very politely received, and when the inspector shook hands with Victoria he at once said he had never laid eyes on her before and knew nothing prejudicial to her character or that of Lady Cook. Mrs. Martin told him that if he did know anything now was the time to say it, for her husband was present and she wanted him to hear the truth. The inspector repeated his statement, and then explained how the defamatory article came to be published.

A writer for a syndicate had repeatedly asked for his recollections concerning famous criminals or notorious persons, and he had finally said to the writer that if he would come to his house on the following Saturday night he could have material for an article. The inspector assured us that he gave some facts concerning some French women who had become notorious in France and this country, and then threw himself on a sofa while a subordinate gave some details about other people.

In short, Inspector Byrnes made an abject apology, though a very manly one. We are entirely satisfied with his explanation.

Mrs. Martin herself said:

Inspector Byrnes assured us in the most solemn manner that he never gave this syndicate man the facts he coupled with the names of the Woodhull-Claflin sisters. He had never seen the manuscript and did not affix his signature thereto. He added that he was very sorry that the thing had happened, for it was very unfortunate, and said he had no evidence in his possession.

Then reporters visited Inspector Byrnes, and here is what he said:

Mrs. Martin's statement that I shook hands with her and received her with great kindness is false. She began by making a speech about being persecuted, and I stopped her and asked her what her business was with me. She wanted me to read a lot of letters that she had in a valise, but I refused. I told her that I was the author of the article in question; that I was responsible for it, and that I was ready to meet her in court. I said I was a public officer and any statement I had made I was prepared to prove. Mrs. Martin then wanted me to read some papers and she laid them on my desk, but I swept them into the waste basket. Mrs. Martin became agitated because I would not make a retraction, and she left the office in tears. The Martins said they had no intention of bringing a suit against me.

But what was Mr. John Biddulph Martin doing while Inspector Byrnes was treating his wife in this way?

What is said to be the largest shad ever caught above tidewater in the Delaware river has just been taken in the net of William Smith, an old fisherman, at the Lambertville, N. J., fishery. It measures 31 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth and 5 inches in thickness, and weighs 13 1-2 pounds.

A large meteor was seen from Mason City and other places in Iowa and struck somewhere near Blue Earth, Minn. The sound made as it passed through the air resembled the noise of heavy cannon. It left a long streak of fire and smoke which did not disappear for some time.

Ten million young whitefish from the government fish hatchery have been placed in Lake Superior this season, and 15,000,000 more are to follow. About 5,000,000 of the whole deposit will probably survive, maturing in four years.

JES' SO!

You kin chirp about yer cities an' yer miles o' brown stun fronts,
An' yer swarries, balls an' cepshuns, an' yer other plaisure hunts;
Yer 'lec'tic light an' hoss cars an' steam b'llers whis'lin' s'rill;
But them's the things wot never suits yer homely Uncle Bill!

Yer brown stun fronts looks pert enuff an' solid like an' clean,
But ain't no sich in to a farm house nes'lin' white amon the green;
An' yer boasted ole society's a pack o' lies, b'gosh!
Worser'n patent med'cine clr'lars er Doc Wiggins' weather bosh!

An' knowin' at her time hes cum to help all things rejoice,
The ole cow in the clover fiel' lifts up her good ole voice,
An' inn'cent like the peaceful lambs begins to skip an' romp,
While the bullfrog gargles out his throat 'way back ther in the swamp.

The time I allus feel the mileenyum's come to pass
Is after supper's over an' I'm settin' on the grass
A-lis'nin' to the cherrup o' the birds among the trees
A-twitterin' sweeter music 'an Miss Patty to the breeze,

Wot comes sobbin' through the branches fer to kiss the dyin' sun
An' goes flirtin' with the swallers 'fore the kiss is half begun,
While the sun keeps peggin' right along a-layin' on his paint,
'Mid the whis'le o' the chic'dee and the night-hawk's s'rill complaint.

An' so I set here, happy, 'ith the children at my knees
A-askin' lots o' fool queshuns about the buzzin' bees,
An' when the wind hes died away an' ev'rything is still
I stretch my legs along the grass an' say out with a will,
"Sum folks hankers fer the city, but this suits yer Uncle Bill!"

—K. C. Tapley in Judge.

Another Sad Failure.

The other forenoon a man was leaning over the railing of the bridge at one of the piers and looking down the bay, when another man came along and accosted him with:

"Excuse me, sir, but can"——

"Never am without it," interrupted the first, as he turned and presented a plug of tobacco.

"Thanks, but I don't chew. I wanted to ask you"——

"Yes, I've got a match," he interrupted again, as he pulled one from his vest pocket.

"I don't want a match. I want to ask"—

"Go and buy your own cigars," growled the first as he turned away. "Man who tries to accommodate is always sure to get left."—New York Sun.

Getting Even.



"Why, Tommy, you're not at the jam again, and only spanked for it an hour ago?"

"Yes, mar; I heard you tell auntie you thought you had whipped me too hard, and I thought I'd even things up."—The Jester.

Smart, if He Was a Dude.

"I am told that you are writing poetry again," said Miss Belle Pepperton to Willie Wishington.

"No; I twied, you know, but I gave it up."

"That is too bad, I'm sure. Why didn't you persevere?"

"Well, I found, you know, that there was no way of making 'youth' and 'beauty' and 'gwace' and 'loveliness' whyme with Belle, so I gave it up."—Washington Post.

Biddy's Solo.

"Since my visit to the country last summer," observed Jonesby, "I have always wondered why naturalists do not class the hen among the highly musical birds."

"Why should they?" asked Weeks wonderingly.

"Because she always gets off her little lay in the presence of company."—American Grocer.

Working Up a Sensation.

Reporter—I have a great scheme.

City Editor (eagerly)—What is it?

Reporter—Let me have $25 and I'll write up a three column sensation on "How it feels to have a new suit."—Clothier and Furnisher.

Change About Is Fair Play.

"Have you got so you can ride your bicycle?"

"Yes, at last."

"How was it at first?"

"It rode me."—Chicago Times.

No, Just Right.

Brown—I saw a plate of boiler iron rolled out today until it was no thicker than a sheet of tissue paper.

Robinson (incredulous)—Oh, that's too thin.—Washington Star.

Polished Off by the Police.

I see that a noted thief out west swallowed a valuable shirt stud to escape detection.

Sort of diamond in the rough, eh?—American Grocer.

Waxing and Waning.

"Is this the chancellor's seal?"

"Yes."

"Bismarck is no longer on the wax."

"No, on the wane."—New York Sun.

Very Singular.

"Curious fact in serpentology."

"What's that?"

"It is the snake that is rattled that gets in the best work."—New York Sun.

Yes, Indeed.

First Goose—You are shedding your feathers.

Second Goose—Yes; it is a great downfall, isn't it?—Exchange.

He Needed the Money.

"William Waldorf Astor has just sold $1,000,000 worth of real estate."

"He wanted to buy a little ice, I suppose."—New York Sun.

MAMMA STERLING.

A circus rider, yes! But the finest rider and the handsomest man Paris has ever seen.

Ah, I remember him well! In his costume of postillion of the Eighteenth century—scarlet coat, white wig, booted to the knee, spurred with silver—gay, gallant, unconcerned! Riding that devil of a black horse of his without saddle or bridle and at a pace to make one's head swim; driving three, four, five white horses before him, the reins gathered lightly in one gloved hand, in the other a cigar—a cigar, if you please, held now and again to his lips! He was an Englishman. Sterling was his name—James Sterling.

And Paris adored him, idolized him. First for his beauty, then for his talent, always for his audacity. He was at the very height of favor when a little Zingara joined the troupe, then playing at the Cirque d'Ete.

She was scarcely more than a child, not 17, and beautiful—dear heaven, how beautiful! Dark, like La Caroly, the Creole dancer, but finer, more delicate, with a slender, reed like body, a royal color beneath her dusky velvet skin, and hair which swept the ground. Eyes, like the eyes of dumb things, dark, soft, large, appealing, and a tender mouth.

They met—Sterling and the gypsy Sacha—and it seemed but a glance, a clasp of the hand, and the two loved. They were married, for Sterling was an honest fellow, and after that, let the man look to himself who gave a glance too long or a smile too broad or spoke without respect of Mrs. James Sterling! Well, it was one short year of love and happiness, and truly no lady of the haut monde was cherished more tenderly, cared for more daintily, than this gypsy Sacha, wife of a circus rider. Then there came a night in the Provinces while they were on the road, when the dark eyes were closed, and the sweet lips silent, and the little, firm, fearless hands folded, and Sacha was gone, leaving a little child for whom James Sterling must pay this fearful price.

They thought at first that he would kill it, the helpless little one! But there was something in its great dark eyes which spoke to his heart, and, looking into them, he suddenly fell to weeping and afterward cared for the child himself and let no other go near it. No woman could have been more tender, more gentle or shown such maternal patience and self abnegation, and so it came about that his comrades spoke of him as "Mamma Sterling." And the little one caught the word and gave it to him, too, in innocent, baby fondness.

The child grew to be a fine little fellow, with his mother's dark eyes and his father's golden hair, and the strength, talent and daring of both. He was trained by Sterling himself for the profession, and his debut at Franconi's was the talk of half Paris. He was so beautiful, so erect, so elegant and delicately fashioned, and even then made his bow to a great audience with a little disdainful smile on his lips, which spoke the artist who loved his art.

Each season brought fresh triumphs to father and son. Sterling lived again in his boy. He had returned to the ring with him and Paris saw again the English rider in his costume of postillion of the Eighteenth century. But it was only that he might have more to lavish on his son. The old dash was gone—even in the ring one saw "Mamma Sterling."

Well, one night, the opening of the season at the Cirque d'Ete, little Sterling surpassed himself. And his marvellous performance over, he stood, his strong young chest scarcely stirred by the effort, not a drop of moisture dampening the coronet of golden curls on his brow, superbly handsome in the flush of his triumph and the glory of his seventeen years. The house shook with thunderous applause, bravos filled the air, and a woman in one of the boxes leaned forward and threw the roses she had worn straight at his feet. Something white fluttered out from the flowers, a filmy bit of lace and cambric, and the lad bent swiftly and lifted both the roses and the handkerchief to his lips.

After that, any one who cared to take the trouble might have seen the dark, beautiful face each night, in the same box, during Little Sterling's scene, and every night she threw him her flowers and gave him the same tender smiles. And the boy had eyes for no one else. His glance sought hers as he entered the ring, fell on her from the dizzy heights when he swung on his silk covered ropes, implored her smile as he bowed before her box, and flashed love and gratitude in return for the floral message sent by her gloved fingers. Little Sterling loved with the terrible ardor of his gypsy blood, with the fierce, impetuous passion of youth.

She was a woman of the gay Parisian world. Like Sardou's Countess Olga, she had married before 17, been divorced before 20, was bored before everything! The lad's infatuation amused, his beauty charmed her. One night her carriage waited for him, and she took him with her to supper. She knew well how to manage the affair correctly, so that no scandal should cloud her small diversion.

This was the beginning.

Then the hard earned salary was spent for flowers, marrons, even a costly bit of bijouterie found its way to my lady's boudoir, to be laughed over by my lady and the friends who quietly shrugged their shoulders over this questionable preference for a circus performer. Still she was rich, young, beautiful, popular, free, and there was no scandal. No, not even when Little Sterling rode his magnificent black horse beside her Victoria in the Bois, or bent tenderly over her little hand in the Avenue des Acacias, in full sight of all Paris.

Mamma Sterling looked on with anxious eyes. And yet the boy was deliriously happy, and after all how much better, since he must have his education, that the first lesson should come from the hands of a real grandee dame—and Mamma Sterling felt a faint thrill of pride—rather than from some heartless queen of the half world.

A month passed, and Little Sterling grew restless. One night the box was empty. The next day the boy came to rehearsal with lines of pain about his eyes and lips.

"I have made her angry," he said simply to his father. "She was not in the Bois."

But at night she was again in her place; beside her a man of her own world.

"But," thought Little Sterling, "an old man, as old as my father and with gray hair."

Shaking his golden curls from his brow he dashed into the ring, turning his joyous, laughing eyes upon the woman he adored. She answered with a quick smile, but her companion frowned and questioned her.

Then she shrugged her shoulders indifferently. And that night no flowers fell at the feet of Little Sterling.

James took the boy's head between his hands. "Cry, my little one!" he said, tenderly. "Dost fear to show me thy tears? And what sorrow shall touch thee that I may not share?"

The lad, unable to keep back the tears, flung himself on his father's breast. Then his face flushed.

"What have I done?" he questioned, fiercely. "What right has she to cast me off like a glove, to be thrown aside as soon as worn? Did she not seek me of her own accord? Dost thou not remember?"

And Mamma Sterling listened patiently, for the hundredth time, to the story of the first smile, the flowers, the handkerchief, which the boy still wore over his heart, the dainty, perfumed note telling his ravished eyes that the carriage—her carriage waited for him! Then the short drive beside her, the enchanted wines he drank, the delicate plats, the happy after meetings.

And it was all so young, so innocent, so pathetic in its simplicity, that Mamma Sterling could only keep back the tears because it was necessary to be brave and gay to comfort the lad. What could he say, the older man, who knew the world so well, who, in the heyday of his own youth, had seen a duchess of the Faubourg St. Germain make a goose of herself for the space of one week because of his handsome eyes? And he had recovered from that what he had then believed to be the tragedy of his life.

"So will the dear child," he thought. But he forgot the mother's gypsy blood.

Two weeks crept by and all the while the box at the cirque was empty. Once Little Sterling dared to seek entrance at the gates of a certain hotel in the aristocratic quarter, but while he waited, like a lackey, in the court, the concierge returned, and giving him back his card, said, with an insolent smile:

"Monsieur has doubtless made a mistake."

Then indeed he gave up hope. Each night he went through his part with perhaps more of reckless daring than before, but the smile was no longer on his lips, and Tommy Pears, the clown, ventured to tell Mamma Sterling that his handsome chick was going off on his looks. James struck the fellow a blow full on his painted lips. But that night he watched beside the boy, tossing restlessly on his bed, watched with aching, sleepless eyes and a dull pain at his heart.

At last she came again! Not alone, but with a gay crowd of men and women, and among them the gray haired aristocrat, who hung devotedly about her chair. Still not even this could stifle the joy in the boy's heart.

"She is here!" he whispered excitedly to his father.

The woman in the box turned an indifferent glance on Little Sterling as he sprang into the ring; then, as indifferently passing him over, she raised her lorgnette and studied some face in the audience beyond. The boy shrank as from a sudden blow, then the blood tingled hotly in his cheek, and raising his handsome, haughty head, he leaped lightly forward and seized the ropes. But as he swung upward and reached his trapeze he watched that one face steadily. Not once did he surprise her glance. Again and again, as he accomplished some perilous feat, he sent down from his eyrie under the great dome that shrill, sweet cry of triumph. Not once did her eyes respond. What mattered it, then, that all the house shrieked "Brava! Bravissima?"

Now—ah, impossible!—Yes! she was rising, her companion was gathering the folds of her long cloak tenderly about her graceful shoulders—she was leaving the cirque! And in the midst of his scene!

With that shrill cry, still sweet on the air, with his lips curved in that smile, half tender, half disdainful, Little Sterling rose to his full height on the swaying bar of his trapeze. Balancing himself surely, with his arms folded over his chest, his slim body erect, as if in the proud consciousness of some new victory to be achieved, he swept the house with one electric glance. Then swift, straight as an arrow sent by an unerring hand, the tinsel of his dress gleaming in the air like a single ray of vivid light, he shot downward from that immense height and lay prone in the dust of the ring.

A cry of horror as from a single throat rose from the great audience, but ere a single hand could be outstretched to raise the poor, crushed form in all its blood stained bravery of silk and tinsel a figure clad in the gay scarlet of a postillion of the Eighteenth century dashed into the ring, a white, desperate face bent over the lifeless body of the lad, and fiercely, hungrily, jealously spurning the aid of a hundred willing hands, Mamma Sterling gathered to his breast all that was left him of his boy, and, never swerving beneath his burden, carried him away in his arms.

Half the house, men and women, were in tears, and for a moment there was not a sound! Everything seemed silenced, hushed, in the presence of that grief.

There was a movement in one of the boxes. A beautiful, dark woman had risen. She shivered a little as she clung to the arm of her gray haired escort and her lips were white, very white and set, but she only said:

"Ah bah! One comes to the cirque to be amused!"—Adapted from the French of Rene Maizeroy, for Current Literature, by Alice Ballard-Macdonald.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN LONDON.

The Remarkable Success of Dell Thompson, a Young Actress.

No matter how much game may be made of Uncle Jonathan when he goes to Europe to see the sights, his wives and daughters are generally able to make the continent hold up its hands in admiration if they try very hard. There have recently been two remarkable examples of this power of American women to capture the hearts and heads of Europeans in the considerable successes of Sybil Sanderson and Agnes Huntington, and now comes a third in the triumph of Miss Dell Thompson. Miss Thompson is about 23 years old, slender, graceful and beautiful. She has created a very considerable furor by her recitations, and will soon go on the stage in London with every prospect of immediate and considerable success. A week or two ago she appeared at the Princess' theatre in the English metropolis, together with a number of British celebrities.



DELL THOMPSON.

She was almost unannounced and had had very little time to prepare herself for the event, yet she made by far the most pronounced success of the evening. She recited that wonderful chariot race scene from Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," and the effect on the audience was electrical. Men and women rose from their seats and shouted. Bouquets fell at the feet of the young American elocutionist in showers. From that time her future in London was assured.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The recent agitation concerning the reorganization of the Amateur Athletic union and the proposition that amateur athletics of America be divided into divisions, is exactly what the Western Association of Amateur Athletes proposed almost a year ago. The westerners have refused over and over again to amalgamate with the A. A. U., but they have been willing to take care of athletics in the vicinity of the Mississippi river under the name of the Central or Western association, and be subservient to the main body, made up of delegates from the various other divisions or associations which would be known as Eastern, Middle, Southern or Northern. The proposed plan calls for these four or five sections, combining into a general body, which would be the supreme court of athletics. Each section will manage affairs in the vicinity it represents, and be entitled to three delegates to the general body.

An athlete named C. Little has lately assumed considerable prominence on the Pacific coast. He arrived at San Francisco several months ago and joined the Alpine Athletic club. Several inquiries from the Pacific Coast Athletic association have been made in the east, for Little says he came from Boston. No one in athletic councils east seems to know anything about him. He will be allowed to start for the Pacific coast championships on May 30, and if he wins any prizes they will be withheld pending an investigation.

It has been noticed of late that amateur athletics in Chicago were not as prominent as they were at a corresponding period last year, when there were apparently half a dozen thriving clubs competing for local supremacy. "The present quietude," a prominent Chicago athletic official said recently, "must not be taken as a bad sign, for this city had such a boom several years ago in athletic clubs that it is quite natural things appear rather slow at present. We are on a healthy basis, and when things shape themselves a little better you will find us on deck."

J. S. Robertson, of the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, the ex-champion American and Canadian quarter mile runner, may don pumps again this spring and try his speed on the cinder path. He was Canada's fastest sprinter in '886, and showed his heels during that year to several American crack athletes. His business has not allowed him in recent years to indulge in the healthful pastime he is so good at, but he thinks he is not yet too old to lose his speed. His age is 32.

When Victor E. Schifferstein, of the Olympic Athletic club, San Francisco, went to the southern part of California last fall for his health, it was thought that his athletic days were over, but word from the Golden Gate city is that this famous athlete is stronger and more active now than ever, and that at the Pacific coast championship games on May 30 he may beat the record for the running broad jump—23 feet 3 inches. He has a record of only half an inch less than this. It is also said that he will take part at the regular championship games at Washington, D. C., next September.

A Girl Who Wields the Bow.

For many years it was said that no woman could ever equal the great male performers on the violin, just as it is now said that no woman will ever play the piano as did Liszt or as does Von Bulow. Doubtless the latter belief will perish before long. The former has already gone the way of many similar superstitions. Indeed it seems as if the greater delicacy of touch, of feeling, which is justly ascribed to women may in this era of womanly progress enable fair fingers and delicate wrists to outrival the stronger but less sensitive hands and arms of male performers on all the recognized musical instruments. The latest girl to be recognized as a great musician is Miss May Brammer, a violinist. She is only 16 years old, yet she holds the prize of the Leipsic conservatoire and plays with a refined taste and perfection of technique which can hardly fail to win for her even greater laurels than she has gained already. These latter are of no small importance, for she has charmed Berlin and London, and has been thunderously applauded in staid, conservative, man loving old Edinburgh—something of which few women musicians can boast.



MAY BRAMMER.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word. —*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 20.

High water at 12 M. and 12.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.18 A. M.; Sets at 7.04 P. M.
Moon sets at 9.03 A. M.
First quarter, May 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Grass is showing itself both in butter and cheese.

Are you going to the Braintree celebration on Thursday?

Don't miss the "Nursery Quadrille" at the Atlantic May festival on Wednesday evening.

Drip cups for umbrellas are the latest. It would have been a good time to try them this morning.

Thomas Curtis was yesterday sworn as a member of the board of Registrars of Voters for three years.

Freight engine No. 1 left the track at Quincy Adams about 3.30 this morning causing an hours delay.

The funeral of Mrs. James Rose of Centre street, who died very suddenly Sunday, was held this afternoon at 2.30.

The three alarms came close together this time, one Saturday, one Sunday and one Monday. The total loss was less than $25.

An agreement has been signed to have the new Willard schoolhouse completed Jan. 1, 1891. The contractor will have to hustle.

A consultation of the authorities of Hingham, Weymouth and Quincy was held this morning at City Hall, relative to the Quincy and Hingham bridges.

Base Ball: Atlantic Resolutes, 15; Atlantic Stars 1. Robinson and Coles were the battery of the victors, and Paul Nelson and Coombs for the Stars.

There being some concern for the safety of the Congregational church, corner of Hancock and Chestnut streets, workmen are engaged in strengthening the roof by trusses.

Knights of Honor.

The presentation of the four beautiful hand painted ritualistic lodge banners by Past Dictator Sherman, to Wollaston Lodge, No. 926, Knights of Honor, last evening, was an event never to be forgotten in that thoroughly wide awake organization.

Representative Sherman spoke of the phenominal growth of the lodge, saying that an increase of seventy new members during ten months, in a jurisdiction of only about one quarter of a square mile, was unparalleled in the history of lodge work. The very existence of this, as well as all the other orders, said Representative Sherman in closing, depends upon the acquisition of new blood, and I exhort every member of this lodge to bring in a new name this year. I know of no better words in closing, than those of Whittier:

Heavens gate is shut to him who comes alone;
Save thou a soul, and it shall save thine own.

Yachting Notes.

It is said in yachting circles that two well known Boston yachtsmen are each having cat boats built at City Point, with the understanding that they are not to be paid for unless they can beat the Mabel.

The Posey was brought around to her moorings off Germantown, yesterday.

The Amy is to have $75 worth of lead ballast put in her this spring. It is understood that she will not be entered in the races this year.

The Atalla has been sent to New York.

The 22d annual meeting of the New England woman suffrage association will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, Monday evening, May 26th. Mrs. Orniston Chant of London will speak. A business meeting will be held Tuesday forenoon while the annual festival in Music Hall Wednesday evening is expected to be a notable event with distinguished speakers and choice music.

An East Bridgewater youth evidently likes bananas. Recently he ate forty at one time, and then finished off with a loaf of fruit cake.

—The best bananas are buttered, sugared, lemon-juiced and baked.

CHRIST ANSWERS EVERY ONE.

What the People Demand in Religion, the Text of a Sunday Sermon.

Rev. W. F. Lawford, the new pastor of the West Quincy M. E. Church, preached on the above theme on Sunday, his text being James 1: 27. An abstract will be of interest:

In a room are gathered a company of men. They meet by agreement to consider what each has found to be the demands of the people in religious things. They come from the various avenues of life. They are seekers after the truth. They feel that truth, in some way, will reveal herself. They had agreed to accept as their religion that which best answered the demands of their inner life. That religion, which best serves the inner life, most effectually answers the demands of the outer life and that of the people. These men seperate for more than a year, now gather around the table and compare notes. They agree to give their experience. Not their own individual opinion but that which each had discovered among men. The oldest to sum up and judge which best answered the demands of men.

1. The first to speak was a merchant. He spoke of his twenty years of business life. His contact with men. He had seen so much conception and fraud he had often wished for a power that would destroy these and purify business life. He saw everywhere a demand that religion be pure and that it cleanse the heart and mind. The being worshiped must be pure and create in men pure thoughts and feelings.

2. The second was a German. Only a short time in this country. He thought men wanted their religion to be reasonable. True religion is always reasonable. Not that it reasons will be clearly seen by all. For if that is only reasonable which every one sees then there is nothing reasonable. That religion is most reasonable which builds true character, lifts men to a higher life and nearer his God.

3. The next was a mechanic. To his mind men wanted an helpful religion. One that enters the shop seven days in a week, helps men in their work, in their homes, that brings men more and more in sympathy with each other. That ministers to all men. that develops the brotherhood of men.

4. The next was a lawyer. He spoke of the majesty of the law. Penalties and rewards. He thought what is true in human law may also be true in spiritual law. He thought the people demanded that their religion should satisfy the demands of justice and love.

5. The last was an old man. He reviewed all that had been said and declared that he thought the people demanded a religion that combined the whole. He related his experience and conviction during the year. He said he found in the religion of Christ one that answered all these demands of men. The religion of Christ is pure, reasonable, helpful, enters the daily life of man, satisfies the demands of justice and love. No religion can be true that emphasises one of these and rejects all the rest. These are taught by the Bible and the thought of the best minds in all ages. Coming to myself I was sitting at my study table and these had been present only in my thoughts. Yet it is like a dream. These things men demand of religion. The religion of Christ answers every one.

ELIGIBLE FOR APPOINTMENT.

The Successful Candidates at the Civil Service Examination.

The following applicants were successful in the Civil Service Examination held in this city on Saturday.

For policemen, Patrick Bradley, Penn street; Nahum A. Thayer, 92 West street; and Martin H. Garrity, 17 Centre street, making three out of the seven applicants. These have also to pass a physical examination later on.

All the young ladies, three in number, were successful for positions as clerks.

For foreman of laborers, one of the three, Francis A. Spear passed.

Down a Scuttle.

A valuable horse owned by D. H. Fitzgerald grocer on Crescent street, West Quincy, got one leg down through the barn scuttle last night. A crowd soon gathered and with the help of tackle, he was soon hoisted out of his dangerous position before he had received much njury.

A Botanical Museum.

Dr. Rothrock, professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, is preparing for the establishment in his department of a museum, which promises to be of unusual industrial importance. Few steps that the institution has taken lately tend to bring it into as close contact with the manufacturing interests of the country as this seems likely to do. The new collection, to be called the museum of economic botany, will consist of specimens of all kinds of woods, vegetable fibers, grains and drugs, arranged so as to illustrate the processes of manufacture from the raw product and the various uses to which each material may be put.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Portrait for the White House.

A portrait of Mrs. Angelina Van Buren has been hung in the White House. It is a half length figure and in evening dress. The white gown has the decollete, pointed bodice, quite like the present fashion. The sleeves are short, and over the lace ruffle of the right arm falls a spray of pale pink morning glory. This is the only color in the toilet. One white gloved hand holds the other glove, and in the left hand is a mull handkerchief trimmed with lace. The dark hair is very smooth, and well toward the front is a band of pearls.

The English sparrows are said to have disappeared from Aroostook county, Me.

PAN-AMERICAN ROAD

Appropriation Recommended for a Preliminary Survey.

MORMONISM'S DEATH BLOW.

Constitutionality of the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Law Sustained—Old Marblehead Receives Recognition.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The president sent to the senate and house a copy of a letter of the secretary of state, transmitting the proposition adopted by the Pan-American congress for an inter-continental railway.

In his letter of transmittal, the president says:

Public attention has chiefly been attracted to the subject of improved water communication between the ports of the United States and those of Central and South America. The creation of new and improved steamship lines undoubtedly furnishes the readiest means of developing an increased trade with the Latin-American nations.

But it should not be forgotten that it is possible to travel by land from Washington to the southernmost capital of South America, and that the opening of railroad communication with these friendly states will give to them and to us facilities for intercourse and the exchange of trade that are of special value. The work contemplated is vast, but entirely practicable. It will be interesting to all, and perhaps surprising to most of us, to notice how much has already been done in the way of railroad construction in Mexico and South America that can be utilized as part of an intercontinental line.

I do not hesitate to recommend that congress make the very moderate appropriation for surveys suggested by the conference, and authorize the appointment of commissioners, and the detail of engineer officers to direct and conduct the necessary preliminary surveys.

The letter of the secretary of state is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1890.

To the President—I have the honor to submit herewith a plan for a preliminary survey for a railway line to connect the great commercial cities of the American hemisphere. No more important recommendation has come from the International American conference, and I earnestly commend it to your attention, with full confidence that prompt action will be taken by congress to enable this government to participate in the promotion of the enterprise. The resolutions of the conference are accompanied by a special report concerning the transportation facilities that already exist in the several American republics.

These reports comprise all the information that could be gathered upon this important subject, and will be found both interesting and authentic. Under the generous and progressive policy of President Diaz, the railways of Mexico have been extended southward, as well as northward, and toward the oceans. The development of the Argentine system has been equally rapid. Lines of track now reach from Buenos Ayres to the northern cities of that republic, and nearly to the Bolivian boundary. Chili has a profitable system of railroads from the mountains to the Pacific, and the completion of the tunnel that is now being pierced throughout the Cordellras will bring Valparaiso within two days' travel of Buenos Ayres.

In the other republics similar enterprise has been shown. Each has its local line of railways, and to connect them all and furnish the people of the southern continent the means of convenient and comfortable intercourse with their neighbors north of the Isthmus, is an undertaking worthy the encouragement and co-operation of this government. In no other way could the government and the people of the United States contribute so much to the development and prosperity of our sister republics, and at the same time to the expansion of our own commerce.

A very important feature of the report, to which I especially direct your attention, will be found in the international declaration that the line of the proposed railway shall be forever neutral territory; that the material necessary for the construction and operation of the road shall be admitted free of customs dues; and that its property and revenue shall be always exempt from all forms of taxation. This guarantee having all the force of a treaty will stimulate private and public confidence, and then lead to the investment of capital that might otherwise be reluctant and distrustful.

It is proposed that a survey to ascertain the best and most economical routes be made under the direction of an international commission, and that the expense be shared by the several nations of the hemisphere, in proportion to their respective populations.

The share of the United States is estimated to be $65,000, and I would respectfully suggest the propriety of securing from congress an appropriation for that purpose. Three commissioners will be required to represent the United States upon the international board, and authority should be asked for the detail of officers of the army and navy to serve as engineers in conducting the survey. The headquarters of the commission, by a vote of the International conference, will be located in Washington, and it is proposed to invite the commissioners to meet here Oct. 1 next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable for the purpose of organizing and initiating the the work of the survey.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

DEATH BLOW TO MORMONISM.

Mormon Church Corporation Dissolved. Real Estate Confiscated.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The supreme court of the United States rendered an opinion of vital interest to the Mormon church in the suit of the Latter Day Saints against the United States, which comes here on appeal from the supreme court of Utah in favor of the United States. This court affirms that judgment. The case grows out of the passage of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law by the Forty-ninth congress.

This law, among other things, dissolved the Mormon church corporation, annulled its charter, directed the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs and escheated to the United States all the real estate owned by the church in excess of $50,000, which was not, on the date of the passage of the act, held for purposes of worship or burial. When the United States, under the terms of this act, began proceedings to confiscate about $750,000 worth of property belonging to the church, the Mormons immediately entered suit to have the Edmunds law declared unconstitutional.

It was argued before the supreme court in their behalf that congress, by the dissolution of the church corporation, had resumed judicial powers, and that the act of the legislative assembly at Utah incorating the church constituted a contract which could not be impaired by congress under its authority to repeal territorial enactments. It was also held that the doctrine of escheat was alien to the spirit of free institutions, and that it had never been applied in this country to a church or charitable corporation.

On the part of the United States it was contended that congress had authority to repeal all territorial enactments; that the act incorporating the church was valid as an attempt to establish a religion contrary to the provisions of the constitution, and that, moreover, the charter should be annulled for abuse of granted rights. As, when the church corporation was dissolved there was no one to whom to turn over the property, it was properly escheated to the United States.

Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

Chief Justice Fuller said that he and Justices Field and Lamar were constrained to dissent from this decision. The power of congress to legislate over the territories was not incident to the treaty-making power, and its power is restricted directly to that expressed or implied in the constitution. There is no such power granted as that involved in the act under consideration.

Congress unquestionably had power to suppress polygamy, and it is immaterial whether the crime was committed in the name of religion. But congress has no power to seize and confiscate the property of corporations because they may have been guilty of crime. If the purposes of the fund are such as have been depicted it is impossible to subject it to a purpose as near as possible to the object denounced. In the judgment of the minority the diversion of the fund contemplated by congress is in contravention of the specific limitations of the constitution.

A DESERVED HONOR.

One of the New Naval Vessls Will Be Named Marblehead.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The secretary of the navy has decided that one of the largest of the vessels of the new navy shall be named Marblehead. That will be good news to the people of Marblehead, Mass., and is a deserved honor. It was at Marblehead that the American navy had its origin, and Capt. Manly and his volunteers will always be remembered in the annals of the navy.

The claim of the Marbleheaders was for a while disputed, but John Adams entered the lists for them and clearly proved their rights, as may be seen by his letters. The first vessel that ever floated of the American navy came from Marblehead, and was commanded by Capt. Manly and his Marbleheaders. It is proper to state that for this action of the secretary of the navy great credit is due to Mr. Reynolds of Marblehead, who first called the subject to Gen. Cogswell's attention, and to Senator Hoar, who used his influence in aiding Gen. Cogswell to secure the honor for old Marblehead.

THE WORST YET.

Hailstones a Foot Deep in Ohio—Hundreds of Sheep Killed—Heavy Damage to Property.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—A special from Wooster, O., says: A terrific cyclonic wave, rain and hail storm passed over parts of Congress, Canaan, Chester, Milton and Chippewa townships, this county, between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, doing a tremendous amount of damage. The storm swept a section three miles wide and eighteen miles long. The most serious damage was done in and near the villages of Congress and Rowsburg. In Congress every pane of glass facing north and west, unprotected by blinds, was broken by the hailstones, which ranged in size from a pea to a hen's egg, and fell to the depth of eight inches on the level. Entire orchards and strips of oak timber were blown down or twisted to the ground. Many houses, barns and outbuildings were unroofed or blown down. The hailstones were so large and fell with such force as to be driven through roofs covered with oak shingles. At Rowsburg hail fell to the depth of eight to twelve inches on the level and drifted to the depth of thirty-two inches. Hundreds of sheep were killed by the hail.

MINERS WAKING UP.

They Realize That Their Numbers are Greatly Reduced by Accidents.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 20.—The long list of accidents in the Wyoming coal fields has aroused the United Mine Workers of America, and they have determined, if possible, to put an end to the wholseale slaughter in the mines. Eight suits for damages for loss of life have already been entered in the Nottingham courts against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, and counsel was instructed last night to bring criminal action against the general and assistant superintendents at the various mines for manslaugter.

Mr. Villard Not In It.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Mr. Villard being asked as to the correctness of the story published in The New York Times regarding a purchase of the controlling stock interest in the Pacific Mail Steamship company, jointly with C. P. Huntington, states that there is no truth in the story as far as he is concerned. He has not bought any of the stock, nor does he own a single share, and has not the remotest intention of buying any. He has not seen Mr. Huntington for months and has had no communication whatever with him on the subject of the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

Couldn't Stand Disappointment.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Samuel H. Crook, the proprietor of Crook's hotel, Park Row, shot himself in his private room at the hotel, and died shortly after. Mr. Crook has been connected with hotels since 1836. The refusal of the excise commissioners to grant a license for his hotel preyed upon his mind, and it is supposed by his friends to be the only motive for his rash act. Mr. Crook was 74 years old, and leaves a widow and married daughter.

Horse Thief Sentenced.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 20.—Elias Sipperly was sentenced in the municipal court to two years' imprisonment in state prison at Windsor for stealing a pair of horses and carriage owned by Isaac Williamson of Middlebury. The fellow had been working in Salisbury and hired the team on the pretext of taking some girls to ride.

Steam Barges in Collision.

SAULT STE MARIE, May 20.—The steam barges Ohio and Siberia, one loaded with coal and the other with iron ore, collided in Mud lake, sinking the Ohio and badly damaging the Siberia. The Ohio was owned in Saginaw and was valued at $50,000. The other was a Cleveland boat and was valued at $95,000.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Forecast for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudiness and frequent showers; easterly to westerly winds; cooler Wednesday morning.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy weather and frequent showers; southerly to westerly winds; cooler Wednesday morning.

HOPELESSLY INSANE.

Ex-Senator Jones Sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

WAS DESPERATELY IN LOVE.

His Infatuation Results in Dethroning His Reason—Story of His Fall from an Eminent Position.

DETROIT, May 20.—Charles W. Jones, the once brilliant United States senator rom Florida, was yesterday committed to the insane asylum at Dearborn, and is no better than the craziest lunatic in Michigan.

The story of his downfall is not of the ordinary kind. Still in the height of his political career, this man fell before the charms of Michigan's richest maid, Miss Clothilde Palms, a very ordinary-looking woman. He followed her to Detroit, endeavored to force his affections upon her, but she objected and returned not his affection. For months he paced up and down by the house, and sent her bouquets by the dozen. He boarded at the Russell house, the best hotel in the city. His finances were not equal to the strain, and he was asked to leave.

Then his downfall became rapid, and he drifted from hotel to boarding house and from there to a meagerly furnished room, and obtained his food at free lunch counters, and anywhere he could. His apparel kept pace with his decline, and months ago he drifted far below shabby gentility. During the past two years his mental decline, previously but surmised, became a recognized fact, and he was the most pitied and noticeable figure on the street. The pride of birth was still apparent in gait and manner, and he never lost his native dignity.

Last Friday his son, John Jones, made application to Probate Judge Durfee to have him committed to the retreat at Dearborn. Yesterday, while the case was on trial the ex-senator stalked into the court room, and read a petition drawn up by himself demanding that his case be transferred to the United States court on the ground that he was a citizen of Florida and not of Michigan. After reading his petition he majestically bade the court good day, and with great dignity left the room.

A lot of personal testimony was taken, and his late letters to the papers were read. Commitment papers for his incarceration at Dearborn were soon made out, and the sheriff with four deputies finally located him in his room. For a time, on account of his physical strength, they feared to enter, but at length rapped at his door. The senator bade them enter, but refused to accompany them from the room.

The sheriff cajoled him to leave, and after a great deal of bother finally landed him in a carriage bound for Dearborn, and accompanied by four deputies. Jones was good natured, but obstinate, and only went when his attendants promised to see that he was released when restored to reason. The examining physicians say his case is hopeless.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Favors are to be bestowed on Queen Victoria's birthday.

Baltimore and Ohio trainmen complain of inadequate pay.

A swindler has been operating in the Boston stock market.

Desertions from the army continue to show a gratifying decrease.

Naval Officer Currrier has begun the performance of duty at Boston.

There have been violent earthquakes at Belizane and Mostaganew, Algeria.

Five persons were killed by an explosion in a powder factory at Kaipiais, Russia.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is in London. She will visit Queen Victoria at Windsor.

A prisoner jumped from a train near Somerville, Mass., and was badly injured.

Stanley has received a letter of congratulation on his betrothal from England's queen.

The United States supreme court has decided the Fiske will case against the university.

Paris Figaro publishes, as spoken by Bismarck, an extraordinary attack on Emperor William.

At a meeting at Berlin it was decided to amalgamate the Vitu and German East African companies.

The supreme court decides that the Minnesota law as to the inspection of dressed beef is unconstitutional.

President Garfield's remains were removed to their last resting place in the base of the monument in Cleveland.

A sculling match has been arranged between Peter Kemp, the Australian, and William J. O'Connor, the Canadian oarsman.

London papers roundly condemn Mr. Gladstone for comparing the Russian atrocities to the Mitchellstown, Ire., affair.

Eastern agents of western railroads have been instructed to maintain old basis rates between Chicago and Mississippi river points.

The senate committee has striken out the proposed appropriation for putting the Boston navy yard in condition for repairing vessels.

Premier Sir Henry Parkes, who was thrown from a cab at Sydney, N. S. W., is quite seriously injured. He will be confined to the house several months.

Some one, supposed to be Jay Gould, has secured the second mortgage bonds of the International and Great Northern railway company at 90 per cent. of their face value.

A farmer named Tucker, with his two childred, a girl and boy, was rowing on a small lake near Stanton, Neb., when the boat was overturned and the three were drowned.

An unknown man was found unconscious on the railroad track below Slocumville, Conn., with his skull fractured in two places. He died an hour after being discovered.

Gotlieb Gottes suicided at Ansonia, Conn., by strangling himself to death. He intended to hang himself, but miscalculated the length of the rope, which allowed his feet to touch the floor.

Twenty deck hands of the steamer Northam struck at New Haven in consequence of a dispute with Capt. Peck. Other hands were put to work, and the steamer was but half an hour late in sailing for New York.

The attempt on the part of Republicans, and the best organized effort yet made in the house, to secure a modification of the McKinley bill failed yesterday. The contest was over the provision in relation to lead and silver ore.

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money** a

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

Electric Cars will run as follows:

Quincy and West Quincy.

Leave Quincy.			Leave West Quincy.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A.M.	—P. M.—	
6.10	12.27	7.32	6.40	1.00	8.00
7.15	1 40	8.20	7.45	2.00	9.00
8.10	2.20	9.32	8.35	3.00	10.00
9.00	3.35	10.26	9.25	4.00	10.45
9.45	4.20		10.05	5.00	
10.25	5.27		11.00	6.00	
11.23	6.31		12.00	7.00	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
7.30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8.30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
9.33	3.00	9.15	10.00	2.30	8.30
10.30	4 00	10.30	10.50	3.30	9.45
11.15	5.00		11.35	4.30	10.35
12.00	6.00			5.30	

Quincy and Neponset.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Neponset.		
A. M	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
7.00	12.20	6.40	5.55†	12.45	7.45
8.05	1.20	7.20	6.40	1.50	8.55
9.00	2.20	8.10	7.50	2.50	9.30
9 45	3.20	9.00	8.25	3.50	10.30*
10.25	4.20	10.00	9.25	4.50	
11.23	5.20	10.40*	10.05	5.40‡	
		11.00*	10.55	6.15	
Sunday.			11.50	7.00	
7 30	1.10	7.00	**Sunday.**		
8 30	2.00	8.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
30	3.00	9.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
10 30	4.00	9.50	10.00	2.30	8.30
11 15	5.00	10.30*	10.55	3.30	9.30
12.00		11.10*	11.40	4.30	10.10
				5.30	

*To Car House only.
†From Car House only.
‡ To Beale street only, returning at 5.55.

Quincy and Quincy Point.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Quincy Point.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.25	12.18	6.31	6.40	12.50	7.10
6.55	1.40	7.32	7.10	2.00	8.00
7.25	2.20	8.30	7.55	2.40	8.50
8.08	2.55	9.32	8.26	3.15	9.45
8.35	3.35	10.26	8.50	4.10	10.38
9.30	4.41		9.45	5.05	
10.25	5.27		10.40	5.40	
11.23	5.56		11.45	6.15	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
8.20	1.10	6.03	8.35	12.15	5.40
8.55	2.00	7.00	9.15	1.30	6.40
9.33	3.00	8.00	10.15	2.30	7.30
10.30	4.00	9.00	11.00	3.30	8.30
12.00	4.50	10.30		4.30	9.30
	5.25			5.10	10.45

Subject to change without notice.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made between cars of the Neponset, West Quincy and Quincy Point Routes.

Cars from Quincy make close connections with West End St. R. R. at Neponset.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after April 28, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.35, 6.15, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 12.53, 1.05, 1.28, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07 4.56, 5.33, 5.40, 6.27, 6.40, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.24 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.30 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.15, 7.25, 7.44, 9.06, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 8.30, 9.45, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.30, 9.00 9.15 A. M., 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.06, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 5.43, 6.30, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.28 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.04, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.41, 6.15, 6.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.26, 10.04, 11.15 A. M., 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.36, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.31 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M., 1.52, 6.22, 9.13, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.35, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.32 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.50, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.24, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.21 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.28 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.02, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M.

SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 5.27, 6.25, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.53, 5.31, 6.29, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.17, 10.06 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

SCISSORS, KNIVES, &c.,

Sharpened at S. H. SPEAR'S, 34 Hancock Street, Quincy.

Attention!

CALL at our store to get perfect satisfaction in

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

which include

Hats, Caps, Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, Overalls and Working Pants,

at moderate prices.

In our Tailoring Department we guarantee to satisfy as to fit, stock and workmanship. Also Clothes Cleansed, Pressed and Repaired at short notice.

WELSH & SULLIVAN,
Tailors and Furnishers,
72 HANCOCK STREET.
Quincy, Dec. 28. tf

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ectric Cars will run as follows:

ncy and West Quincy.

Leave Quincy.		Leave West Quincy.	
—P. M.—		A.M.	—P. M.—
12.27	7.32	6.40	1.00 8.00
1 40	8.20	7.45	2.00 9.00
2.20	9.32	8.35	3.00 10.00
3.35	10.26	9.25	4.00 10.45
4.20		10.05	5.00
5.27		11.00	6.00
6.31		12.00	7.00
Sunday.		Sunday.	
1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30 6.30
2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40 7.30
3.00	9.15	10.00	2.30 8.30
4.00	10.30	10.50	3.30 9.45
5.00		11.35	4.30 10.56
6.00			5.30

uincy and Neponset.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Neponset.	
—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—
12.20	6.40	5.55†	12.45 7.45
1.20	7.20	6.40	1.50 8.35
2.20	8.10	7.30	2.50 9.30
3.20	9.00	8.25	3.50 10.20*
4.20	10.00	9.25	4.50
5.20	10.40*	10.05	5.40†
	11.00*	10.50	6.15
Sunday.		11.50	7.00
1.10	7.00	Sunday.	
2.00	8.00	8.00	12.30 6.30
3.00	9.00	9.00	1.40 7.30
4.00	9.50	10.00	2.30 8.30
5.00	10.30*	10.55	3.30 9.30
	11.10*	11.40	4.30 10.10
			5.30

o Car House only.
rom Car House only.
To Beale street only, returning at 5.55.

incy and Quincy Point.

Leave Quincy.		Leave Quincy Point.	
—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—
12.18	6.31	6.40	12.50 7.10
1.40	7.32	7.10	2.00 8.00
2.20	8.30	7.55	2.40 8.50
2.55	9.32	8.26	3.15 9.45
3.35	10.26	8.50	4.10 10.38
4.41		9.45	5.05
5.27		10.40	5.40
5.56		11.45	6.15
Sunday.		Sunday.	
1.10	6.03	8.35	12.15 5.40
2.00	7.00	9.15	1.30 6.40
3.00	8.00	10.15	2.30 7.30
4.00	9.00	11.00	3.30 8.30
4.50	10.30		4.30 9.30
5.25			5.10 10.45

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Quincy Centre close connection is
e between cars of the Neponset, West
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West End St. R. R. at Neponset.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

and after April 28, 1890, Trains Leave

UINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.35, 6.11, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 12.53, 1.03, 1.20, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07 4.56, 5.33, 5.40, 6.27, 6.46, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.24 P. M. SUNDAY—9.30 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.15, 7.55, 9.06, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 8.30, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—8.30, 9.00 9.15 A. M.; 3.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 11, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.06, 1.45, 2.53, 5.43, 6.30, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.28 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.10, 10 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 0, 7.05 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.41, 6.19, 2, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.26, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.30, 7.15, 8, 9.12, 10.31 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 2, 6.22, 9.13, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 5, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 8, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 0, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—0 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—2 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.24, 7.05, 07, 9.03, 10.21 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.26 M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.02, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 3, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 M.

UNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 27, 6.25, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 31, 6.29, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON ND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.17, 10.06 M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

SCISSORS, KNIVES, &c.,

harpened at S. H. SPEAR'S, 34 Hancock reet, Quincy.

Attention!

ALL at our store to get perfect satisfac- tion in

ENTS' FURNISHINGS,

which include

ats, Caps, Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, Overalls and Working Pants,

at moderate prices.

In our Tailoring Department we guarantee satisfy as to fit, stock and workmanship so Clothes Cleansed, Pressed and Repaired short notice.

WELSH & SULLIVAN,

Tailors and Furnishers,

72 HANCOCK STREET.

Quincy, Dec. 28. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 38. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

1 PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED,

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

HAPPY BRAINTREE.

Our Good Old Mother Town 250 Years Old.

TO CELEBRATE TOMORROW.

An Event Long Looked Forward To—A Grand Programme Prepared—Procession, Dinner, Literary Exercises, Fireworks and Ball.

Tomorrow will be a gala day in Braintree, and Quincy people unmindful of the feelings which existed one hundred years ago at the time of the separation, rejoice with her on her 250th birthday. Two centuries and a half is a long time, and a very small proportion of the cities and towns can boast of it under one name. Few either are so historic. As Pattee in his history of Old Braintree, says:—"The town has furnished two presidents of the United States; the first president of the Provincial and second of the Continental Congress; eminent diplomatists, who ably and faithfully served their country in foreign courts of Europe, viz:—Russia, Germany, Holland, France, Great Britain and others; profound judges, noted jurists, and many other persons eminent in the public walks of life; two presidents of Harvard University, and one tutor, Mr. Henry Flynt, who taught the youth in the earlier days of its existence longer than any other person, and longer than the corporation desired that any other person should teach, as after his death, a rule of limitation was enacted by the board of managers. The first governor of the old Commonwealth was a native of the North Precinct of Braintree, and the country has been ably represented in her congressional halls by some of her citizens.

Not only has the town been distinguished for its noted individuals, but for its attempt in the early history of the Colonies, to establish several important and valuable industries. The first was the establishment of an iron manufactory in 1643; in Provincial times, glass works, spermaceti, salt works, and stocking weaving. The first and largest merchant ship for the East India trade was constructed within her limits. From her soil was dug the first huge boulders of syenite as a material for the construction of substantial public and private buildings, which have adorned our cities and towns. In the western section of Quincy was built the first railroad in the United States, on which the first serious and fatal accident happened in New England. As far as the author can learn, the North Precinct of Braintree was the first town in the Colony to construct its meeting house of stone. It was here that the first principles of liberal theology were taught by that able divine, the Rev. John Wheelwright in 1636, which so much annoyed the Separatists; the germ of which was never eradicated, as it continued to grow until it burst forth in the full sunlight of its glory under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Briant, which society continues to exist as the First Church of Quincy. Calvinism did not get a foothold in the old North Precinct of Braintree until 1831. These incidents in no boasting manner, but



William S Pattee.

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF OLD BRAINTREE.

only to illustrate the many important events to be found in her history.

The Procession.

Cranmore N. Wallace, the chief marshal of tomorrow's parade has issued a notice which says the procession will be formed near the Town Hall at 9 A. M., rain or shine, in the following order:

Brockton Band,
Mace Gay, leader.
Co. K, 5th Regiment, M. V. M.
Capt. W. E. Morrison.
Chief Marshal and Staff.

His excellency, J. Q. A. Brackett and Staff.

And the following invited guests in carriages:

Lieut.-Gov. William H. Haile:
Collector A. A. Beard:
Hon. Henry H. Sprague, President of the Senate:
Hon. John D. Long;
Hon. Henry J. Gardner;
Rev. Edmund K. Alden;
Rev. Henry M. Dexter;
Hon. George White;
Josiah Quincy, Esq.;
Rev. D. M. Wilson;
Everett C. Bumpus, Esq.;
William E. Russell, Esq.;
Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond, of Maine;
Rev. D. W. Waldron;
Com. George F. F. Wild;
George K. Tufts, Esq., of New Braintree;
Mayor Charles H. Porter, of Quincy;
President of Council H. O. Fairbanks, of Quincy:
David Thayer, M. D., of Boston;
A. B. Endicott, Sheriff of Norfolk County;
Hon. Willard F. Gleason,
and the resident clergymen of the town.

Salem Cadet Band,
Jean Missud, leader.

Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, Post 87, G. A. R.,
H. A. Monk, commander.

Barge for disabled comrades of the G. A. R.
Braintree Fire Department:
Chief Engineer E. O. Pierson;
Assistant Engineer F. O. Whitmarsh;
Assistant Engineer M. A. Perkins;
Butcher Boy Hose, No. 2,
J. F. Winslow, foreman;
Union Hose, No. 1,
S. E. Whitmarsh, foreman;
N. F. T. Hayden Hose, No. 3,
J. F. Gallivan, foreman;
Wampatuck Hook and Ladder Co.,
J. F. Gallivan, foreman.

Display of the various trades and industries of the town.

Citizens in carriages.

The Route.

Form at Town Hall, up Washington to Hancock, thence to Washington, thence to Tremont, thence to Central avenue, thence to Washington, thence to Maple, thence to Hollis avenue, thence to Washington, thence to Elm, thence to Commercial, thence to Allen, thence to Quincy avenue, thence to Commercial, thence to Union, thence to Town Hall, where the parade will be dismissed.

Decorations

Will be a prominent feature. Col. William Beals and a corps of competent workmen began the first of the week to decorate the public buildings, and many private residences are in holiday attire. In fact, the citizens have been preparing for the event for weeks and months, and have made their estates attractive, and nothing but a rain can seriously interfere with the celebration.

The Dinner

Will be served in a large tent, which was erected yesterday on French's Common. The caterer will be Mr. T. D. Cook of Boston, and the tickets $1 a plate.

An Address and Speeches

Will follow; the former by the veteran town clerk and historian Mr. Samuel A. Bates, who in thirty minutes will give an interesting and valuable sketch of the town, which will appear in full in the Braintree OBSERVER, and Thursday's DAILY Ledger, with illustrations.

Governor Brackett and possibly ex-Governor Long and others will speak.

Fireworks, Concert and Ball.

At 8.00 P. M. there will be a grand display of fireworks on the Common under the direction of E. S. Hunt.

From 8.30 to 9.30 a promenade concert in the Town Hall, during which time Governor Brackett and the guests will be formally presented. Porter's orchestra of twelve pieces will furnish music. The hall has been very prettily draped and festooned with flags, bunting and lace, and Thomas Waterworth & Co. the local florists will beautify the platform.

Dancing will commence about 10 o'clock and continue until 2 A. M. Supper will be served from 10.30 to 1.

A special train will convey the Governor and guests to Boston.

—Gloucester aldermen appropriated $10,000 last evening for paving.

—Frank Chamberlain, living at North Scituate Beach, and engaged in gathering moss, was drowned Tuesday forenoon by the capsizing of his dory. His body was recovered.

DUTY ON GRANITE.

The Increase is a Necessary, Just and Proper One.

OUR CONGRESSMAN SUPPORTS.

He Believes in American Granite for American Buildings, and in American Wages for American Workmen — The Speech in Full.

[Special to the Daily Ledger.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1890. The House of Representatives today having under consideration the McKinley Tariff bill, which increases the duty on granite from twenty to fifty per cent., Congressman Morse of Mass., defended the report of the committee as follows:

Mr. Chairman,—In the district which I have the honor to represent on this floor, are three cities, one of them, the City of Quincy, having twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants, has for its principal business, the quarrying and finishing of granite for building, monumental and other purposes.

This is not an infant industry, though I shall show that it needs protecting all the same. King's Chapel in Boston, was built one hundred and fifty years ago, and was built from granite quarried in Quincy, and drawn there by the patient oxen, and from that day to this, the business has been carried on and increased, and has now come to give employment to a large number of workmen, and is engaged in by many different firms.

But my constituents in Quincy, are confronted by a new obstacle, namely

The Importation of Foreign Granite.

which is brought here as ballast, at nominal freight. Thus the workmen are brought into direct competition with the poorly paid and under paid labor of Europe.

I hold in my hand a petition from twenty-four firms engaged in this business in Quincy, asking that the present duty of twenty per cent. may be increased to fifty per cent., as called for by this bill, and which was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means after hearing all sides.

This increase is a necessary, just and proper one, not only for the protection of the industry in Quincy, but for the protection of the same industry in all of the New England States.

Now, what are the arguments against this duty? First, that this country does not afford the same colored granite as Scotland, from which place $49,950 of granite was imported to Boston alone, ten miles from Quincy, last year.

In answer, I have to say that the thousands of yards of red granite capping on the terrace upon the west side of this capitol building, gives the lie to the statement that this country does not furnish as handsome red granite as is to be found upon the face of the earth.

A Sample of Granite.

I hold in my hand a sample of granite from Red Beach Maine, and I invite the members of the House to confirm my statement by examining this beautiful sample of red granite, and I am told there is no limit to the supply of red granite in Maine and elsewhere.

Now, will not some gentleman tell me, why we should bring rocks and stones, three thousand miles across the Atlantic ocean, pray, haven't we ledges and rocks enough in this country, from which to quarry every conceivable kind of material for building or monumental purposes.

There can be but one answer, and that answer is, that these stones can be wrought by the poorly paid, under paid and pauper labor of Europe, cheaper than they can in this country and across the Atlantic, and be laid down in our markets, less than can be quarried and wrought here.

In the name of

My Constituents in Quincy,

and in the name of the honest workmen of that city, who are an industrious, intelligent and thrifty class of mechanics, as are to be found in the country, I ask that the duty as fixed by the Committee on Ways and Means be allowed to stand.

I am aware that a machine letter and circular has been sent by some of these importers of foreign granite to granite dealers, asking them to write their members of Congress, or if they haven't time to write them, to sign and forward a protest which they kindly enclose.

Now I hope all that will be taken for what it is worth. The letter accompanying this circular, which I have here, contains a mis-statement of facts, and had the facts been known, I apprehend that few if any protest would have been signed or letters written to members of Congress on this subject.

I happen to know that one of these importers, who also buys American granite, of one of my constituents, procured his signature

By Intimidation and a Threat

of withdrawal of his patronage if he refused to sign, and I say further, that the New England protest against the passage of this higher duty comes almost exclusively from importers of foreign granite.

I am told that Jones Bros., who appear in the evidence here as American manufacturers, I am told that their business is largely and principally in the importation of foreign granite.

They say the red granite of this country fades. Won't they tell us how much time it takes to have it fade? I venture the assertion that no living man can testify to the assertion.

Yes, the American red granite will fade, and so will foreign, but not until Gabriel's trump will sound, not until the elements melt with fervid heat and the works will all be burned up.

No, sir, Mr. Chairman, I believe in American granite for American buildings, and in American wages for American workmen, and hence I ask that the duty as fixed by the Committee on Ways and Means at fifty per cent. after the most patient and exhaustive hearing, may be allowed to stand.

Congressman Morse's efforts were successful. Although the duty was fixed at forty per cent. instead of fifty, it is double the present duty, and will amply protect Quincy's industry.

Mrs. John J. Kemp.

In the death of Mrs. John Kemp, a presence has passed out of sight to be long felt by many dear friends. Hers was a nature possessing that even spirit of living most fervently, and uniting with it such sweet and gentle sympathy for all who came within her reach, so grateful and necessary to the tender-hearted and the sensitive, and which was an element of her *own character* to a *very great degree*.

She recognized the sorrows, the troubles, as she did the joys of those around her; and in the home she was the centre, creating sunshine and comfort for each member individually, and especially lovely to the little ones in the family. Ever ready to spend herself in giving them pleasure. Truly unselfish and unwearied in making others happy.

How often I have watched her amidst various pressing duties lay all cheerfully aside to brighten some little child, or to help a friend who stood in need of kindness, taxing both time and health, when she had but little physical strength left her. Her husband, her children and her sisters have most precious memories that will long endure, and the consciousness that she was a consistent Christian all the years of her life. The family has the sincere sympathy of the entire community.

Pertinent Gossip.

One street railway wants to change its location and the other probably don't.

The latter may have to, while the former may not get the privilege.

Both to have a hearing June 4.

The DAILY LEDGER came in handy to gain time, as fourteen days' notice had to be given.

Chief Ripley thinks the electrician, who is also the assistant engineman, is the hardest worked man in the fire department.

Hence his petition for an additional permanent man that the duties may be divided.

Some Councilmen don't take much stock in the Mayor's recommendations.

He thought $10,000 enough for Common street, but they immediately put in an order for $12,000.

How about assessing betterments on Common street.

The Councilman who is now ashamed to live on it would probably he willing to chip in to have it fixed up.

Knights of Honor.

On Monday evening, to the members of the Wollaston lodge, Knights of Honor, the Rev. W. S. Key, chaplain, gave one of his charmingly entertaining and instructive talks on old Boston, England, its history, quaint buildings, legends, with an account of some of the famous men and women from there and thereabouts. Also a historic sketch of the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers from Boston in the early years of the 17th century, and the story of how Boston, Mass., came to derive its name from Boston, England, for many years past Mr. Key's home. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speaker, who, before the proceedings terminated, was invited to give the same talk elsewhere in a week or two's time.

Situation in Barre.

A dispatch from Barre, Vt., yesterday says, "The continuance of the quarrymen's strike results in an increasing depression of the granite business. The duration of the strike has been thought to be dependent materially on the final attitude of the Granite Cutter's Union towards the quarrymen, but there has been no proof of this. Today a committee of the Cutters' Union has been investigating the situation, with a view to settling the difficulty between quarry owners and their employes.

Gas and Electricity.

The Attorney General sent the following to the Senate yesterday:

"It is my opinion that cities and towns, under the provisions of the constitution of the Commonwealth, have no authority in connection with such systems of lighting, to sell gas or electricity for private use in such cities and towns, and that any act of the Legislature conferring such authority would be void."

☞ It may not be generally known that most of the flags and bunting sold in New England come from G. W. Simmons & Co., Oak Hall, Boston. Note this if you are likely to want anything of the kind and send for their flag circular.

Memorial day will witness a great display of bunting.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Corrugated and Christian's Superlative Flours

are the best that are ground in Minneapolis, and that we are agents in Quincy for both?

THAT OUR 50 CENT TEA

Is equal to 60 or 70c. Teas as usually sold.

That no Store in Boston or anywhere else has a better stock and assortment of

CANNED FRUITS,

&c., than can be found in ours.

That our Goods are Purchased direct from Importers and Manufacturers, and that consequently we are able to **compete in price with the largest Boston Stores.**

That our system of Delivery enables us to reach all parts of Quincy free of expense to Customers.

That **Large Sales and Small Profits and Good Goods** have built our business up to its present large proportions, and that we believe in improving on the past if possible.

That everyone visiting our Store can depend upon receiving courteous treatment, whether they wish to purchase or not.

That we are able and anxious to **substantiate every claim we make** if you will give us the opportunity to do so.

THAT OUR ADDRESS IS:

Boston Branch Grocery,

DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK, QUINCY.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by L. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set tubs, 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE. May 21. tf

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 32—tf

TO LET.—To a small family, a tenement of four rooms. Inquire of E. J. BARLOW, Norfolk street, Wollaston. M13—6t

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

WANTS.

BOARDERS WANTED.—3 or 4 young men can obtain board at 28 Main St. Jersey cow for sale cheap. May 20—1t

WANTED,—A girl for general housework. Apply to H. F. DOBLE. West Quincy, May 17. 4t

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Q. M. C. B. A.

THERE will be a meeting of the Quincy Mercantile Clerks' Benevolent Association in Wilson's hall, WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 7.30 P. M., when all members and those who wish to join are requested to attend. Officers will be elected. May 20. 2t

A MAY FESTIVAL

Under the auspices of the

Ladies' Benevolent Society

OF ATLANTIC,

WILL BE HELD IN THE CHURCH,

Wednesday Evening, May 21.

The Programme will consist of the

Mother Goose Operetta,

Bobby Shaftoe, and the Nursery Quadrille

BY EIGHT YOUNG LADIES.

ALSO,

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

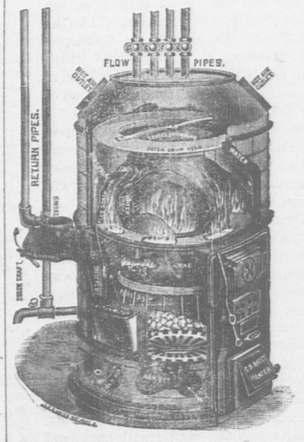
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to begin at 8.

Ice Cream and Cake for Sale

During the Evening.

ADMISSION, - - 10 CENTS.

May 19. 3t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completeness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carriers or Mail.

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Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5 00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Is It Worth While?

One of the organizations that took part in the monster labor procession in London was the Trades council. They belonged to the great body of hard headed British workingmen, who repudiate Socialism and contend only for better wages and shorter hours. There was something pathetic in the appearance of the Trades council procession. They were not clean shaven and natty of dress, as was fitting a May day procession in the largest city in the world. On the contrary, many were ragged and careless of dress. They wore, too, many of them, that unkempt down at the heel appearance which characterizes the man out of employment. It was plain that many of these poor fellows were not prosperous.

On one of the banners they carried—a banner, by the way, with a portrait of Gladstone upon one side, was the inscription: "We kill ourselves to feed ourselves."

In this grim declaration there is a truth that lies behind the labors of this whole Nineteenth century. In the whirl and rush of material development we have forgotten that the object of life is development and improvement. If the average person were asked what is the object of life and work, he would answer that it was to feed, clothe and shelter the body. But if this is all life is for, then is life worth having?

A World's Railway.

America, argues ex-Governor William Gilpin, of Colorado, is a fallow continent, capable of sustaining half a billion people in happiness and plenty. It is the mission of the United States to be distributor of food to the hungry of both Europe and Asia, lying as it does midway between them.

The time is at hand when all the ships of the seas will not be sufficient to carry the articles of commerce around the world to the nations fast enough. Then will come necessity for more rapid transportation. The plan of this transportation has been the dream of Governor Gilpin for forty-seven years. He it was who originated the idea of the Pacific railway connecting New York and San Francisco. He broke the first ground for it, and every stage of the marvelous development of the west has been the fulfillment of a prophecy made by Governor Gilpin.

He has made one more prophecy. It is that the next great project in the world's material development will be the building of what he calls the Cosmopolitan railway. It is a railroad which shall girdle the earth. The first link in the chain is the Transcontinental road of the United States. Starting from the western terminus of that, the Cosmopolitan road shall extend northward through Alaska, skirting the base of the Rocky mountains, where are plateaus that will render the building easy.

Then will come Behring's strait. It is forty-eight miles wide, says this enthusiast, who has been studying the scheme nearly half a century. About midway of the strait is the island of Diomede, a large, long island. This would be the central point of the road, and a track of twenty miles each side of it would finish the work. There are no icebergs in Behring's strait, because of the warm Pacific coast stream which flows northward through it. Once across the strait, which is a shallow water with hard sand bottom, offering no insuperable engineering difficulties, the road would connect with the Russian railway through Siberia, connecting again with western and southern roads through Asia, Europe, and Africa, and the work would be done.

One claim in behalf of the eight hour movement is that the workingman will be so refreshed by the added hour's rest that he will do as much in eight hours as he accomplished before in nine or ten. It is said to be a fact that workmen now accomplish as much in nine hours as they used to in ten. Where the day's work is dependent on machinery, the wheels must be made to revolve faster, the knives and hammers to move still more rapidly. This the inventive spirit of the time can compass as the need for it is developed.

VALUE OF FOREST TREES

Pointed Out by Men Who Are Posted on Matters Condacive to Good Health.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—At the national conference of state boards of health, Dr. P. M. Bryce of Canada read an interesting paper on the "Preservation of Our Forests as a National Sanitary Measure." The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

That, recognizing the well-known evils resulting to the whole nation from the disastrous floods which, within recent years, have taken place along the valleys of our great rivers and from the destructive cyclones which from time to time occur, both of which evils have been pointed out to be due mainly to the cutting down of the forests on the mountains and along the hillsides where our great rivers take their origin, and the violence which the wind storms obtain, blowing over the great tracts of prairies, this national conference of health officers desires most earnestly to bring these evils to the attention of our federal government, our states and provincial legislatures and other scientific and commercial bodies, and our enlightened press, urging them to take such comprehensive action, as to wit:

1. Cause a survey to be made of the gathering ground of our great rivers to preserve and replant, if necessary, these acres with protective forest trees.

2. Establish schools where the principles and practice of forest trees will be granted.

3. Make recommendations to our towns and cities to form park associations for the planting of trees and obtaining forces of waste lands to be gradually re-forested.

4. Protect by the most stringent legislation the results of the above-menticned work.

Dr. Benjamin Lee of Pennsylvania offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this conference respectfully urges upon the sub-committee on forestry of the committee on public domains of the congress of the United States, to pass such laws as shall check the reckless destruction of trees on public lands.

THE THREAT EXECUTED.

Lake Shore Road Makes a Big Reduction in Freight Rates—Other Lines Will Follow Suit.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The recent threat of the Lake Shore road to reduce the rate on oats to the basis of 20 cents for 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, and to make such reductions on provisions, live hogs, etc., was put into execution yesterday. At the meeting of the Chicago freight committee of the Central association the Lake Shore people announced that they would wait no longer to meet the competition of the roads that were secretly manipulating rates, and of the lake and rail lines that cut under the customary differentials on both oats and provisions. They had agreed to take no action until after the proposed conference with the Trunk Line managers of Wednesday of this week, but as that conference had been postponed they would give notice of the reduction without further delay. Accordingly all the interested lines decided to take similar action. Beginning next Monday the all rail rates on bulk meats from Chicago to New York will be 30 cents a hundred pounds instead of 35 as at present; on provisions and live hogs it will be 25 cents instead of 30, and on oats and oil cake it will be 20 cents instead of 23. The rates on these articles to intermediate points will be proportionately reduced.

THE ATCHISON SYSTEM

Greatly Increased by the Purchase of the St. Louis and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The principal owners of the St. Louis and San Francisco state that the control of the company has been absolutely sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The legal papers necessary to the transfer have not yet been signed, but will probably be to-day and then the full details of the deal will be made public. The deal adds 1400 miles of road to the Atchison system, besides giving it absolute control of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 21.—In the senate an opinion was received from the attorney general that, under the constitution, cities and towns cannot establish their own lighting plants for public use or private sales, and that the legislature cannot grant them authority so to do. By an almost strict party vote the senate adopted the public bar resolution which was recommended by the committee on bills in third reading, and which expressed confidence in the state's executive officers.

In the house a bill was reported making material and necessary amendments to the Australian ballot law. The bill proposed to be substituted for the adverse committee report on selling at auction new railroad stock was rejected, 83 to 119, with 9 pairs.

Adjusting Freight Rates.

NEW YORK, May 21.—There was a conference between the trunk lines executive committee and a member of lake representatives, with a view of effecting some arrangement toward the restoration of fifth and sixth-class east-bound business from Chicago to the seaboard. It was agreed to restore the former lake and rail rates on fifth and sixth class freight, thus making it 25 and 20 cents from Chicago to New York. The Central Traffic association have been asked to follow suit in the matter.

A Railroad Scheme.

NEW HAVEN, May 21.—Notice was served on the city of the application of the New York, Bridgeport and Eastern company for a right of way through the city. This is a new scheme to parallel the New York and New Haven road from New York to Boston, and is supposed to have acquired the rights of the "Olmstead parallel."

McMaugh's Offers.

PROVIDENCE, May 21.—Steve McMaugh offers $4000 to John L. Sullivan and Joe McAuliffe, $2500 to Dempsey and Le Blanche and $1000 to Billy Myers and Jack McAuliffe to spar before the Gladstone club of this city, the first-named two pairs to engage to a finish and the light-weights to contest for fifteen rounds.

Alleged Conspirators on Trial.

SOFIA, May 21.—The trial of Maj. Panitza and the others, who are accused of conspiring against Prince Ferdinand, was continued yesterday. The counsel for Maj. Panitza denied the jurisdiction of the court martial, but the court overruled the objection and proceeded with the case.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Forecast for Maine: Cooler; northwesterly winds; rains, followed by clearing weather in northwest portion.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Colder; northwesterly winds; fair weather, preceded by showers.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather, preceded by rain in extreme eastern portion of Massachusetts; cooler; northwestly winds; warmer; fair Thursday.

TARIFF TINKERING.

The McKinley Bill Under Fire in the House.

ABOUT THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

Mr. Stewart Urges That It Be Extended to the Maple Sugar Crop of New England—Other Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A conference was ordered on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and then the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Henderson of North Carolina offered an amendment abolishing the minimum punishment prescribed for violation of the internal revenue laws. Rejected.

Mr. Cowles of North Carolina offered an amendment repealing the tobacco tax. Rejected.

Mr. Sayers of Texas offered an amendment providing that iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling or other purposes, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, shall be admitted free of duty.

After some discussion Mr. Sayer's amendment was rejected—96 to 124.

Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas moved to fix the duty on cotton ties at 45 per cent. ad valorem. Lost.

Mr. McKenna of California moved to amend the sugar schedule so as to provide as follows:

All sugars not above No. 13, Dutch standard, in color, shall pay duty on their polariscope test as follows: All sugars not above 13, in color, all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, shall pay a duty of .94 per cent. a pound, and for every additional degree, or fraction of a degree, shown by the polariscope test they shall pay .03 of a cent a pound additional. All sugars above 13, in color, shall be classified by the Dutch stannard of color, and pay duty as follows: All sugars above 13, and not above 16, Dutch standard, 1.79 cents a pound. All sugar above 16, and not above No 20, Dutch standard, 1.99 cents a pound. All sugars above no 20, Dutch standard, 2.19 cents a pound, Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2 cents a gallon. Molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents a gallon.

Mr. McKenna said that his amendment made a reduction on existing duty on sugar of about 33 per cent. It retained the dividing line at 13, instead of 16, and secured to the refiners of this country the refining of sugar between 13 and 16, which the pending bill, unpatriotically, sent to foreign refiners. As contrasted with the Mills bill, the amendment was a reduction; as contrasted with the present bill, it was not a case of lowering or increasing rates, but it was a

Case of a Change of Policy.

After a long debate, in which Mr. Stewart of Vermont expressed the opinion that the benefit of a bounty, if applied to sugar at all, should be extended to maple sugar, the McKenna amendmeut was rejected—115 to 134.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment extending the bounty to maple sugar. Lost—51 to 95.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky moved to reduce the duty on hewn, dressed or polished freestone, granite, sandstone or other building or monumental stone, except marble not otherwise provided for, from 40 to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. McKinley, amendments were adopted reducing from 14 to 11 cents a cubic foot the duty on manufactured or undressed freestone, granite, sandstone or other building or monumental stone, except marble not otherwise provided for, and from 50 to 40 per cent. on hewn, dressed or polished stone of the same character. Also an amendment fixing the duty on sweetened chocolate at 3 cents a pound. Also an amendment changing the duty on steel ingots, etc., valued above 16 cents a pound, from 45 per cent. ad valorem to 7 cents a pound; also fixing a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on white paper for photographers. Also placing on the free list fish, the product of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish caught in fresh waters, except salmon.

Mr. McKinley also offered an amendment fixing the duty on shotguns valued at no more than $12 at 35 per cent.; valued at more than $12, at 40 per cent., and pistols and revolving pistols at 35 per cent.

The house was in a good deal of confusion, amidst which the chair put the question on the amendment and

Declared It Carried.

But Mr. Walker of Massachusetts was loud in his protest, claiming that he was entitled to the floor, having addressed the chair for recognition in order to oppose the amendment. He was very earnest in his protest, and was warmly applauded by the Democrats.

Mr. McKinley asked consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts be allowed to proceed, but Mr. Walker declined to be heard on any man's permission. He would be heard on his own right or not at all.

The chairman, saying that there was no occasion for any feeling, recognized Mr. Walker, who said that the ways and means committee had come to the point where the ways divided, and instead of protecting American industries it had come to the point where it was striking them down. If the amendment were adopted within five years the business of manufacturing fire arms in this country would be destroyed.

The amendment was agreed to—111 to 21.

Mr. McKinley offered an amendment taking bristles from the free list and fixing the duty upon them at 10 cents a pound. Adopted.

Mr. Linde of Minnesota complained that he had no opportunity to offer an amendment reducing the rate of duty upon binding twine. The bill, as it stood at present, increased not the duty but the protection on that article. The increase, he believed to be entirely too large and would be a heavy burden upon the farmer. He regretted that he had no opportunity to move to amend the bill in this particular.

Mr. McKinley offered a long amendment, the substance of which was to impose a tax of 5 cents a gallon upon alcocol used in the manufacture of vinegar, and putting that manufacuture under the superintendence of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Mr. Sawyer of New York offered a substitute for the amendment, having for its object the taking away from the manufacturers of white wine vinegar all right to distill alcohol, but giving them power to buy alcohol under certain restrictions.

From 6 o'clock until 9 the house, without being in any state of excitement,

Was in Intense Confusion,

it being out of the power of the chair to restore order enough to permit of any member being heard. The committee amendment was read without any attention being paid it, although its reading occupied more than three-quarters of an hour, and Mr. Sawyer's amendment, which was even more voluminous, was not read at all.

Gradually order was restored, but without any attempt to vote upon the pending amendments, the committee settled down to listen to a general discussion of the details of the bill and amendments under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Linde of Minnesota made a fierce attack upon the binding twine trust. He asserted that the action of the committee in placing the raw material on the free list without making any reduction in the duty on the finished product amounted to an increase of 700 per cent. in the protection.

Mr. Hill of Illinois was another Republican who was dissatisfied with some features of the bill. He objected particularly to the clauses which allowed a man to load in Europe with diamonds and statuary and paintings and bring them into this country duty free. That was not Republican and was not fair to the poor people of this country.

Mr. LaFollette of Wisconsin, a member of the ways and means committee, defended that committee from the criticisms made by Mr. Linde upon its action upon the binding twine sections.

Mr. Taylor of Illinois (Republican) objected vigorously to the increase of duties on hemp and flax.

Mr. Sawyer's substitute was rejected—45 to 95—and the committee amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois offered an amendment providing that paintings in oils or water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected—54 to 77.

Then Mr. McKinley moved that the committee rise, but this motion was opposed by the Democrats, reinforced by many Republicans.

The chairman declared the motion carried on a division, and thereupon there were vociferous demands for tellers.

Mr. McKinley asked that unanimous consent be given for gentlemen to print amendments in the record.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—What good does that do? I offered an amendment yesterday (restoring the present duty on wool and woolens) and I want a vote on it. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Tellers were ordered and the motion to rise was agreed to—81 to 44—amid a great deal of confusion; and then the house, at 11:20, adjourned.

MAPLE SUGAR BOUNTY.

A Matter of Considerable Importance to New Englanders.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The maple sugar bounty question came up in the house after all, Governor Stewart and Gen. Trout coming to the conclusion that it would be well to make a stand, in spite of the discouraging attitude of the committee. Governor Stewart secured three minntes in which to speak to his amendment, and he made a strong and forcible presentation of the claims of the hundred thousand sugar raisers of Vermont, New Hampshire and New York to equal recognition with the Louisiana planters and the beet sugar producers of the west.

He presented figures in a telling and attractive way to show the broad extent and value of the industry. He showed that Vermont alone produced on an average between 7,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds of sugar annually: but at one time its product was 12,000,000 pounds, and that she then outranked Louisiana as a sugar producing state. If a bounty were to be granted at all, he added, there was no reason why it should not be granted to the Vermont farmers, who would be thrown into sharp competition with the Canadian producers by striking off the present duty. It was the first time the importance of the maple sugar industry has been properly laid before the house, and Governor Stewart's speech was received with marked attention.

Cabinet Discusses Behring Sea Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The question of the Behring sea fisheries was considered at yesterday's cabinet meeting, and it was decided, so it is understood, to adhere to the policy of last season, which is practically the same as the position taken on this question by the last and previous administrations. The revenue steamer Bear is now at Seattle, Washington, waiting instructions for her guidance in Alaskan waters, and it is expected that her sailing orders will be sent at once. The revenue steamers Rush and Corwin are fitting out at San Francisco for their annual cruise in the same waters

Daggett May Hold His Contract.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—No action have yet been taken on Al Daggett's postal card contract. Samples of paper which has just arrived from the Birmingham works are said to be of a better quality than any hitherto received, and nearly, if not, quite equal to the department standard, and it is at least probable that if this standard is maintained no further objection as to quality will be made. If the required number of cards are regularly furnished and the deficiency as to an additional surety is remedied, it is believed that Mr. Daggett will be permitted to complete his contract.

Boiled Down.

WASHINGTON, May 21. — Congressman Cannon says that the sections of the McKinley bill in relation to sugar will effect a saving of 2 cents and 4 mills on every pound of sugar used, which would be equivalent to $1 a year for every man, woman and child in this country.

President Green of the Western Union company was before the house committee on post roads and postoffices in regard to the question of limited postal telegraph.

The rumor that there was to be a trade between certain Republican and Democratic senators to secure the passage of a free coinage act is pronounced absurd.

Senator Chandler is said to be responsible for the action of the senate committee in reporting against the appropriation for improving the Boston navy yard.

It is now said that the president has given no indication of what he might do if a free coinage bill were sent to him.

Meeks Accepts the Alternative.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Joseph Meeks, late referee in the Flack divorce case, has tendered his resignation to the general term as an attorney and councillor at law, and the general term has accepted the resignation. The proceedings which had been begun to disbar him will now be dropped.

Arrest and Confession.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Charles Lebree, collector for the Western Union Telegraph company, has been arrested for embezzlement, and has confessed that during the past nine years he has embezzled $6000 of the company's funds. He is 27 years old, and has been living a fast life.

CHILDREN'S

White Lawn Dresses,

To be worn with a Guimpe.

Sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8,

50c. Each

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

COLTS $1,240

If you have a good Colt you can make Money by showing at the Brockton Fair Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, '90. The Most Liberal Premiums ever offered. Particulars free. Address, George Clarence Holmes, Press Agt., Brockton, Mass.

COLT STAKES NOS. 1, 2, 3 & 4, CLOSE JUNE 10.

May 15—4t May 17—po4w

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30 20—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22 13—tf

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH, SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

April 10. 3—Wedew1y

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins. Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

RYAN, THE OARSMAN.

He Is the Single Scull Champion of New England—His Record.

One of the best known oarsmen throughout the United States is John D. Ryan. He began his rowing career in the spring of 1883, his first race being on the Charles river, Boston, on June 17, in a single scull working boat. He finished second. After this race he joined the Bradford Boat club, of Boston.



JOHN D. RYAN.

In 1884 he won the junior scull event in the national regatta held on Seneca lake, Watkins, N. Y., defeating Cumming and others. During 1885 he rowed several races, defeating Conly, Casey, J. O'Neill and others. During 1886 his victories and defeats were nearly equally divided. On Sept. 23 he defeated Murphy, then champion, in a one and a half mile straight away, winning by three lengths in 9 min. 34 sec. The prize was a new shell valued at $150.

On July 4, 1887, in the single scull race for the city of Boston cup, he again defeated Conly, Cumming, Corcoran and others. On June 18, 1888, he rowed stroke for the Bradford eight, one and a half miles, winning in the fast time of 8 minutes 9 seconds, defeating the Albanys, Crescents and City Points. On Aug. 13, he rowed No. 3 in the Bradford's four oared shell crew in a match race with the Riverside boat club over the Charles river course for the championship of New England. The Bradfords won in 20 minutes, 1 second.

On June 17, 1889, he won the single scull championship of New England on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., two miles with a turn, in the fast time of 13 minutes 54 seconds, defeating Coffrey, Rodgers, Mahoney, O'Connell and others. His last race was in the Harlem fall regatta on Sept. 28, in the single scull event for the diamond sculls, he representing the Union boat club, which race he won.

ATHLETIC ITEMS.

It is settled that William O'Connor will not be able to take part in the great regatta, which will be held at Duluth, Ia., during the latter part of July. Recent advices from Australia are that O'Connor has made preliminary arrangements for several matches in the Antipodes, which may detain him there for some months. Even should not the proposed races amount to anything, he probably cannot return to America in time to do justice to himself at the coming great aquatic event.

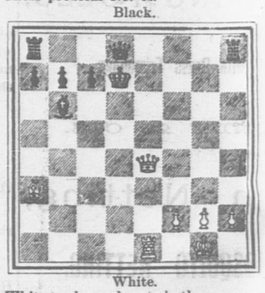
George W. Jordan, the handicapper of the Pacific Coast Athletic association, has been appointed starter for the championship games of that body on Memorial day. H. M. Jonnson, the noted professional sprinter now in San Francisco, has been tutoring Jordan with first rate effect.

William Halpin, of the New Jersey Athletic club, ex-champion running broad jumper of America, scored a signal victory recently at the spring games of the London Athletic club, of England. He won his favorite event there with a leap of 20 feet 9 inches, but the performance was equal to something over 21 feet on account of a strong breeze blowing at the time against the jumpers. The next best man to him did not clear within 9 inches of Halpin's jump.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 62.

Black.

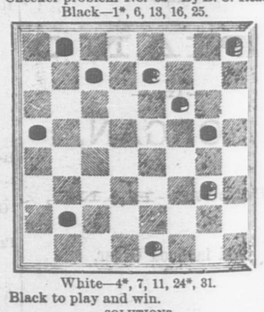


White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Checker problem No. 62—By B. C. Read.

Black—1*, 6, 13, 16, 25.



White—4*, 7, 11, 24*, 31.

Black to play and win.

SOLUTIONS.

Chess problem No. 61.

White.	Black.
1..B to K R 5	K to his B 5
2..R to K R 2	P moves.
3..B to Q 4	Any.
4..B to mates.	
If	2..K to his 6
3..R X and B mates.	

Checker problem No. 61, by P. M. Bradt.

Black, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 20. White, 14, 15, 19, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31. Black to play and win.

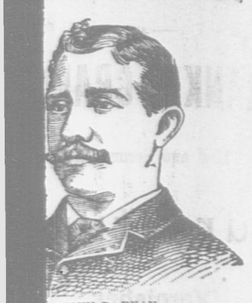
Black.	White.
1..20 to 24	1..27 to 20
2.. 6 to 10	2..15 to 6
3.. 2 to 27	3..31 to 24
4..17 to 22	4..26 to 17
5..13 to 22	5..19 to 16
6..12 to 19	6..24 to 15
7.. 7 to 11	7..15 to 8
8.. 4 to 11	8..28 to 24
9.. 3 to 8	9..24 to 19
10.. 8 to 12	Black wins.

The treatment that William O'Connor is still receiving in Australia concerning rowing for championship honors does not seem to change and he is about as far from an important match as he was when he arrived there.

..., THE OARSMAN.

...ngle Scull Champion of New ...gland—His Record.

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ATHLETIC ITEMS.

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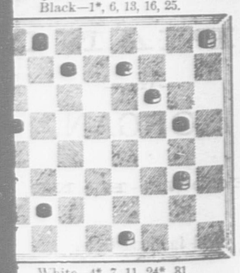
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Black.	White.
...20 to 24	1..27 to 20
...6 to 10	2..15 to 6
...2 to 27	3..31 to 24
...17 to 22	4..26 to 17
...13 to 22	5..19 to 16
...12 to 19	6..24 to 15
...7 to 11	7..15 to 8
...4 to 11	8..28 to 24
...3 to 8	9..24 to 19
...8 to 12	Black wins.

...treatment that William O'Connor is ...ceiving in Australia concerning row... ...championship honors does not seem ...nge and he is about as far from an ...ant match as he was when he arrived

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 21.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1861—Recruits from Quincy arrived at Fortress Munroe.
1869—Dr. Ebenezer Woodward a public benefactor died.
1886—Coliseum in Quincy opened as a theatre.
1886—E. J. Eaton's house at East Milton burned.

World Wide.

1849—Death of Maria Edgeworth, novelist; born 1767.
1878—Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
1861—A Confederate flag displayed in Alexandria, Va., attracting attention, William McSpedon, of New York city, and Samuel Smith, of Queens county, N. Y., went over from Washington and captured it. This was the first flag taken from the Confederates.
1868—Grant and Colfax nominated president and vice president of the United States.
1877—The pope opens an exhibition of sacred relics at the Vatican, Rome.
1881—Charles Bradlaugh, an English agitator, not believing in God, refused to take the oath of allegiance and was not allowed to sit in parliament.

Young Women Who Toot the Horn.

If any one cares to wander out in the direction of Arsenal avenue, Indianapolis, any dark or moonlit Thursday night they will hear the soft notes of a cornet and the loud blasts of a tuba. It is the practicing chorus of ten eminent and talented local young ladies, who have formed an orchestra for their own amusement and are bound to win under the leadership of one of the city's professors. It was their original intention to have a thoroughly organized band of twelve, but two of the party lacked confidence in their lung ability to blow a horn and resigned. The other ten are full of application, are self supporting and feel that if they are capable of buying their own bread and butter, equal to a man, they certainly can be with him in tooting an instrument.

Said one of the young ladies: "We are not doing this expecting to make a public exhibition of ourselves, but for our own amusement. We prefer to spend our evenings that way rather than in playing progressive euchre and other light-as-air ways. I bought my horn last January, and one evening my brother came to my room and said, 'You will never learn to play that thing.' I was beginning to feel a little shaky about it myself, and when he said that to me I was bound I would learn to play 'that thing' if it took four years. I flatter myself that I am doing right well. We have learned a serenade, the music of which is soft and pretty, and as an encore—we have learned 'Annie Rooney.'"—Indianapolis Sun.

Bringing Ice to Town.

Seven hundred thousand tons of ice are stacked on the shores of Lake Champlain and Lake George. The ice harvesters had expected to ship most of this by boat to the city storehouses and depots at the opening of navigation. The regular ice barges will not lock through the Champlain canal, so here is the difficulty. A fair average of 17 tons per car would require 750 trains of 40 cars each, and if six such trains could be loaded and sent per day, which, with the single track road, is doubtful, it would require 125 days of steady work.

On the other hand, if water transportation is chosen on account of lower rates, at 150 tons per canal boat, it would require 3,300 canal boats to bring it to tide water. Last year, which was exceptionally good for boating, only 2,600 boats were cleared from the Whitehall office south.

The boatmen propose to take advantage of the necessities of shippers, and will largely increase their rates. They are demanding $8 per day for the use of their boats.

Many of the ice companies have brought their barges up the Hudson and propose to transfer the ice from the canal boats to the barges, many of which hold 1,200 tons, thus saving some time in the use of the canal boats, but causing considerable loss of ice through waste in handling so many times.

It is estimated that Essex county is some $500,000 wealthier through the ice bonanza this winter.—New York Press.

The Reason.

"I wonder," said a department clerk to Willie Wishington, "why so many of the inscriptions on the tombstones are in Latin?"

"Perhaps," said Willie after some thought, "it's because Latin's a dead language, you know."—Washington Post.

The Kind of Jokes He Liked.

Contributor—What kind of jokes do you prefer?

Editor—Leap year jokes.

Contributor—Why?

Editor—Because it takes them four years to get around again.—Keystone.

In the Same Boat.

"Look here," said Charley Cashing to his tailor, "these trousers that you made for me are getting shorter all the time."

"Well," replied the tailor laconically, "so am I."—Washington Post.

That's So.

He—I believe in calling things by their proper names.

She (who teaches a grammar class)—But things don't have proper names, you know.—Washington Star.

An Unhappy Marriage.

"He doesn't paint very well, but he is wedded to art."

"Then art should get a divorce on the ground of incompatibility."—New York Sun.

NORTH WOODS SUCCOTASH.

Take a sturdy iron pot,
Slice some fat salt pork to line it;
Pour a little water in
Just for gravy to refine it.

Turn your sweet corn in and cook
Just an hour and season lightly;
Butter, salt and pepper add,
Just to make the flavor sprightly.

Boil some tender garden beans
Through and through—be sure you do it.
By this time the corn is fine;
Side this well cooked beans into it.

Put more salt and pepper in,
Butter just to give a flavor;
Cover up with pork and cook
One half hour to give the savor.

Turn out hot and full of juice,
And no doubt 'twill meet your wishes.
This is what we eat in camp—
One of Adirondacks' dishes.
—Good Housekeeping.

One Woman's Success.

People here seem to laugh at the idea of women having a vote in certain western states, and say that women have no idea of business. In one case at least in Chicago this is disproved. A lady whose husband was an invalid for years was obliged to spend the bulk of their little savings in caring for him in his last illness. When he died she had no means at all, to speak of. Then she sought to gain a livelihood by fitting up new houses for those who were wealthy and could not afford to make the selection of paper tints, carpets, curtains, etc. In this line she was very successful, and several homes of Chicago millionaires now stand as monuments of her good taste. With the few hundred dollars she secured in this way she bought a tract of land out south. Within six months she sold it for several thousand dollars, which she at once invested in another tract. This she sold at an enormous advance, and now she has money and property to the amount of $40,000, all due to her shrewdness in real estate speculation. A woman who can do this should certainly have a vote.—Chicago Herald.

Women on the Cricket Field.

The latest is one which would have astonished our grandmothers even more than that of medicine or law, for it is nothing short of cricket. Yes—cricketing is the latest profession adopted by the fair sex. Two teams, the Blues and the Reds, have been training in Surrey since September, under the tuition of the able professionals, George Hearne and Maurice Read, who now declare their pupils to be almost "up to county form." And yet I have been told that cricket is a game which takes no less than ten years to learn thoroughly! No doubt the resolution of these—I wonder what is the feminine for cricketers?—to play against members of their own sex only is a wise one. It is said that they intend to play six matches in London, but I should have thought there would be some difficulty in finding a sufficient number of opposing elevens, for milder lady cricketers will probably fight shy of these expert damsels, who are almost good enough to play for the county.—London Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Happy Madame Millais.

Mrs. Millais, wife of the famous artist and ex-wife of John Ruskin, is said to be the happiest woman in all France. By the painter she is regarded as his mascot. Her husband is worth over a million dollars, and the model and inspiration of his pictures lives like a royal princess, followed by a staff of artistically dressed servants and surrounded by every luxury that money and skill can devise. In face and figure she is still beautiful and her manners and accomplishments are most captivating. There are oriental couches in all the apartments, and so beautiful are her Greek dresses and so graceful her poses that every one is an artist's study.—Exchange.

The Open and Shut Dress.

I cannot understand the fascination of the accordian plaited skirt. Loud and long were the anathemas heaped upon it by its most ardent admirers after giving it a fair trial. As one lady expresses it: "I could never, when gowned in one of these far reaching, expansive affairs, be certain of gathering myself together." They certainly have an ugly trick of spreading themselves that is most destructive to a woman's comfort, and yet try to get a piece of this work done at any of the leading establishments and they will tell you that they have orders on hand that cannot be filled for weeks to come.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Refreshing Egg Lemonade.

A correspondent gives this recipe for egg lemonade: Break an egg into a tumbler; rub two lumps of sugar on the rind of a fine lemon; put the sugar into the tumbler; squeeze the lemon into it and half fill the tumbler with ice broken small; fill up with water and with a shaker shake the whole vigorously for a few seconds; then grate a little nutmeg over the top. If you have no shaker beat the egg with a fork.—New York World.

A Characteristic of a French Woman.

If, in a French drawing room, I were to remark to a lady how clever a woman looked, she would probably closely examine that woman's dress to find out what I thought was wrong about it. A French woman will seldom be jealous of another woman's cleverness; she will far more readily forgive her this qualification than beauty.—Max O'Rell.

Married at the Age of 101.

A novel wedding took place in Boone county, W. Va., Tuesday. The combined ages of the bridal party were 349 years, the bridegroom being 101, the bride 91, the groom's best man 83 and the bridesmaid 74. The bride was dressed in her first wedding trousseau, which was made sixty-four years ago.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cashmere Twill.

A new dress fabric is "cashmere twill," which, though woven wholly from cotton, resembles a fine woolen material. It can be obtained in pretty floral designs upon a white ground. In the weaving the pattern is printed on the warp, and this gives a subdued appearance to the design.—New York Telegram.

They Stole a Freshman.

A dispatch from Ann Arbor, Mich., says: The city is thoroughly excited over an abduction that took place last night. Frank J. Evans is president of the freshman class and toast master at the class banquet which took place tonight. Last night he was missed from his accustomed haunts, and inquiry developed the fact that five men had seized him on the street and hustled him into a hack, driving rapidly away. Meetings were called, and searching parties were organized and sent in every direction. One party traced him to Mooreland, sixteen miles from Ann Arbor, where, with the marshal and police force of Saline, they found the party lodged in a hotel.

They formed a cordon about the house and demanded his release. The party refused, and the Saline marshal threatened to charge the hotel with his party, numbering thirty-two men. Then Evans was given up. It was found that the abductors were five sophomores, who had run away with Evans in the hope of breaking up the freshmen event. When they reached Mooreland with Evans they had put him to bed and hid his clothing. It was 4 o'clock this morning before the party having him in charge returned to the university, and some of the boys did not get in until noon. A crowd of twenty freshmen have acted as his body guard all day, and the banquet came off to-night as advertised. The faculty will take action, as the the abductors are all known.

Electric Railways in Russia.

We have long been accustomed to associate any new development of electric traction with America, but a scheme is on foot in St. Petersburg which, if carried out, will certainly leave America far in the rear. It is proposed to have a railway entirely worked by electricity, connecting St. Petersburg with Archangel, and spanning a wide stretch of country between the Baltic and the White sea. The project is said to be backed by Archangel interests, and the name of Siemens & Co. is connected with the enterprise. The plan is to furnish the current from a series of generating stations distributed along the line. The distance is something over 500 miles, and the estimated cost a little over £3,000 per mile, including rolling stock. The scheme is certainly a daring one, and, while it may never reach accomplishment, its further progress will be awaited with interest by the advocates of electric traction in England.—London Times.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Mother.

The Empress Frederick is touched by suffering and takes much interest in charitable enterprises. She was present recently at the great meeting of the committee of the society for sending the weak and sick children of the poor of Berlin for change of air to the country, the seaside and various health resorts—a society which was called into existence ten years ago at the suggestion of the then crown prince and princess, and which last summer was able to give some weeks of fresh air and healing baths and waters to more than 2,000 poor little city children. Eight boys and eight girls, who have benefited by the society, were allowed to hand bunches of violets to the Empress Frederick, and as she took them she was heard to say: "Ah, if I could only take them to him! He was always so fond of violets."—Exchange.

A Strange Monster.

Two Mexican fishermen killed an ugly and vicious anolis of the lizard species the other day on Padre Island, but not until a hard battle had been fought. It measured four feet long and thirteen inches in circumference, with claws equal to a tiger's. It contained twenty-four eggs. This monster is a native of the West India islands and the first ever seen here. During the combat the anolis several times changed its color from green to brown and vice versa, a peculiarity of its tribe. Many theories are advanced as to how it reached the island. The most plausible is that it came in one of the huge mahogany logs from foreign lands that are frequently washed ashore.—Cor. Kansas City Journal.

His Speech Came Back.

Fred Couch, who suffered an accident in Ansonia, Conn., whereby he lost all power of speech, has as mysteriously gained it again. He was riding on the cars to Great Barrington, Mass., with his wife and child, when he felt a peculiar itching in his throat. As the train neared Great Barrington Couch looked out the window, and, turning towards his wife, exclaimed: "Mother used to go by that road!" These were the first words he had spoken since the accident. He continues to improve.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Old Man's Heroic Conduct.

Robert Watts, who died at Felixstowe, deserves a word of praise for his heroic conduct, which hastened his end. He was 78 years of age, and had lived at the Felixstowe ferry all his life. On Easter Tuesday signs of distress were shown by a vessel on the Skipwash Sands, twelve miles out at sea. A boat was manned, and Watts went with the crew, but they were out for over ten hours in the cold winds of a very bitter day, and next day the old man was found dead, the cold and exposure being more than he could stand.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A plague of frogs is reported from Northampton. The frogs and their spawn choked up the water pipes, actually cutting off the supply to some houses. People had been drinking the water unfiltered, and the reservoirs will have to be emptied to remove the frogs and cleanse the pipes.

A shower of worms, it is reported, fell near San Andreas station, in Santa Cruz county, Cal., last week. The worms resembled the grub, were white in color and had red eyes. They were a new species to the residents.

Sig. Campanini has had a tumor removed from his throat, and he has strong hopes that the surgeon's knife has restored his long lost high C.

A LIVELY JUMPER

Samuel Crook, Amateur Champion of Standing Leaps.

HOW HE MAKES HIS BIG RECORDS

Malcolm W. Ford Describes His Performances—He Has Cleared a Bar 5 Feet 1-4 Inch High and Covered 10 Feet 8 Inches of Flooring.

The accompanying illustration represents the amateur champion standing high and standing broad jumper of this country, Samuel Crook, of the Manhattan Athletic club. This athlete won these honors at the recent indoor championship games at Boston. In the standing high jump he cleared 4 feet 11 inches, which was 1 inch more than the next best man did. He won the standing broad jump with 10 feet 8 inches, which was 1¾ inches better than the second man. Both of these performances are unusually high class, and in the case of the standing broad jump Crook's recent effort is only 1¾ inches behind the best amateur record. Although his standing broad jump performance is his best work in this event, his 4 feet 11 inches for the standing high jump is 1¼ inches behind what he has formerly done, and it is 2¼ inches behind the best amateur record. Crook has cleared 5 feet for a standing high jump on several occasions, and one year ago he cleared a bar 5 feet ¼ inch high. He is considered to be good for 5 feet whenever it is necessary, but he generally wins at several inches less.

Crook is 23 years old, stands 5 feet 9½ inches in his jumping shoes and weighs 135 pounds. He is of rather a slender build and is looked on as a slow jumper. He is a student at Williams college, Williamstown, Mass., and fills the position of president of the Athletic association of that institution. He commenced jumping about four years ago when he was a member of the defunct Brooklyn Athletic association. The first jumping contest at which he displayed good form was the three standing broad jump handicap of his club in the winter of 1886. He was allowed 6 feet on the scratch man, who held the best amateur record of 34 feet 4½ inches. Crook surprised everyone by jumping 30 feet 6 inches, which, with his allowance, gave him 36 feet 6 inches. The contest took place on rather slippery boards and the scratch man beat him on actual jumping by only about a foot. Since then Crook has improved a great deal, especially in the two events at which he holds the amateur championship.



SAMUEL CROOK.

He took part in the three standing broad jump competition at the recent championship games, but managed to secure only third place with 33 feet 4¾ inches, although he surpassed his best previous effort by 14 inches. He was beaten by G. S. Robertson and A. Zimmerman with 34 feet 4¾ inches and 34 feet 3¼ inches respectively.

In the standing high jump he shows great science. When the bar is at 5 feet it is about at his chin. He stands with his left side to the obstacle, his shoulder being about 9 inches away from it. Although he springs rather slowly, he loses no time while in the air in going through the scissors motion with his legs to prevent them from knocking the bar down. His left leg goes first and the right follows closely. His recovery is very good and he lands well on his feet, just as though he had not taken any unusual spring. He probably is the only amateur in this country today who can clear 5 feet for this jump, for although several others have recently done between 4 feet 10 and 4 feet 11 inches, they do not seem to be able to get the extra inch.

His style in the standing broad jump is quite unlike that of several athletes who have made big records at this game. Crook toes the line and raises his arms above his head and keeps them there a few moments perfectly straight, as though he were summoning himself for the effort. He does not indulge in any preliminary arm swinging such as many do. After standing apparently rigid for about ten seconds he swings his arms down, and when in the act of raising them again he springs. He does not go very high in the air, but he gets over a great deal of ground, and his 10 feet 8 inches in this jump speaks for itself. He seems to shoot close to the ground and his style is apt to impress one unfavorably so far as looks are concerned. His broad jumping is a little more rapid than his high jumping. When landing in the former he extends his legs a good distance in front and the momentum of his shoulders and body keeps him from falling back.

Besides holding such big records for his two favorite events he is able to do good performances in several other ones. He has done over 5 feet 5 inches for the running high jump, but that is nothing in proportion to his 5 feet for the standing high jump. He has run a good 220 yards and has done close to 20 feet for the running broad jump. He is a very good sample of an all round jumper and runner, and when it is seen how easily he defeats other competitors in his two specialties his high class ability is apparent. This spring ends his collegiate term and at the New England Intercollegiate Athletic association games at Worcester, Mass., on May 28, he will make his last appearance representing his college.

MALCOLM W. FORD.

The Buffalo Athletic club intends making strenuous efforts to develop athletes in its ranks who can represent it successfully in various competitions, although as one club official said: "We will not countenance any of the practices indulged in by the large athletic clubs in New York city to get athletic strength. If we cannot get this desired quantity in a natural way, we will not lower ourselves in getting it in an unfair way."

W. M. Mackdermott, of Baltimore, is doing some great running high jumping. He is an enthusiastic amateur athlete and devotes considerable time to practicing his favorite event. He is only 5 feet 6 inches high, and in practice recently cleared three inches over his head. He is also sprinting well.

A Bright Idea.

"Chollie was smart."

"How?"

"Why, just before his rich uncle died he sailed Chollie to him and told him he had decided to leave him nothing but his autograph."

"Yes."

"And Chollie said all right and then he drew up a check for $100,000 and told the old man to put the autograph on it. It pleased the old fellow so he made it $200,000."—Epoch.

Quickly Arranged.



Old Million—What? Want to marry my daughter? Why, the child is hardly out of school dresses yet. She needs a mother's care as much as ever, sir.

Young Poorchap—Oh, that's all right. I'll live here.—Life.

Jake's Diversion.

"Dot boy Shake—dot boy Shake!" he mournfully repeated as a friend asked him if he was no longer in business in St. Louis.

"Jake is your son?"

"Yes, my son; my idiot."

"What did Jake do?"

"Vhell, I goes oop to Chicago to see my sister, who vhas dead. Shake vhas left to run der store. Peesness vhas a leedle off, und Shake plans dot he vhill make a diversion. I belief it vhas a diversion, but my head aches so hard I vhas not sure."

"Yes, it was probably a diversion."

"Vhell, he goes down cellar, und starts a leedle fire—not mooch, but shust enough to bring out der engines und a crowd, und smoke up der goods. It vhas for a great fire sale, you know—goods slightly damaged—feefteen dollar suits for five—greatest bonanza for working peoples eafer known in St. Louis."

"I see."

"But he gets too much fire, und avhay goes der house, der clothing, und der peeness."

"But you were insured?"

"So help me gracious, but der policies run oud at noon, und Shake makes dot diversion at 5 o'clock in der afternoon! All vhas gone oop—all except a determination to go to work und build oop anew. I vhas shust starting in a small vhay again. Maybe you like me to sell you a better suit dan you haf on for four dollar—all wool, well made, indigo dye, und computed to stand in any climate?"—New York Sun.

Better Than Divorce.

A missionary refused to baptize a converted Maori chief on the ground that he had two wives. In a few days the chief again posed as a candidate for baptism, remarking that he had disposed of one wife and everything consequently was all right. "What did you do with her?" queried the missionary. "I have eaten her," replied the devout convert to Christianity.—Yenowine's News.

He Drew the Line.

Matilda Jane—Thomas Jefferson, I'se s'prised to heah ob youah impoliteness. Sister Ann say she drapped her handkerchief at de ball de udder ebening an' you nebber offered to pick it up.

Thomas Jefferson—Um, Matilda Jane, you wouldn't, nuther, if you'd seed dat handkerchief.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Will Be Called for in the Specifications.

Architect (displaying the plans)—Here is the front elevation, with the outside window and circular gallery; this is the east elevation, showing oriel tower.

Teddy (enormously interested in the new house)—And where are the two mortgages pa said he was going to put on?—Munsey's Weekly.

A Possible Reason.

Harry—Mamma, why don't chickens have teeth?

Mamma—They don't need them, Harry; they have their bills for teeth.

Harry (reflectively)—Aunty has a bill for teeth; I guess that's the reason she is called an old hen.—Puck.

A Reformer.

Said a Pine street lawyer to his young clerk: "Why weren't you at the office earlier this morning?"

"Beg pardon, sir, but I am a reformer. I believe that the office should seek the man, not the man the office."—Texas Siftings.

No Friend of His.

"Who is that who wants to see me?" asked a very busy merchant of his servant. "I don't know his name, but he says he was an old friend of your father's." "All right; you tell him that I am very sorry, but my father is dead."—New York Press.

Hero Worship.

"It's all rot. If I had written what Holmes has written I wouldn't be famous," said Sneerwell.

"That may be so; but it works both ways. If Holmes had written the stuff you write he wouldn't be famous."—Puck.

Among Friends.

Crayon—Nice piece of canvas? Well, of course it is. What of it?

Criticus—I was thinking it was too bad to spoil it with one of your landscapes. Why not make a tennis cap out of it?—Epoch.

Foreign Visitors Welcome.

Foreign Visitor (landing at New York, 1893)—I wish to go to the World's fair.

Policeman—Yes, sir. Go five squares north, then turn to the left and go a thousand miles west.—New York Weekly.

Bold but Logical.

"Why will you tell such falsehoods, Lucy?" asked a mother of her daughter.

"'Cause, mamma, if I told the truth you'd spank me."—Judge.

Getting Back at Mankind.

Man (to parrot)—Hello, Polly.

Polly—Hello; do you want a cracker?—Racket.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K. Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 21.

High water at 12.30 A. M. and 1.15 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.17 A. M.; Sets at 7.15 P. M.
Moon sets at 9.59 A. M.
First quarter, May 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

May festival at Atlantic tonight.

Mr. William McLaughlin of South Quincy has gone to Clark's Island, Me., to work.

Mrs. Horace Pinkham of Wollaston, has returned from a short visit to Washington.

John E. Drake is no longer connected by telephone.

Mrs Everett S. Litchfield and Miss Ruth Rippey have returned to Wollaston, from California.

The historical address to be delivered in Braintree tomorrow will be published in full in the DAILY LEDGER.

The duty on imported granite has been placed at forty per cent. in the McKinley tariff bill.

The A grammar nine of the Willard school will play a South Boston nine at 3.30 Saturday afternoon.

Mr. L. McDonald of South Quincy left yesterday for Charlottetown, P. E. I., on a vacation of a month.

The boats anchored on Atlantic beach parted their moorings in yesterday's storm, and were driven ashore at Squantum.

Mr. L. McPhee of South Quincy left for Hunter river in company with Mrs. Fargahson who goes to Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mrs. Bella Rooney and family have left South Quincy for Anaconda, Mont., to join her husband, who has been in business there for some time.

The Volunteer base ball club would like to arrange games with teams whose average age is twelve years; address Henry T. Clarke, captain, Atlantic.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Wollaston Co-operative Bank, held Tuesday evening, $1,500 was sold at fifteen cents in blocks of $900 and $600.

Mrs. H. Louise Daley of Chatham, N.Y., who has been engaged in this city several months in learning the school system, left yesterday to take charge of a school in New Jersey.

Mount Assembly, Royal Society of Good Fellows meet tonight in Dr. French's Hall. The members of this Assembly are insured for $102,000 at a cost arranging only seventy-three cents per $1,000 for each member per month.

Mrs. Thomas Crane and her son Albert, of New York will visit this city on Memorial day. Previous to that time Mr. John Lafarge, the noted decorater and designer will beautifully decorate the window in the arch way at the entrance to the Thomas Crane Public Library.

About eleven o'clock this morning, John Anderson, a Swede, employed at the quarry of Townsend & Clements, was struck by the "boat" as it swung around, and had both bones of the right leg fractured. He was removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The last rehearsal of the Oratorio of Emmanuel by the Quincy Musical Club will be held in Faxon Hall Monday, May 26, at 7.30 P. M. The soloists and orchestra from Boston will be present and the entire Oratorio will be rehearsed. The sale of tickets has been unusually large and everything bids fair to make the concert a great success.

Wollaston Man Honored.

Mr. John Thompson's residence on Arlington street, Wollaston, is made the subject of a spirited sketch in Scribner's Magazine for May. This is probably the first time that a sketch of a Quincy residence outside of those owned by the Adams family, has appeared in one of the large magazines.

☞ The remains of President Garfield were removed on Tuesday from the public vault in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, to the crypt in the monument which is to be their last resting place. The dedication of the monument will take place on Memorial day.

—Woburn aldermen last evening concurred with the council on an order authorizing the erection of a four-room schoolhouse.

THE NEW WILLARD.

Specifications in Full for the New Brick Schoolhouse

HANDSOME PUBLIC BUILDING

Electric Wiring Continued—The Vent Shafts and Turrets—Additions and Alterations—Specifications Concluded—Building to be Completed Jan. 1, 1891.

All push buttons to be made to match the woodwork of the room, and the door pulls of first-class bronze pattern.

The wiring of the electric lights must be done in accordance with the regulators of the Edison Company, and must be inspected by an expert before being accepted by the architects. At all of the outlets, the wire shall be left in such a condition that at any time burners can be attached, and until then they shall be so finished off as not to be an injury to the appearance of the building.

Metal Work for Vent Shafts and Turrets.

The large curved pipe connecting vent shaft with turret in center of building will be of No. 24 galvanized iron, carefully riveted and soldered together, and supported in a substantial manner; carried up to the top of the balustrade of the turret (see half inch scale drawing).

The openings above this in the vent shaft will be filled with frames of galvanized iron netting, on which are stretched rubber gauze flaps. The frames holding these nettings will be of galvanized iron, and the sockets in which they set will be covered with tin, to be included in the contract.

The rest of the metal work of the ventilating turret, zinc flashing and copper lining, has already been specified under the head of roofing.

All wooden vent shafts to be lined with 1C tin locked joints, finished smooth and tight.

Additions and Alterations.

The following additions and Alterations were made Oct. 12, 1889.

1. The contractor is to excavate for iron and tile sewage drains from foundation walls of building to large sewage cesspools, to be situated not more than 70 feet from the building. These drains, as well as the blind drains must be excavated to a depth of not less than 4 feet from the surface.

2. As the question of cesspools does not seem to have been very clearly stated in our specifications, we would state that in all there are four cesspools, two large ones of size stated in specifications, to be excavated to a depth sufficient to take the drainage from the bottom of privy vaults, and to be located hereafter by the architects, at a distance not greater than 70 feet from the building. To be connected by an iron and tile drain through trenches excavated by the mason, to a depth of not less than 4 feet below the surface.

3. There are also two smaller cesspools to be located near ends of building to receive, by means of blind drains not exceeding seventy feet in length, the surface drainage from the walls.

4. Under the head of deafening, the contractor's attention is called to the fact that the sleepers upon which the upper floors are to rest, will be of two inch by two inch pine, fourteen inches on centres, said sleepers are not to be nailed to under floor, but to rest on the deafening.

5. Under the plumbing, all soapstone sinks are to have twelve inch backs. Fountains eight inch backs.

6. The main water supply to the building to be 3-4 inch iron pipe, 3 1-2 lbs. to the foot, connected with the present water supply.

7. There will be a short balustrade at the head of the stairs on third floor as shown on plans, same as balustrade to centre staircase.

Attention is called to the following points,—not clearly mentioned in the specifications.

1. Quality of hard pine timbers.

All heavy timbers to be free from black sap and large or loose knots, thoroughly sound.

All posts to be CLEAR.

2. Furnishing iron work.

All iron work except that otherwise specified, is to be furnished by the carpenter, primed before setting.

Protection of timbers,—

All hard pine floor timbers are to be protected by the carpenter to a distance of eight feet from the walls, and where timbers are stained, they must be cleaned off before under floors are laid.

4. All floor planking throughout the building is to be sorted once, set up, weather dried for three months, and then thoroughly kiln dried before it is used in this building.

DEDHAM.

The annual meeting of the Dedham Co-operative Bank was held Tuesday evening, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Ferdinand F. Favor, president; Dr. Francis L. Babcock, vice-president; Arthur F. Giles, secretary; Thomas P. Murray, treasurer; Don Gleason Hill, attorney; J. Henry Smith, Henry A. Hutchinson, Daniel R. Beckford, auditors; Horatio Gates Turner, William B. Goding, Arthur F. Giles, Lyman D. Willcutt, William T. Tapley, John Wardle, Jr., Dr. William G. Ware, Monsena S. Knigh t Otis W. Withington, J. Varnum Abbott, John B. Fisher, Willie W. Baker, directors.

O mothers! who have babies, should bear in mind that at McArthur & Co.'s at 16 and 18 Cornhill, is one of the best places in Boston to buy baby carriages. The horse cars from the Old Colony depot, pass within a step or two of their door.

MISER OR A THIEF?

Forty-two Watches Found in a Drain Pipe.

TWENTY-TWO BANK BOOKS

Found in the Room of a Boston Man, Who Commits Suicide While the Police are Knocking at His Door.

BOSTON, May 21.—The suicide of a man whom the police believe has for years been either a thief or a "fence" or a sales agent for thieves, although the man may have been a miser or only a lunatic, took place yesterday. The man, who was apparently 65 years of age, has for the past two years lived at the boarding house of Mary McDonald, 38 Kirkland street, and has been known by the name of William Grossman.

Last Saturday a drain being in need of repairs, Fleming Morrison, a colored man, was called to do the work. When he examined the trap he was astonished to find a lot of silver and gold watches and pencils there. He notified the landlady, and when the watches were counted there were found to be forty-two. However, although this discovery clearly showed that something was wrong, the facts were not reported to the police until yesterday, when the case was reported to station 4. Two special officers, who were detailed on the case, visited the house, and from information obtained from the landlady. it appeared that Grossman was the only boarder with whose affairs she was not familiar. The officers accordingly went to his room, and knocked for admittance, as his door was locked. Upon Grossman's inquiry, "Who's there?" they answered that they were policemen; whereupon he told them that they could not enter, as he was dressing.

His visitors, however, demanded admission, and the next thing they heard was the report of a revolver. The officers burst in the door and found Grossman lying on the floor, dead, with a bullet wound in his head. His room was searched, and there were found twenty-two bank books on the Five Cents Savings bank, the Provident Institution for Savings and other banks showing deposits of $24,000. The police believe that he has saved this large sum out of what he has made from crime.

FRED HALE IN COURT.

Held in $3000 Bonds to Answer to the Charge of Manslaughter.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 21.—Fred Hale, who killed his brother Henry at Hinsdale, May 3, was tried in the district court on the charge of murder. The prisoner was calm except when spoken to once by a friend, when he wept. Alice Hale, sister of defendant, and the only living witness of the tragedy, told the story of the affair, showing an evident desire to shield the defendant. The most important evidence was that of Endor Laramie and Charles Jacobs, Laramie swore that Fred admitted to him that he struck Henry twice when the latter was unarmed. Jacobs told of a threat made by Fred a few days before the killing, when he said he would kill Henry the next time they had any trouble. No evidence was put in for the defense, and Hale was held in $3000 bonds for his appearance before the grand jury for manslaughter.

DELUGED WITH RAIN.

Shoe Factory Torn to Pieces—Heavy Loss in Susquehanna and Vicinity.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., May 21.—This place and vicinity was visited by one of the most severe rain storms in its history. Rain fell in torrents from 7 o'clock on Monday evening until 10 o'clock yesterday. Richmond's shoe manufactory was torn to pieces and drifted down the Susquehanna. Basements were flooded, roads cut up and lawns and gardens destroyed. It was feared that Fox's pond, five miles above here, would break and flood the centre of the town, and mounted couriers were sent to investigate. Railroad tracks were submerged, and suburban bridges carried away. The loss will be large.

No Cutters.

PROVIDENCE, May 21.—The Westerly Granite company discharged forty quarrymen and drillers, because there are no cutters. Newport granite cutters are to have nine hours a day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Atchison stock voting trust is to be abandoned.

The Iroquois is ready to sail for Honolulu and Samoa.

The trouble in the Connecticut National Guard has been taken into court.

"Original packages" of beer are arriving at Lewiston, Me., by the carload.

The bark Corea, with her supplies for Alaska canneries, has been lost.

It is believed the house will yield to the senate in the pension controversy.

The report of a threatened revolution in Coahuila, Mex., is contradicted.

Temperance women at Topeka, Kan., propose to raid "original package" saloons.

Lawyer Reynolds of New York, who was shot recently by young Stephani, is dead.

The accounts of the German East African company show a loss of $150,000 during 1889.

Henry Kahls, an Ohio politician and father of twelve children, eloped with a wealthy widow.

Anthony Comstock has caused the arrest of a Providence man for sending lottery tickets through the mails.

There is a movement to test the constitutionality of the legislation abolishing separate schools in Manitoba.

Boston merchants, without distinction of party, are joining in protests against the adoption of the McKinley bill as it stands.

J. R. Clark of Bangor, Me., was nominated for governor by the Union Labor party of Maine in convention at Waterville.

The jury finds that the death of Joseph M. Emery at Wentworth, N. H., was caused by a kick administered by Walter H. Shaw.

The German war minister tells the reichstag committee that the French army is larger, by thirty-seven battalions, than the German army.

Mr. Parnell has written an article for an American review, to be published at an early date, setting forth in some detail the objections of the Irish party to Mr. Balfour's Irish land purchase bill.

The Logan silk mills at Auburn, N. Y., were closed by the sheriff, on judgments aggregating $17,000. About 500 hands are thrown out of employment. The failure is attributed to the unsettled condition of the silk market, due to tariff legislation.

BASE BALL.

But Three Games Played—Rain Interferes with All the Others.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Gleason pitched great ball for the Phillies, holding Chicago down to three hits. Outside of Earle, who was away off in his second base play, the visitors played a faultless fielding game. The Phillies hit Sullivan hard all through the game. One-hand catches by Cooney and Thompson, and the fielding of Myers, were the features. Attendance, 800.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	—7
Chicago	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Chicago 3. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Sullivan and Nagle.

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The Philadelphia Players' league club was fortunate in lumping its hits in the first two innings, which gave them a victory. Beginning with the third they could do nothing at all with Bakeley. Sanders pitched a steady, effective game and kept Cleveland's hits well distributed.

Philadelphia	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 8. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan, Bakely and Sutcliffe.

Brooklyn, 8; Buffalo, 3.

BROOKLYN, May 20.—Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather the Brooklyn and Buffalo Brotherhood clubs played at Eastern park in the presence of a very small crowd, the turnstile count being eighty. The home team had an easy time winning, batting Ferson at will.

Brooklyn	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	—8
Buffalo	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5. Base hits—Brooklyn 14, Buffalo 13. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Buffalo 7. Batteries—Cook and Sowders; Mack, Fernso and Keefe.

Ball Games Postponed.

National—At New York, Pittsburg and New York; at Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Brooklyn; at Boston, Cleveland and Boston.

Players'—At New York, New York and Chicago; at Boston, Pittsburg and Boston.

All American association and Atlantic league games.

FOR AN ELECTION FUND.

Parnell Wants Irishmen in Great Britain to Contribute Coin.

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. Parnell made a speech here which was mainly devoted to showing the urgent necessity of placing every possible Irishman in Great Britain upon the voting register. He said that a general election might come at any moment. It was impossible to believe that the Tory managers would be so infatuated as to postpone an appeal to the country beyond the end of 1891. It appeared to him to be a crime for any Irishman entitled to the privilege to neglect securing a vote. It was proposed to form a central federation for the purpose of assisting such men. He regretted that while Irishmen in Ireland, America and Australia had acted nobly in providing funds for the cause, Irishmen in Great Britain had failed to recognize their duty in this direction. He trusted they would now make up for lost time. Resolutions were passed to form an election fund to be disposable at Mr. Parnell's direction, and to form an organization to secure proper registration.

NOT ON A STRIKE BASIS.

Resolution Adopted by the Order of Railway Conductors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21.—The convention of the grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors has adjourned. The following statement was ordered given to the press for publication in explanation of the grand division on the question:

Resolved—That the grand chief conductor be authorized and instructed by this grand division to furnish to the press the following statement and attest the same by his signature: While individual action of members of this order is now in no way restricted, this organization is not on a strike basis, nor has any legislation in that direction been proposed.

C. S. WHEATON,
Grand Chief Conductor.

SAMUEL RANDALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Election Results in the Choice of Richard Vaux, Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—A special election was held in the Third congressional district, comprising eight wards of the city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel J. Randall. Richard Vaux, Democratic, was elected practically without opposition, the only other candidate being Hiram Dewalt, who was put in nomination by the Prohibitionists.

The total vote was: Vaux 8001, scattering 543, of which Dewalt, Pro., received 47 votes.

An Actor Commits Suicide.

WORCESTER, May 21.—Joseph R. Redmand, aged 34, an actor in the "Cold Day" company, which is playing here, committed suicide by taking Rough on Rats. Redmand had been drinking. He leaves a widow and five children in Brooklyn, and a sister and a mother. He was formerly in the variety business, and is a member of the Order of Elks.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 20.

Sugar Trust and Atchison in New York, and the same in Boston, with Central Massachusetts, led the stock markets in strength.

The New York Market.

Atchison	40⅝	Nor Pac. pref	85⅝
Central Pacific	36	Oregon Navi	106
Chi & Northwest	115¼	Oregon Trans	47⅞
Del Lack & West	147⅛	Pacific Mail	45½
Del & Hudson	171	Reading	47⅜
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	23⅞
Lake Shore	111¾	Union Pacific	66⅝
Missouri Pacific	76¼	Wabash St. L. & P.	14
N. J. Central	126	do pref	
N. Y. Central	109½	Wheel & Lake E.	
Northern Pacific	37⅝	Western Union	86

The Boston Market.

Aspinwal. Land	9¼	Fitchburg pref	94⅞
Fremn's Bay Land.	6½	Flint & Pere Mar.	37¼
Newport Land	3	Maine Central	
West End Land	28¼	Mexican Central	29½
Atchison	50⅛	N Y & N E	50⅝
Atlantic & Pacific.		do pref	
Boston & Lowell	174½	Old Colony	
Boston & Maine	220	Union Pacific	67
Boston & Prov	261	Wisconsin Central.	32¼
Chicago, B & Q	109	American Bell	237½
Central Mass		New England Tel.	
do pref	45½	Erie Tel	44½
Eastern	168	Mexican Tel	17½

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—FLOUR—Irregular; city mills at $4 25 to 4 50; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat low grades, at $3 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 60 to 4 50; do straights at $3 90 to $4 75; do patents at $4 65 to 5 65.

WHEAT—Higher; No 2 red 98⅝c to 1 00⅛c elevator; No 3 red 94c.

CORN—Steady; No 2, 40 to 40½c elevator; steamer mixed 40 to 40¼c.

OATS—Firmer; No 3, 33c; mixed western, 32 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair cargoes 19¾c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet; granulated 6c, cubes 6 3-16c.

POTATOES—Easy; state 75c to 1 50; western 75c to 1 50.

PORK—Quiet; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6 45.

BUTTER—Lower; state diary 6 to 15½c.

200th ANNIVERSARY.

Braintree, Randolph and Quincy Delegates Could not Agree.

OLD FOLKS GAVE IT UP.

But the Young Men of Quincy Took It Up and in the Face of Many Obstacles Carried Out a Programme Very Successfully

Pattee's History of Old Braintree and Quincy gives the following amusing report of the celebration fifty years ago.

The second anniversary was commemorated in 1839 by two sermons, preached by Rev. William Parsons Lunt, D. D. These interesting sermons were published, and in the appendix a full historical account of the church was given.

The first celebration of the incorporation of the town was held in 1840, in commemoration of its two hundredth anniversary. Considerable feeling and rivalry grew out of the making arrangements for this public event, between the "Old Folks," so called, and the young men. The inhabitants of Randolph and Braintree had been invited to take a part in making arrangement for this commemoration. They chose delegates for this purpose, but on their meeting they could not agree, some desiring that it should be held in Braintree, others considered it more appropriate to hold it in Quincy; the delegates not agreeing, the subject was given up, and Quincy had the honor of the celebration.

In 1839 several town meetings were held, for the purpose of making suitable preparation for the proposed Centennial. Those who undertook it at this time were called "Old Folks." After a long delay, they not being able to make any satisfactory arrangements for the success of it, concluded to give it up. Upon this, the young men were determined that such an important event in the history of the town should not be passed by without some observance, and immediately called a meeting, chose a committee, who in a short time made all suitable arrangements for the celebration of this public event.

The following extract, taken from the appendix of the printed address of Mr. Gregory, will more fully illustrate the spirit of the time:—

"The young men of Quincy, seeing that the 'Old Folks' had failed, and possessing more zeal and enterprise, resolved to take up the subject, and celebrate the approaching anniversary in a proper manner.

"In the spring of 1840, scarcely two months previous to the day, they commenced operations in the face of many obstacles and discouragements; but to their praise, be it said, they succeeded beyond all expectations. It was a glorious day for them, and long will it be remembered.

"The would-be conservators of everything of a public character in town (and who failed in getting up a celebration the fall before,) saw that the young men were likely to succeed and that it would place them in an unenviable light, in consequence of which many attempts were made to break up their arrangements.

"Seeing that the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., had accepted an invitation to preside as President of the Day, and that a large company was expected from Boston and the regions round about, strong hints were thrown out that it would be well for the young men to appoint some one of the older citizens of Quincy to receive them and manage affairs, as it was presumed that the young men were not capable of transacting the important business of the day, thus robbing the young men of all the glory of the occasion, and making them merely hewers of wood and drawers of water.

"Secret caucuses were held in the village, to take into consideration the propriety of frustrating the arrangements of the young men, in relation to one of their speakers. An annonymous letter, signed 'G' and mailed at Boston, (supposed by many to have originated in this town some dark night,) was laid before this august body, and a committee appointed to wait upon the young men then in session, with instructions that if they persisted in having the address delivered by the one of their choice, they could not have the use of Stone Meeting house."

Notwithstanding all these threats and obstructions, the Stone Meeting-house was secured, and the oration delivered in accordance with the prescribed programme, without any further interference. But not so in relation to the publication of Mr. Gregory's address, as will be seen by the following letter from the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., President of the Day, to the Chairman of the Committee, on February 10th, 1841, nine months after its delivery. What still more increased and intensified the feeling of the young men, was the slight their orator had received in not having his address to the young men published at the time, with Mr. Whitney's address and Mr. Cranch's poem:—

"BOSTON, Feb. 10th, 1841.

"MR. GREEN:—Why has not the Centennial Address of Rev. John Gregory been brought before the public? Why has it been delayed so long? I understood it was to be published some time since. Has not a sufficient number subscribed for copies? Please answer these queries.

"I had supposed the old affair was entirely forgotten, and that a lending hand, (as a matter of course,) would be given for the publishing of this address, but I understand that it is otherwise. This is not the right principle for mankind to manifest towards each other, neither is it for those who lay such strong claims on 'democracy.' I think, sir, in this case, instead of consulting the 'Golden Rule,' the question has been asked, Is he of our order? I presume his copies will find acceptance here in Boston, and I hope it will soon be published.

"Respectfully, Q."

The convivial part of the celebration was held under a spacious pavilion, erected on the Hancock Lot for the purpose.

After a sumptuous dinner, the celebration closed with suitable speeches, and appropriate sentiments were given, to the great satisfaction of the assembly.

BORN.

RANDALL.—In Quincy, May 18, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Randall.

DIED.

DEVER—In West Quincy, May 20, Mary C., daughter of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Mary Dever, aged 1 year 1 month and 26 days.

GUARD—In West Quincy, May 20, Mrs. Julia, wife of the late Theodore Guard, of Webster, Mass., aged 62 years.

WILES—At Sailors Snug Harbor, May 20, Mr. Robert Wiles, aged 80 years.

BABY



CARRIAGES

At a Great Sacrifice.

We have just completed a large purchase of Baby Carriages at a great loss to the manufacturer, and now do offer them at about half the usual price. This is a good chance to get a carriage at a very low price.

A nice Rattan Carriage for $4.50. A fine one for $6.50. A beautiful Carriage for $12.00 that is worth $20.00. Others at $7.50, $9 00, $10.00, $15.00 to $35.00.

Call early for bargains.

Send for Catalogue and Price List of Carriages.

Terms cash or monthly payments.

Arthur McArthur & Co.,
16 & 18 CORNHILL,
Two Doors from Washington Street.
May 20. 3t

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

George H. Brown & Co.,
Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,
Adams Building, Quincy.
Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.
May 20. tf

Attention!

CALL at our store to get perfect satisfaction in

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

which include

Hats, Caps, Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, Overalls and Working Pants,

at moderate prices.

In our Tailoring Department we guarantee to satisfy as to fit, stock and workmanship Also Clothes Cleansed, Pressed and Repaired at short notice.

WELSH & SULLIVAN,
Tailors and Furnishers,
72 HANCOCK STREET.
Quincy, Dec. 28. tf

For the Boys!

AS supplementing our regular stock of Children's Clothing, we herewith mention a corresponding line of minor articles of youths' dress, that in all the effects of tasteful designing and thorough workmanship cannot be surpassed, namely:

FLANNEL SHIRTS AND BLOUSES
In FRENCH, In SCOTCH, In ENGLISH and, In AMERICAN, } FABRICS.

JERSEY WAISTS and SWEATERS for the Gymnasium and Playground.

BOYS' FURNISHINGS in general, Full Stock.

SPECIALTIES FOR MAY AND JUNE
KILT SUITS, GIRLS' DRESSES and REEFERS

Largest Assortments and Favorable Prices for Strictly Fine Goods.

Macullar, Parker & Company,
400 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
May 16. 3t,eop,F.,M.,W.—o2w

SEE
Roger Bros'.
FLOWER WINDOW.

MOST BEAUTIFUL
PLANTS
Hardy and Vigorous!
RECEIVED
FRESH DAILY
and of the
Best Varieties.
For sale at Low Prices at
ROGERS' MARKET,
Hancock Street, Quincy.
May 1. tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —
Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,
REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,
Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated
Bowker's Fertilizer.
Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.
PROPRIETOR.
24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.
☞ Telephone Connections.
April 8 1—3m

SCISSORS,
KNIVES, &c.,
Sharpened at S. H. SPEAR'S, 34 Hancock Street, Quincy.

the Boys!

enting our regular stock of Clothing, we herewith mention a corne of minor articles of youths' all the effects of tasteful design ugh workmanship cannot be sur-

NEL SHIRTS AND BLOUSES

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31,eop,F.,M.,W.—62w

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ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

, April 21. 12—tf

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store at South Quincy, near Railtion.

Telephone Connections.

1—3m

SSORS,

KNIVES, &c.,

ed at S. H. SPEAR'S, 34 Hancock Quincy.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 39. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

SEE

Roger Bros'.

FLOWER WINDOW.

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RECEIVED

FRESH DAILY

and of the

Best Varieties.

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Hancock Street, Quincy.

May 15. tf

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24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the **Flynn Shoe.** This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

BRAINTREE'S DAY.

Better Weather Could Not Have Been Desired.

A VERY FINE STREET PARADE.

The Trade's Division Makes a Big Showing—The Decorations General and Many Elaborate—Dinner and Speeches.

The citizens of Braintree entered very generally in to the observance of the 250th anniversary today. As soon as one got within the limits of the town this morning he realized at once that it was an unusual occasion, by the life, the people and carriages on the streets, the decorations, and the noise. At sunrise there was a National salute and ringing of bells.

The first feature of the day was a procession which formed near the Town Hall between 9 and 10 o'clock, and started promptly at the advertised hour, and marched over the following route: Up Washington to Hancock, thence to Washington, thence to Tremont, thence to Central avenue, thence to Washington, thence to Maple, thence to Hollis avenue, thence to Washington, thence to Elm, thence to Commercial, thence to Allen, thence to Quincy avenue, thence to Commercial, thence to Union, thence to Town Hall.

The Order of Procession.

The procession which was about a mile long was formed as follows:

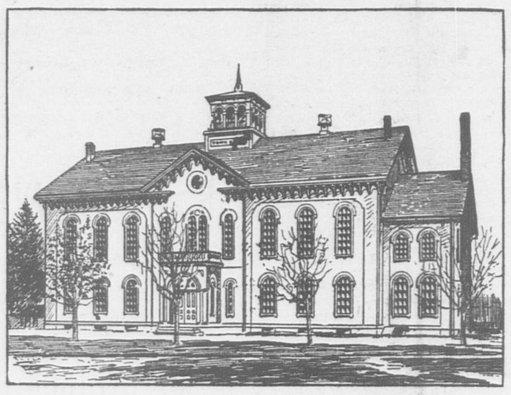
Platoon of police.
Drum Major Andrew Grant.
Brockton Band,
Mace Gay, leader.
Co. K, 5th Regiment, M. V. M.
Capt. W. E. Morrison.
Chief Marshal and Staff.
His excellency, J. Q. A. Brackett.
Governor's staff:
Adj.-Gen. L. Dalton,
Col. W. P. Stoddard,
Col. S. M. Hedges,
Col. E. V. Mitchell,
Col. W. A. Crittins,
Col. E. M. Rufferts,
Col. George W. Moses.
S. A. Bates, orator of the day.
Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, the chaplain.
Invited guests in carriages.
Lieut.-Gov. William H. Haile:
Collector A. A. Beard:
Hon. Henry H. Sprague, President of the Senate:
Hon. John D. Long;
Hon. Henry J. Gardner;
Rev. Edmund K. Alden;
Rev. Henry M. Dexter;
Hon. George White;
Josiah Quincy, Esq.;
Rev. D. M. Wilson;
Everett C. Bumpus, Esq.;
William E. Russell, Esq.;
Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond, of Maine;
Rev. D. W. Waldron;
Com. George F. F. Wild;
George K. Tufts, Esq., of New Braintree;
Mayor Charles H. Porter, of Quincy;
President of Council H. O. Fairbanks, of Quincy:
David Thayer, M. D., of Boston;
A. B. Endicott, Sheriff of Norfolk County;
Hon. Willard F. Gleason,
City Clerk Spear of Quincy.
Hon. J. White Belcher.
Selectmen of Randolph.
Selectmen of Holbrook.
Selectmen of Braintree.
Prominent townspeople.
Clergymen.
And others in carriages.

Salem Cadet Band,
Jean Missud, leader.
Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, Post 87, G. A. R.,
H. A. Monk, commander.
Barge for disabled comrades of the G. A. R.
Braintree Fire Department:
Chief Engineer E. O. Pierson;
Assistant Engineer F. O. Whitmarsh;
Assistant Engineer M. A. Perkins;
Butcher Boy Hose, No. 2,
J. F. Winslow, foreman;
Union Hose, No. 1,
S. E. Whitmarsh, foreman;
N. F. T. Hayden Hose, No. 3,
J. F. Gallivan, foreman;
Wampatuck Hook and Ladder Co.,
J. F. Gallivan, foreman.

The Trades.

Braintree Water Supply Co.
Williams, Kendall & Co. Custom shoes.
C. H Hobart, flour.
C. H. Hobart, tea and molases.
C. H. Hobart, boots and shoes.
C. H. Hobart, dry goods.
T. H. Hobart, fancy—large shoe.
O. M. Rogers, stoves and tinware.
Braintree Clothing Co.
A. C. Hollenbeck, modern and an. furn.
W. H. Cobb, farming tools.
W. H. Cobb, farming tools.
Sanborn & Damon, Quincy, stoves.
Bradford and Mansfield, groceries.
Bradford & Mansfield, groceries.
N. Rosenfield, yeast.
H. M. White, groceries.
H. M. White, groceries.
H. M. White, groceries.
Stevens & Willis, tacks and nails.
Boston Herald.
Boston Globe.
N. B. Woodsum, baker.
N. B. Woodsum, baker.
M. L. Tupper, wood.
M. L. Tupper, coal.
H. H. Snow, jeweler.
H. B. Whitman, harnesses.
Vienna Yeast.
Vienna Yeast.
Vienna Yeast.
Somes, boots and shoes.
Unknown, fish.
North Packing Co., Boston.
N. E. Hollis, swift beef.
N. E. Hollis, swift beef.
Maverick Oil Co.
C. A. Belcher, real estate and inrurance.
C. H. Arnold, produce.
A. J. White, milk.
A. J. White, milk.
T. Waterworth & Co., florists.
H. B. Vinton, log cabin.
J. M. Arnold, groceries.
J. M. Arnold, groceries.
J. M. Arnold, groceries.
Skinner & Arnold, Boston, beef.
Hollis & Weeks, groceries.

Mrs. E. A. Hollingsworth.
Wood's boarding house.
Lewis Dyer.
Dr. W. Torrey.
Samuel W. Dyer.
William H. Codd.
Edward Shay.
William B. Stoddard.
Chas. W. Newcomb.
George D. Willis,
Capt. Sturgis,
Paul Jackson,
Daniel Potter,
Charles B. Woodsum,
H. B. Woodsum,
Senator J. D. Stevens,
Henry H. Snow,
Thos. Fitch,
Mr. McKahay,



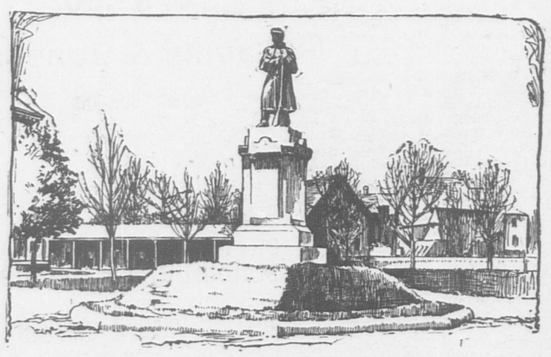
THE TOWN HALL.

Hollis & Weeks, groceries.
Hollis & Weeks, groceries.
C. H. Holbrook, carpenter.
Joshua Wilkins twenty-two horses, advertising sale stable managed by J. Foley.
Ambler & Hobart, grain.
Ambler & Hobart, grain.
J. F. Sheppard & Sons, coal and wood.
J. F. Sheppard & Sons, ice.
Hollingsworth & Whitney, Paper Co.
J. J. Bates, hot water heater.
Gus Bates, combination heater.
John Kelley, marble and granite.
Braintree Granite Co.
A. A. Pratt, provisions.
Bryant & Co., groceries.
Bryant & Co., groceries.
C. W. Guy, Quincy furniture.
C. W. Guy, Quincy furniture.
C. W. Guy, Quincy furniture.
C. W. Guy, Quincy furniture.
John Cavanagh, building mover.
John Cavanagh, building mover.
Tally-ho, young bloods.
Indians, George Ellsworth, manager.
Citizens in carriages.

The Decorations.

Among the many decorations noticed were:
The Town Hall,
Soldiers Monument,
Thayer Public Library,
William H. Stevens,
Judge Asa French,
Charles Thayer,

Mr. Hobart,
Catholic Church,
James King,
W. H. Stevens,
John R. Carmichael,
Thomas B. Stoddard,
F. F. Tupper,
M. L. Tupper,
J. L. Chick,
Stephen Ellis,
Richard Arnold,
James H. Hobart,
Prof. Pitkins,
Thayer Academy,
Prof. J. B. Sewall,
Edward Hobart,
Charles W. Hobart,
E. B. French,
Thomas W. Sampson,
Joseph Sampson,
Edward French,
J. W. Trumbull,
A. E. Belcher,
John Eaton,
N. E. Hollis,
Edward B. Allen,
William R. Gage,
Rev. A. A. Ellsworth,
Edward Galloup,
Mrs. Ann M. F. White,
George H. Perkins,
Charles A. Belcher,
Mrs. S. M. Fall,
Hook & Ladder Company's hall,



THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Paul J. Minchin,
John Stoddard,
Henry M. Whiting,
Chas. A. Hobart,
Edward Curtis,
F. A. Hobart,
Rosenfield block,
G. A. R. hall,
M. E. Church,
Somes store,
Post office,
Braintree Clothing Co.,
Henry H. Snow,
J. F. Hobart.
Porter's market.
H. M. White.
O. M. Rogers.
W. A. Bass.
M. A. Perkins.
Chas. W. Sumner.
W. H. Morse.
George Saunders.
Freeman G. Crosby.
Henry H. Dyke.
Henry W. Waite.
Geo. M. Woodman.
Ezra Dyer.

J. Marcus Arnold,
E. Watson Arnold,
E. P. Heywood,
W. E. Merritt,
Mrs. Josephus Shaw,
J. Francis Bates,
A. B. Keith,
Mrs. M. F. Stephens,
E. F. E. Thayer,
Hollis Block,
Franklin E. Arnold,
S. W. Hollis,
Storrs' Homestead,
George H. Lane,
Lyceum Building,
West Parish Church,
John W. Douety,
Parsonage, 1714,—Rev. S. Niles,
N. R. Procter,
H. B. Vinton & Son,
T. B. Vinton,
Charles E. French,
A. C. Drinkwater's tannery.
R. B. Watson,
Walter Holbrook,
William Johnson,

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]

CORRECTING RUMORS.

Correspondence Between the Union and the Quarrrmen's Association.

The following communications relating to current rumors are self explanatory:

QUINCY, MASS., May 20, 1890.

G. H. Hitchcock, Chairman of Quarry Owner's Committee,

Dear Sir,—Certain rumors having gained circulation in regard to the meetings of your committee and ours to wit, that you nor your association would not treat with our committee because of our inability to act as gentlemen in the meetings we did have, that we stood in the way of a settlement between employer and employe. It is a well known fact that we did not have the power to settle at our last meeting, which power we have known, should you so desire to meet the committee again. But the principal cause of my writing this letter to you, is the fact that I know you to be a gentleman and have been treated by you as such. You will please reply by return of post if there is anyone on our committee that has not acted as a gentleman during our deliberation on the present troubles, and if there is I hope you will state who he is, and the union will have him relieved from power at once, or if the fault lies with the committee as a whole, we will resign at once and have another appointed.

I take this method to vindicate the committee and stop disinterested parties from curbstone-auditory. WM. F. BARRETT
V. P. Quarrymen's Union
4020, A. F. L.

QNINCY, MASS., May 21, 1890.

W. F. BARRETT, ESQ.,

Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of 20th, I will say that our committee has no reason to complain of the conduct of any member of your committee, which has conferred with us. We consider that both committees have acted in a gentlemanly manner toward each other, and I trust that all future conferences may be as pleasantly conducted. Very truly yours,
GEO. H. HITCHCOCK,
Chairman Quarry Owner Com.

MOTHER GOOSE OPERETTA.

And Other Attractions at a May Festival at Atlantic.

A very pleasing entertainment was that given last evening in the Memorial church at Atlantic, under the auspices of the Benevolent Society. It was wholly by home talent, and appreciated by a good sized audience: Councilman Hall was master of ceremonies, and the following was the programme:

Song, "The Song I'll Ne'er Forget" by Miss Amy Alden, accompanied by Mr. Bemis.

The operetta of Bobby Shaftoe with the following cast:

Bobby Shaftoe, Mr. Charles Broderick
The Maiden, Miss Amy Alden
Peasant Girls, Miss Sadie Melzard, Miss Annie Hall, Miss Marcia Wilder, Miss Alice Coe, Miss Lillian Waterhouse, Miss Edith Jennings, Miss Edna Hodgkins.

The Mother Goose Quadrille which followed, was by the same young ladies assisted by Russell Hammond as "Jack Horner, Flossie Thomas as "Bo Peep" and Ruth Bassett as "Mary, Mary, quite contrary." Mrs. Basset accompanied on the piano, and to her is due much of the success.

Councilman Read and Mr. Broderick sang "The Pilot Brave" so well, that they received a hearty encore. They were accompanied by Mrs. Read.

The entertainment committee was Mrs. Read, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Carver.

The following committee dispensed ice cream and cake: Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Coe and Mrs. Waterhouse.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Concert Given at West Quincy—Delegation from Wollaston Entertained.

A very enjoyable concert was given in the M. E. church, West Quincy last evening, by the Epworth League. A delegation from the Wollaston society attended. An address was delivered by Rev. F. H. Knight of Jamaica Plain, giving the origin and a brief history of the League, and the motives for which it was formed. He has had considerable experience in the matter, and his advice on the manner of conducting the League was listened to very intently. The programme was as follows:

Organ, Miss Flora Shackley; prayer, Rev. W. F. Lawford; singing by quartette consisting of Misses Annie and Addie Miller and Messrs. Fuller and Miller; Welcome, J. W. Frost; singing by Miss Addie Miller accompanied on guitar by Virgil Fuller; reading by request, Mrs. W. P. Nutting; recitation, Bertie Turner; address, Rev. F. H. Knight; singing by quartette of boys, Masters G. and F. Leavitt, Dean and Loud.

After the concert ice cream and cake was served in the vestry by the following young ladies: Misses Abbie Nutting, Lou Smart, Flora Shackley, Flora Heald, Myrtie Campbell, Maggie Badger, Lou Shackley, Nettie Ames and Mrs. W. A. McCormick, all of whom wore white aprons and lace caps. The ushers were Messrs. F. L. Badger, C. S. Jose, J. Keast, W. Parsons, W. P. Nutting and W. Williams.

The affair was carried out very successfully under the management of Mr. J. W. Frost, and all left in very good humor, assuring the members of the League that they had passed a very pleasant evening.

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by I. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set tubs, 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE.
May 21. tf

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 32—tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

May 20. tf

TINTYPES, FERROTYPES,

— FOR THE —

School Children,

— AT —

Bussell's Studio,

ADAMS BUILDING,

Hancock Street,

QUINCY.

May 15. 13t—Thu

WANTS.

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

WANTED.—By a Swede, a place to work in a stable; is used to stable work and the care of horses. Apply to E. G. ERICSON, Box 436, Quincy. May 22—1t*

BABY



CARRIAGES

At a Great Sacrifice.

We have just completed a large purchase of Baby Carriages at a great loss to the manufacturer, and now do offer them at about half the usual price. This is a good chance to get a carriage at a very low price.

A nice Rattan Carriage for $4.50. A fine one for $6.50. A beautiful Carriage for $12.00 that is worth $20.00. Others at $7.50, $9.00, $10.00, $15.00 to $35.00.

Call early for bargains.

Send for Catalogue and Price List of Carriages.

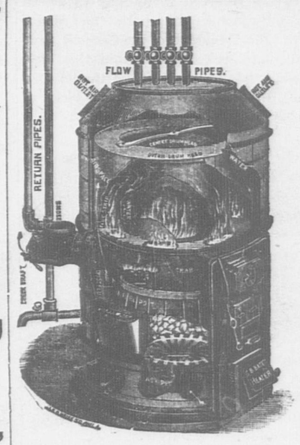
Terms cash or monthly payments.

Arthur McArthur & Co.,

16 & 18 CORNHILL,

Two Doors from Washington Street.

May 20. 3t



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT—CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

TONIC AND STIMULANT

Greatest of Spring Remedies

RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists

$1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
One year,	5 00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Mr. George W. Penniman, who is to deliver the address before Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., Sunday evening, May 25, is a member of the editorial staff of the Fall River Daily News. He was chief mustering officer of the Sons of Veterans of the United States in 1884-5-6 and 7, and has lectured for that organization in nearly every state of the Union, from Maine to California. He was unanimously chosen as "orator of the day," by Richard Borden Post 46 of Fall River, an organization of more than 400 members, and will speak in that city in the Academy of Music, Friday afternoon. In the evening he will give the address at Dighton. He was obliged to decline calls from Falmouth, Mass., and two communities in Vermont. During the past twelve years he has given the memorial address in the following communities: Duxbury, Pembroke, Woburn, Stoneham, East Somerville, Cottage City, and Brewster, Mass., Meadville, Pa., Louisville, N. Y., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Montevideo, Minn.

Some of our city officials, especially the councilmen, feel slighted in not having received invitations to attend the Braintree celebration. The Mayor and the President of the Council were the only invited guests from this city, which was formerly the north precinct of Braintree. Was it not a lack of courtesy?

"The day we celebrate" is what the citizens of Braintree say today. It is a proud moment in the history of the town, and the people are making the most of it. The weather is more favorable than the one on which Plymouth celebrated.

Our puritanic forefathers of 250 years ago might have been shocked, had they been present at the May festival in the Congregational church at Atlantic, for there was dancing right on the pulpit. Not the mazy waltz, but a nursery quadrille.

Quincy will have an opportunity to celebrate her centennial in 1892, and we have no doubt but it will be done up brown.

If the gentle public only knew what reporters do not tell in their interviews with distinguished individuals it would never again blame them for what they do tell.

Free traders are watching with great interest the case of Hon. Benjamin Butterworth. They believe he is under conviction. They hope ere long to join hands above him and sing, "Another sinner down! Glory hallelujah!"

The remarkable longevity of insured persons and war veterans' pensioned widows has just been proved anew in the celebration of the 103d birthday of Mrs. Betsey Averill, of Washington, Conn., the oldest pensioner of the United States.

A scientific gentleman who has been trying electricity on dogs with a view of discovering how its action affects the animal organism, finds that the fatal result is brought about by the action of electricity within the actual substance of the heart.

St. Paul has gained a step or two on other cities in the matter of the census. She has been lucky enough to have her city directory publisher appointed census supervisor, and he has promised the St. Paulites that he will give the city a population of 250,000 or know the reason why. Minneapolis meanwhile has raised a private sum for her census supervisor, "in order to enable him to conduct the count in a proper manner." Each city might take in the gravestones of old settlers to help out the count.

HOW TO BREAK A BANK.

Extraordinary Financiering on the Part of Bank of America Officials.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—A committee of the depositors of the defunct Bank of America learned from Cashier Dungan that John J. McFarlane and others, some of whom had no account at the bank, had drawn out large sums of money, the amount being credited to McFarlane and the American Financial association. The cashier said he permitted this under instructions from President Pfeiffer.

Assignee Smith said the money taken from the bank had gone to the American Life Insurance and American Financial companies, either corporately or to their individual officers. He said that $147,000 of the bank's shares bought in open market for the investment account, had been hypothecated by the American Life Insurance and other companies.

George F. Work, treasurer of the American Financial association, was also before the committee. He said the financial association eighteen months ago had $1,000,000 laid-in capital, and had obtained nearly $500,000 more from the Bank of America, but he could not name over $35,000 worth of the association's property that could be turned into cash. He also admitted that he could only produce 10 cents on the dollar of the money borrowed from the bank. The largest amounts of money paid out by the association had gone to President McFarlane of the American Life.

Cashier Dungan was again brought before the committee and said that his books had not been audited since 1887. He neglected to enter on the books discounts and loans which had been authorized by the discount committee.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mob of Women and Strikers Attack Troops and Get the Worst of It.

ROME, May 22.—At Conselice a mob of 500 women and 200 navvies, who had gone on strike, tried to force an entrance into the town hall, shouting: "We are starving."

The crowd stoned the troops who were guarding the municipal building and the latter were compelled to use their firearms. Several persons were killed and a number were wounded.

Provincials Win in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, May 22.—The provincial government is sustained in the elections by a large majority. So far twenty-eight government candidates are reported elected out of a house of thirty-eight members.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

No agreement has been reached on the Behring Sea fisheries.

Sarah Bernhardt is rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

No more samples are to be given to customers by wholesale liquor dealers in Boston.

More reports are received of excessive drill of German officers towards private soldiers.

Queen Victoria's reception of the ex-queen of Spain causes much comment in London.

A hotel proprietor at Jessup, Ga., killed his wife and also a guest whom he saw in her room.

Crawford, the express robber, who was run down in Honduras, has given up over $20,000 of his booty.

Friends of the measure to remedy the "original package" decision propose to push it in the senate.

At Berkeley Temple, Boston, Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant spoke about the saving of unfortunate women.

An examination of the casket has set at rest the rumors that President Garfield's remains were not therein.

There was a warm debate in the southern Methodist conference over the condemnation of certain practices as worldly.

Insurance Commissioner Merrill renominated by the governor Massachusetts at the meeting of the executive council.

Mr. Gladstone has rented the Raith estate at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, where he intends to spend the coming autumn.

Nearly 1300 enumerators of the census in Massachusetts have been appointed and will begin their work within two weeks.

The new order of things in the Boston liquor trade is apparently satisfactory to the board of police, but not to temperance folk.

A case is on trial at Alfred, Me., in the supreme court, to test the power of the Biddeford municipal court to maintain foreigners.

Commander H. B. McCalla is in Newport and will probably spend most of his time there during the three years of his retirement.

The confidential manager of the Smith & Griggs Manufacturing company of Bridgeport, Conn., has been arrested for embezzlement.

H. M. Stanley, in a recent speech in London, described Emin Pasha as "small, fair, spectacled, fezzed, undecided and dressed in immaculate white."

Miss Willard thinks the original package decision ultimately may prove to Prohibitionists what the Dred Scott decision was to Abolitionists.

Chairman Whiting of the police commission says that women prisoners are treated better in Boston than in any other city in the country.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their party have arrived at Victoria, B. C., by steamer from Japan, and were received with considerable display.

Mrs. Masterson, whose husband became notorious recently in a shooting affray in Alice Hopkinson's flat, New York, died of a broken heart at the Grand Union hotel.

Rumors of trouble in the Third National bank of New York are said to have their only basis in a desire among some stockholders for younger blood in the management.

The London news says that Henry M. Stanley's wedding will take place in Westminster Abbey, and that if he makes any further expeditions his wife will accompany him.

Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge has been ordered to command the Boston navy yard after May 30. Commodore William P. McCann, now at that post, will be placed on waiting orders.

Richard Vaux seals all his letters in the old way, with wax, impressing it with a seal ring which he wears on his forefinger for the purpose; he thinks the modern practice of fastening envelopes an unclean one.

Mrs. Charlotte Nichols of Peterboro, Ont., who died a few days ago, occupied the position of the "richest lady in Canada." Her wealth reached $3,000,000. She was very benevolent.

At last the heirs of the late Rear Admiral Baldwin are permitted by act of congress to receive a gold and diamond snuff-box presented to the admiral a number of years ago by the Czar of Russia as a mark of his esteem.

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

House Committee on Ways and Means Sustained.

CONFUSION IN THE HOUSE,

Which the Chairman is Unable to Quell, Attends the Voting—Passed by a Majority of Twenty-Two—Its Chances in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Mr. Baker of New York offered an amendment providing that all articles, on importation into the United States, whether embraced in the free list or otherwise, shall be subject to and pay no less rate of duty than is, or may be, imposed by the country of export on like articles exported into the United States.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas opposed the amendment on the ground that it would place it in the power of the Canadian government to regulate the tariff of the United States. He was in favor of protection, but he was bitterly and unalterably opposed to the abuse of it. He did not propose to allow the Canadian government to usurp the power of the American congress.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio opposed the amendment. It would wreck the interchange of commodities between the United States and every other country, and would work a great hardship upon the people. He regretted that there was no opportunity to ascertain the consensus of opinion on his own side of the house touching this bill. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Brewer of Michigan said that the time for debate had been frittered away by the other side. He was in favor of the bill because he was carrying out the pledges made to the American people. [Applause.]

Mr Wheeler of Alabama appealed to the house in these closing moments to adopt the amendments proposed by him to gradually reduce duties which are in excess of 50 per cent. He said the increase of 100 per cent. in the tax on hops would be a serious injury to a large class of our industrious and intelligent German population. The evidence before the committee showed that this change would invite importation of foreign beer, deprive American labor of occupation and increase the cost of American beer. This unjust legislation would be rebuked by the people. [Applause.]

Mr. Farquhar of New York protested upon the amount of protection given to barley, and Mr. Bliss of Michigan characterized the bill as the best measure which had ever been presented to congress. During this brief discussion

The House Was in a Turmoil.

The demands of the chair for order were unheeded, the rules of the committee were disregarded, and each speaker as he arose was greeted with calls of "louder" and with laughter.

The chairman used his best endeavor to secure quiet, but he was absolutely unable to quell the uproar. In the midst of the confusion the hour of noon arrived, and, in accordance with the special rule adopted and without a vote being reached on Mr. Baker's amendment, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. McKinley demanded the previous question on the bill and amendments.

The Democrats demanded the yeas and nays and the previous question was ordered—yeas, 161; nays, 143. Mr. Coleman of Louisiana and Featherstone of Arkansas voted with the Democrats, and Mr. Adams of Illinois and Mr. Butterworth declined to vote.

The amendments were then read in detail. The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was one changing the phraseology of the tin plate clause. It was adopted by the narrow margin of yeas, 150; nays, 149.

The next vote was equally close, but this time the Democrats were victorious, the amendment fixing the duty on jute yarns at 35 per cent. being defeated—yeas, 143; nays, 144. The duty as now fixed by the bill is 30 per cent.

The next amendment to be voted on was that bringing Russian camel's hair into class 3 of the wool schedule. It was agreed to—Yeas, 143; nays, 138.

The amendment providing that the duty on woolen and worsted yarns, valued at not more than 30 cents a pound, shall be 2 1-2 times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 35 per cent. ad valorem was rejected—Yeas, 137; nays, 148. The bill now fixes the duty at twice the duty on unwashed wool of the first class and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The amendment providing that on woolen and worsted goods and all manufactures of wool and worsted (not otherwise provided for) valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, there shall be imposed a duty of three times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 40 per cent. ad valorem, was rejected—yeas 143, nays 146. This leaves the duty at twice the duty on unwashed wool, and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats on the wool and worsted goods and yarn amendments were Messrs. Anderson of Kansas, Comstock, Doliver, Dunnell, Featherstone, Flick, Henderson of Iowa, Kerr of Iowa, Lacey, Lind, Struble, Sweeney and Taylor of Illinois.

The amendment to the paragraph imposing a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on all manufactures of silk (not specially provided for), providing that all such manufactures of which wool, or hair of the camel, goat or other like animals is a component material, shall be classified as manufactures of wool, was agreed to—yeas, 155; nays, 142.

The vinegar amendment adopted last night in committee of the whole was agreed to—yeas, 164; nays, 138.

This was the last amendment, and the engrossment and third reading of the bill having been ordered, Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the pending bill be recommitted to the committee on ways and means, with instructions to report the same back to the house at the earliest possible day, so amended by substitute or otherwise as to reduce the revenues of the government by reducing the burdens of taxation on the people, instead of reducing the duties by imposing prohibitory votes of taxation upon imported goods. [Democratic applause.]

The resolution was defeated—Yeas, 140; nays, 164. [Republican applause.]

The bill was then passed—Yeas, 164; nays, 142, amid applause on both sides of the house, the Democratic applause on being derisive in its character.

The Bill in the Senate.

Within a few days the scene of the tariff struggle will shift from the south to the north end of the Capitol—from a Republican house of representatives to a Republican senate, from a majority consisting of Republicans chosen by the people and who touch elbows with the people every two years to a body representing a majority of Republicans elected but once in six years by the state legislature. How will the McKinley bill fare in the senate? That is a question which is already being asked in Washington, and asked too with some degree of uncertainty, tinged with anxiety.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE DECISION

May Prove to Prohibitionists What the Dred Scott Decision Was to Abolitionists, is Miss Willard's Opinion.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Woman's Temperance union, is in this city to attend the state meeting of the union. In the course of a lengthy interview on the whisky question in general, she touched upon the recent "original package" decision of the United States supreme court. She said:

"There is nothing to discourage us. When the fugitive slave law was passed, and the Dred Scott decision was given, all looked dark to the workers for freedom. Nothing, however, could have happened so helpful to the abolition cause as when it was decided by the highest legal authority in America that the negro had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. That was the crack of the doom to the slave power. Now, if a prohibitory state has no laws that the United States is bound to respect, and this is exactly the force of the supreme court decision, it will prove the crack of the doom to the whisky oligarchy. If politicians know the day of their salvation they will hurry through the bill exempting the prohibitory states from any action of the interstate commerce law, so far as liquor is concerned. If they don't, next fall's elections will make lively fighting all along the line. The people in prohibitory states, like Iowa and Kansas, are apt to become provincial. But this decision obliges them to cast their eyes toward the horizon. It makes prohibition National, with a big capital 'N.'"

SUIT FOR $100,000.

Insurance Company Wants to Recover Dividends from Its Ex-President.

HARTFORD, May 22.—The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance company of this city, formerly a stock company but now controlled by policy holders, has begun suit for $100,000 against Aaron C. Goodman, formerly its president, to recover dividends that he drew on his stock in excess of the stipulated 6 per cent. Goodman held the majority of the company's stock during the period the excessive dividends were paid to stockholders. The other directors who voted and drew such dividends have voluntarily restored them already to the company, which is now in flourishing condition on a mutual basis. This is the company that MacFarlane of Philadelphia arranged to buy from Mr. Goodman.

The Clevelands Will Visit Texas.

NEW YORK, May 22. — Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland were waited upon at their residence last evening by Governor Ross and several other leading citizens of Texas, accompanied by their wives, and a cordial invitation was extended to the ex-president and wife to visit the Texas state fair to be held at Dallas in November. Mr. Cleveland replied that if nothing unforeseen occurred he would gladly accept the invitation. Mrs. Cleveland also gave a similar answer.

Citizens' Tickets Declared Void.

HARTFORD, May 22.—Judge Thayer of the superior court decided that the tickets issued at the recent city election marked "Citizens" were void, and that William H. Talcott, (Dem.) who was declared defeated as candidate for alderman in the seventh ward by one vote by Halsey B. Philbrick (Rep.), is elected alderman. Philbrick received some of the "Citizens" tickets. The case will probably go to the supreme court. Other questions of the late city election hinge on this decision.

Another Dinner to Stanley.

LONDON, May 22.—The London Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner last evening in honor of Henry M. Stanley and his colleagues. Sir John Lubbock presided. Miss Tennant, Mr. Stanley's fiancee, was present. Mr. Stanley, in a speech, said he desired to reiterate his former statement of the value of the possession of the mouth of the Congo. He made an affecting appeal in behalf of the civilization of Africa. He deplored that there was any question in dispute between England and Germany.

Ferreting Out Rottenness.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Fassett investigating committee has turned its attention to the excise board. Witnesses told of how disreputable places about town were able to obtain licenses through political influence. The admission of George M. Gale, a special inspector of excise, that he had been advised by ex-Mayor Grace to join Tammany Hall caused laughter. Mr. Ivins stated that three-fourths of the employes of the excise board were Tammany men.

Now It is an Advance.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Advices were received here to the effect that the trunk lines and the lake and rail lines have agreed to advance lake and rail rates from Chicago to New York to the basis of 25 cents on the fifth class freight and 20 cents on sixth class, taking effect June 2.

A Twenty-Six Round Mill.

BUFFALO, May 22.—Frank McHugh, the Cincinnati bantam, and Jimmy Kennard, the St. Paul kid, met in a finish fight before the Arlington club for $500 a side and a $300 purse. Kennard won in twenty-six rounds. A large sum of money changed hands on the result.

A Long Contest.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Tommy White, the board of trade fighter, had his nose broken and was knocked out by Billy Brennan in a mill for $500 a side, at Pine Station, Ind. Forty-eight rounds were fought.

Five Miners Killed.

CALUMET, Mich., May 22.—Five Italian miners were killed by a fall of rock in No. 7 shaft, South Hecla branch of the Calumet and Hecla mine.

Twelve on the List.

PARIS, May 22.—Seven striking miners who were wounded in a collision with the troops have all died, swelling the number of victims to twelve.

Fifty-Six Were Killed.

MONTREAL, May 22.—At the Longue Pointe inquest the nuns produced a list of fifty-six inmates who perished in the insane asylum fire.

The German Emperor's cards bear the legend, in plain, Gothic letters, "Wilhelm, German Emperor and King of Prussia."

CHILDREN'S

White Lawn Dresses,

To be worn with a Guimpe.

Sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8,

50c. Each

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals., $1.25
Ladies' Kid Button, 1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button, .40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30 20—26t

FLINT ROCK

Is the name of a New Shoe for Working Men.

LACE OR CONGRESS.

PRICE, $1.50.

Saville & Jones,

ADAMS BUILDING.

April 22. 13—tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times,

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

A SUIT FOR $10,000.

Ex-Pauper Claims Damages from County Farm Officers.

WAS DETAINED FIVE YEARS,

During Part of Which Time He Claims He Was Maltreated—Defense Makes a General Denial.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 21.—The circuit court of the United States for the district of New Hampshire, in session here, has before it a case of a singular character. It is a suit brought by Daniel O'Donnelly, otherwise called Daniel O'Leary of Boston, who sues William B. Martin of Somersworth, and William T. Wentworth of Dover.

The action is trespass, and it is alleged that the defendants in June, 1882, wrongfully, with intent and purpose of depriving the plaintiff of his liberty for the remaining period of his life, without cause or lawful authority, did make an assault upon him, and beat, bruised and wounded him, and imprisoned him in the lockup in Somersworth for a long term to the 19th of June and on the 19th of June, wrongfully and against his will, took him to the county farm in Stafford county and incarcerated him, and took from him a sum of money, namely, $5.50, and withheld the same, and compelled him to a constant performance of severe labor without compensation, and did subject him to cruel and abusive treatment, and detained him from June 19, 1882, to July 8, 1887, when he escaped from the farm.

To this charge Mr. Martin pleads that O'Donnelly was a county pauper, and he (Martin) was an overseer of the poor of the town of Somersworth and acting in good faith, at the request of the plaintiff conveyed him to the county farm at Dover. Mr. Wentworth pleaded that he was at the time superintendent of the county farm and the plantiff was a county pauper, and received as such, and was in no way restrained of his liberty except as was reasonably necessary for his restoration to health when sick, and to protect the persons and property at the farm in accordance with rules governing the discipline of the farm, etc.

The damages claimed are $10,000. Ex-Judge William L. Foster and William S. Pierce of Great Falls are counsel for plaintiff. The defendants are represented by James A. Edgerly of Great Falls and County Solicitor John Kivel of Dover. A large number of witnesses have been summoned to appear.

PRETTY CLOSE SHAVE.

British Oil Steamer in Collision with a Big Iceberg.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamer Beacon Light, an English oil steamer, which left Newcastle May 3, reports a narrow escape from destruction by an iceberg off the Great Banks on the night of May 13. She glanced against the iceberg and a large quantity of ice fell on her decks. Still larger pieces fell into the water and rising under the ship, raised her ten feet into the air. Part of her side was crushed in and enough plates on her bottom were started to set her leaking badly. The steamer is 330 feet long, 40 feet wide and 2107 tons register.

THE DAHOMEY WAR.

Prisoners Offered as Sacrifices—Fever as Dahomey's Ally.

MARSEILLES, May 21.—Dr. Bayol, formerly French governor of the Gavon colony, in an interview here, said that Dahomey was a very rich country and that it would be folly for the French to abandon their possessions in that region. Dr. Bayol also spoke of the horrible sacrifices made in Dahomey. He said he had seen two batches of thirty-four and forty-three prisoners immolated on such occasions.

PARIS, May 21.—The crews of the French warships off the coast of Dahomey are suffering severely from fever.

About Cable Rates.

LONDON, May 21.—The cable regulations now in force provide that every word exceeding ten letters in length shall be charged for as two words when transmitted by cable. Rumor has been widely prevalent that the international telegraph conference now in session, intended to reduce the word limit from ten letters to eight. Officials of the cable companies here in London declare that they have never thought of proposing such a change, which would cause endless trouble and result in no equivalent good.

The Tent Blew Down.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 21.—Something of a panic ensued in the tent of Washburn & Arlington's circus, exhibiting here. About 2 o'clock, when the tent was half full, a sudden gust of wind blew the canvas over the heads of the people, creating much commotion, but the circus hands kept the crowds quiet and helped them to escape. One young woman had a shoulder hurt by a falling pole and another fainted, but there were no serious results.

Dishonest Officials.

NEW YORK, May 21—Certain inspectors of the health department have attracted the attention of the Fassett committee investigation. They were charged with accepting bribes to overlook the inspection of milk. One milkman testified that from $100 to $300 had been demanded of him for such immunity. Other testimony corroborated the charge of bribery.

Minister Reid Was There.

PARIS, May 21.—The marriage of Miss Clare Ward and Prince de Caraman Chimay, son of Prince de Chima, Belgian ministers of foreign affairs, took place at the nunciature in this city. The witnesses for the bride were Whitelaw Reid, the American minister to France, and Lord Lytton, the British ambassador here.

Shortage in Kansas City Accounts.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—A shortage of between $17,000 and $20,000 in the accounts of City Treasurer Peake was discovered last evening, and Mr. Peake was suspended from office pending an official investigation by the council committee. Mr. Peake was elected city treasurer two years ago and was re-elected this spring.

Montreal Bucket Shops Go Under.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Four bucket shops in this city, which have been doing business for and receiving quotations from the Republic Grain and Stock Exchange, "limited," which failed in New York, have suspended, although still receiving quotations.

It is reported that the largest tin plate mill in the world will be erected in Pittsburg, if the McKinley bill passes.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 22.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1849—Quincy Stone Bank robbed of $5,000.
1852—Sailors Snug Harbor of Quincy incorporated.

World Wide.


VICTOR HUGO

337—Death of Constantine the Great, emperor of Rome; supposed to have been born in 272. Removed the seat of empire to Constantinople.
1471—Henry VI, of England, murdered in the Tower of London.
1688—Alexander Pope born; died May 30, 1744.
1781—Americans besiege the British at Ninety Six, S. C., for nearly a month, but are forced to retire.
1822—Iturbide proclaimed emperor of Mexico.
1864—Death of Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakoff, famous French soldier in Africa and the Crimea.
1865—President Johnson proclaims the opening of the southern ports.
1871—The Commune; Versailles troops enter Paris and take possession of the south and west portions; 10,000 prisoners captured.
1885—Death in Paris of Victor Hugo, aged 83.

It Would Be Done.

"I've got a kitchen door which wants painting," she said as she entered a paint store.

"Yes'm."

"I've asked my husband about 400 times to have it done."

"Yes'm."

"But he keeps putting it off."

"Exactly."

"I am now going to do it myself."

"I see."

"I want paint, I suppose."

"Yes'm."

"And a brush?"

"Yes."

"And putty and sand paper?"

"Yes."

"Put 'em up."

"And where shall I send 'em, ma'am?"

"Nowhere. I'll carry the bundle home, get into my old Mother Hubbard, tuck up my sleeves, and I'll have that job finished before noon or break my neck by a fall from the step ladder!"—Detroit Free Press.

Badly Damaged.

There is a little boy in New York who is passionately fond of cats, and while in the country last summer made a great pet of one at the farm house where he was staying. Some of the boys in the neighborhood, in a spirit of wanton cruelty, drowned it in a pond not far from the farm. With great difficulty the little fellow managed to get the cat out, but too late to save its life, and carried it all dripping into his mother's room. "Oh, mamma!" he gasped out between his sobs, "isn't it a dreadful shame? It was a perfectly good cat, and now it's all spoiled!"—Chatter.

At the Office, Brown, Lawyer.

(Enter Mr. Sorrel, a client.)



Sorrel—Ha! ha! ha! No wonder he didn't hear me knock; I wouldn't hear, either, under the circumstances. The young dog! I envy him.

(Five minutes later. Enter Brown.)



Brown—Hallo, Sorrel, is that you? Come into the private office; you're wife's been waiting over an hour to see you.—Life.

On His Dignity.

Dick Strapt—I can't see, Mose, why you call this little place a "Tonsorial Emporium." Why, you have only one chair!

Professor Harecott—Yeah, sah; but doesn't dat show dat I do er high toned 'n exclusive business? All my patrons am shaved by the boss.—Puck.

A Suggestion.

"Give me 2,967," shouted Cumso into the telephone.

He repeated it six times unsuccessfully, and then Fangle suggested:

"Try a smaller number first and gradually work up."—New York Sun.

Magnanimous.

Tenant—Landlord, our house wall on one side has sprung out about ten feet.

Landlord—Make yourself easy. Although it probably renders the house that much bigger, do not fear; I will not raise the rent on you.—Fliegende Blatter.

Striking a Trail.

She—I hear that Mr. Smoothbore is a great mimic. They say he can take off anything.

He—That explains it. I wondered where my umbrella had gone.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Literal Version.

Clara's Mother (calling)—Clara, Mr. Smithers is in the parlor and says he wants you.

Clara (entering the parlor and throwing herself into Smithers' arms)—Oh, Charlie, this is so sudden.—Clothier and Furnisher.

MR. BATES' ORATION.

Town of Braintree Incorporated May 13, 1640, Old Style.

AN INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Records for the First Fifty Years Very Meagre—Boston Once Claimed All the Vacant Lands Within Her Borders and Made Large Grants.

Soon after the settlement of Boston, the inhabitants of that town found that they were circumscribed in their territory and needed land which they might use, sell, or give away, in order that encouragement might be given to persons who had settled, or who might settle among them. Accordingly, May 14, 1634, the General Court ordered that Boston shall have convenient enlargement at Mount Wooliston, and a committee ordered to view the place and certify the next General Court thereof.

Sept. 25, 1634, it was "ordered that Boston shall have enlargement at Mount Wooliston." In this brief manner is conveyed the first intimation we have of the first steps taken to found a permanent settlement in the limits of Old Braintree. No doubt in previous years there had been temporary occupants of the soil, but they would now be considered squatters, and never acquired a legal title to any portion of the land, so far as we can find on the records of the colony. Of these it is not my intention to speak at this time.

But a little more than a month had passed after her bounds had been enlarged, before Boston commenced to give or grant possession of the land thus acquired. The first grant was made to Rev. John Wilson, the pastor of the church in Boston, probably as a portion of his pay for his duties performed as the minister of the town. No more land was granted until Dec. 14, 1635, when William Coddington and Edmund Quincy were granted farms near and adjoining to Rev. Mr. Wilson. Then followed grants to Atherton Haulghe, William Hutchinson, John Wheelwright. Thus within a period of about one year, large farms had been given to six individuals containing within their limits one-third of the present city of Quincy. But in February of 1637 the townsmen found that they were injuring the future prospects of the place, and ordered that Mr. Wheelwright's land should be laid out "without prejudice to setting a town there."

Prior to 1637, the lines of the enlargement had been undefined, but that year the General Court ordered that "Mount Woolaston is to be bounded by the Blew Hills, to go to the bounds of Plymouth." They then commenced to grant other large tracts of land. To Benjamin Keayne, land on the north side of Monaticut river near Great pond; Edward Tinge on the upper side of Fresh pond; Richard Parker 500 acres near Moor's Farm river and Great pond; town of Boston for the use of the town, 2000 acres; and 500 acres to the cannoneer of Boston; the two latter grants being what was afterwards called the Blue Hill lands, being more than one-third of the area of the present town of Braintree.

But few small lots were sold until February, 1640, when about 50 persons were granted from 8 to 80 acres each, upon payment of three shillings per acre. They were all residents of "Mount Woollystone and Monaticutt" at the time of purchase.

On the records of the General Court, dated May 13, 1640, O. S., that is May 24, N. S., we read as follows: "The petition of the inhabitants of Mount Woolaston was voted and granted them to be a town according to the agreement with Boston, provided that if they fulfil not the covenant made with Boston and hereto affixed, it shall be in the power of Boston to recover their due by action against the said inhabitants, or any of them, and the town is to be called Braintree." The condition of the agreement with Boston was that those men who had free grants while residents of Boston and afterwards removed to the Mount, should pay unto the town of Boston for the land formerly given them. Should the town of Boston receive such payment from the inhabitants of Braintree, the town of Boston would grant to the Mount, "all that rocky ground lying between the Fresh brook and Mr. Coddington's brook, adjoining to Mr. Haughs' farm, and from the west corner of that farm to the southmost corner of Mr. Hutchinson's farm," "with another parcel of rocky ground near Knights Neck." At that time this land was considered almost worthless. The first piece mentioned was afterward called the North Commons, and this ledge of rocks has done more to make the city of Quincy what it is at present, than all other causes combined. The latter piece was called "The South Commons" from whence came the stones used in the building of Kings Chapel in Boston.

At the time of the incorporation of the town of Braintree, eighteen towns already existed in the colony of Massachusetts bay, and eight towns in that of Plymouth, making Braintree the twenty-seventh town in what is now the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Whence it derived its name has been a matter of speculation. It is highly probable that it was named from the town of Braintree in England, it being like its namesake, situated upon a river.

Braintree in England was the residence of the Adams family at that time, and that name is still prominent in that location, and had Henry Adams been one of the petitioners, we might have thought it had been named for his home in England, but the only names mentioned were William Cheesebrough, Alexander Winchester, Richard Wright and James Penniman, in the name of the rest. It may be possible that it was named in honor of Mr. Thomas Adams, one of the assistants while the government was in England, and a chief promoter of the formation of the colony in New England. But this is only conjecture. Of the number of its inhabitants, we have no account, but we can judge somewhat of its wealth by the rates assessed upon this and neighboring towns the same day Braintree was incorporated. The amount raised by the colony was 1200 pounds. The proportion of Braintree was twenty-five pounds, while Hingham was only assessed thirty-five pounds, Dedham thirty and Weymouth twenty-one pounds, although the other towns were about five years older than Braintree.

The records of Braintree are very meagre during the first fifty years of its existence. The townsmen made a note of their most important doings; but the first town clerk was chosen in 1693, and since that time a regular record has been kept. Probably the first townsmen, afterwards called selectmen, were James Penniman, Thomas Matson, Stephen Kinsley, Gregory Baxter, Samuel Bass and William Cheeesbrough.

The first clerk of the writs, who had power to grant summons and attachments, was Alexander Winchester. The first deputies to the General Court were William Cheesebrough and Stephen Kinsley.

Thus commenced the existence of the ancient town of Braintree. While yet in her infancy difficulties stared her in the face, the town of Boston claiming all the vacant lands within her borders. The inhabitants supposed that when they were set off as a separate town the vacant land would be at their disposal to further their prosperity. But Boston resisted this claim and continued to enrich her citizens by the disposal of her lands for their benefits. 200 acres were granted to Henry Webb, and the same to Robert Scott situated at the lower end of Middle street, and bounded on the west by Monatiquot river, Edward Bendall 400 acres and William Copp 100 acres in Cochato. But to crown the whole, Jan. 19, 1643-4, 3000 acres were granted to John Winthrop, Jr., son of Gov. John Winthrop, and his partners for the encouragement of an iron work to be set up on Monatiquot river.

Thus more than another third of the present town of Braintree was disposed of for the benefit of other than her own inhabitants. One hundred and forty acres of this land was situated near the corner of Elm and Middle streets, near the site of Morrison Brothers' mill. Upon it in 1644 was commenced the erection of an iron work, by "The Company Undertakers of the Iron Works." At the same time other iron works were erected at Lynn, Boston, Hammersmith and other places in New England. The remaining 2860 acres were located between Weymouth line and Monatiquot river, extending south to Holbrook line. The company failed in 1653, and the large grant of land passed into the hands of John Holbrook and Samuel White of Weymouth, and was held in their hands nearly forty years, and some of this same land is now owned by the White family.

In the year 1665, another attempt was made to obtain the vacant lands of Braintree for the use of the inhabitants of the town by purchasing of Wampatuck with the consent of his wise men, their title to the land in dispute. A deed was drawn up and signed, sealed, and delivered by turf and twig to Samuel Bass, Thomas Faxon and others, in behalf of all the inhabitants of the town, conveying said lands. But this deed was declared worthless by the authorities of the colony, and Boston retained possession of the lands. The dispute was not settled until more than forty years later.

Jan. 24, 1709, the town of Boston voted to give a quit claim deed to the town of Braintree of all their title to said lands, for the consideration of 500 pounds. Braintree accepted the terms, and the question was finally settled after a contention of sixty-nine years.

In the year 1665, the town petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts bay, for a grant of land "representing that much of the best and most available arable surface is held by non-residents and citizens of Boston as a matter of speculation, and by others in large farms, that it is a source of great inconvenience to the permanent inhabitants of the town, as they in their poverty are not able to pay the high rents asked, nor the necessary expenses of the town." This petition was favorably received and 6000 acres of land was granted, limited to one place, to be confirmed by the court. After a contest of nearly fifty years this grant was confirmed in 1715, by locating this land in what is now New Braintree. Then arose a difficulty as to how the land should be disposed of, and for whose benefit. The wealthier citizens contended that it should go to the town in its corporate capacity, and the poorer ones that it should be divided equally among the inhabitants. Finally in 1727 it was divided between the two precincts. The subject vanishes from the records after that year, but in 1751 the General Court incorporated it as a separate town under the name of New Braintree.

Perhaps no better opportunity will present itself than the present to speak of another ironwork built on Monatiquot river in the east part of the town about 1683 by John Hubbard of Boston. This has been supposed by some to be the site of the works of 1644, but they must be mistaken. Col. William Hunt also built an ironwork on Moore's Farm river about 1730.

It was the invariable custom of our Puritan ancestry as soon as a sufficient number of families had taken up their residence in a location deprived of church privileges, to gather themselves together and form an organization which had for its end and aim the support of the preaching of the gospel, by erecting a suitable building in which they might meet and bow themselves before the great Jehovah, acknowledge their unworthiness in his sight, implore his blessing upon their labors, covenant with each other to be faithful to the cause of their Lord and Master, and agree to live in conformity with the teachings of the Holy Scriptures. So, on Sept. 16, 1639, O. S., or Sept. 27, 1639, N. S., the inhabitants of "Mount Williston" were gathered together and embodied into a church.

Besides William Tompson, the Pastor, and Henry Flynt, the Teacher, the members consisted of George Rose, Stephen Kinsley, Elder; John Dassett, William Potter, Martin Saunders, and Gregory



S. A. BATES, THE ORATOR.

Belcher, who were, according to Winthrop, "poormen." The chief men did not join in establishing this church. And this is no exception to the general rule. The name of Rose I do not find on our town records; Kinsley disappears in 1659, Dassett in 1673, Potter in 1642, Saunders in 1765, while only the name of Belcher is continued to the present time. Of the subsequent history of this church I do not propose to speak. The thorough research made by their pastor, Rev. D. M. Wilson, and the result of his labors, published by the society, making an addition to historical literature which will be highly appreciated by future historians as well as by those of the present age, relieves me of that labor.

The second church formed in Old Braintree was the Episcopal or Church of England. Its origin is clouded in obscurity, and no record tells the date of its formation. It must have been previous to 1689, as Rev. William Vesey, first rector of Trinity church, New York, son of William and Mary Vesey, born in Braintree, Aug. 10, 1674, says he was received as a communicant when fifteen years of age. As there was no meeting-house of that sect at the time, they probably held their meetings in private houses. Its growth was exceedingly slow, and was opposed by both church and state. It had attained to respectable numbers in 1775, when the Revolution broke out, but its members were considered inimical to the cause of American Independence, and during the next eight years it met with severe losses by the removal of many of its leading members to colonies under the government of England. It still exists, and is in prosperous circumstances.

When the first house was built in the limits of the present town of Braintree we find no record, nor do we know the name of the first resident, but this much the records tell us:

"Feb. 24, 1640, land was granted to John and Christopher Collins, George Aldrich, Anthony Newton, Matthew Smith, John French, John Mills, Richard Rockett, Nicholas Hathaway, Thomas Bird, George Sheppard, Thomas Thayer, Daniel Lovell, David Rogers and John Onyon, all of Monaticott at Mount Woollystone," fifteen in number, and probably heads of families.

To these I may add Samuel Allen, who, although called of the Mount, was a resident of Monaticott in 1648. Of these sixteen persons only three have left their names to this generation as permanent dwellers on our soil, and whose posterity have continued to reside here until this day, namely: John French, who is represented on this platform by a descendant of the seventh generation, in the person of our honored president of the day; Thomas Thayer and Samuel Allen, who are also represented on this platform by descendants of the eighth generation.

About 1690 the inhabitants of the south part of the town felt that it was simple justice that the meeting house should be removed from its then location on Hancock street to the neighborhood of Penn's Hill. This was refused. Fifteen years the people of the southern portion of the town labored to bring about the consummation of their desires. At last, despairing of accomplishing this result, they began to work for a new precinct. In performing the necessary labors they encountered all the influence of the pastor, the chicanery of the politician, the selfishness of the human heart, and the opposition of (the General Court.

Finally, as the result of their labors, on May 6, 1706, a meeting house was raised in which they might worship the God of their fathers. Hugh Adams, son of John and Avis Adams of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College, was selected to minister to their spiritual wants, and he was ordained Sept. 10, 1707, as their pastor, and the same day the church was recognized. You might well inquire, who would dare to perform the sacred duties of recognizing the church and ordaining the pastor, in opposition to the government of the colony? Four persons are known to have assisted in these solemn ceremonies, and they are also known as among the leaders of the church in those days. Their names were Rev. Increase Mather; his son, Rev. Cotton Mather; Rev. James Keith, the hoary-headed pastor of the church in Bridgewater, and the Rev. Nehemiah Walker of Roxbury.

I cannot express to you in words more fitting to show their joy on this occasion than by quoting from a petition of the church their own words, selected from the Scriptures, in asking that the name of Naphtali be applied to the neighborhood: "And Rachel said, with great wrestlings have I wrestled with my sister, and I have prevailed; and she called his name Naphtali." "The people which sat in darkness, saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up."

Ephraim Thayer and his wife Sarah having a son born about this time, named him Naphtali. It is a remarkable circumstance that this same couple had fourteen children, who all lived to maturity, married, and had children, and father, mother, sons and daughters, with their wives and husbands, all sat around the communion table and partook of the sacrament.

But although they had a church of their own, and a pastor to support by their free contributions, the government compelled them to pay their share for the support of the old church.

But on Nov. 3, 1708, the town chose Col. Edmund Quincy, Esq., and Sergt. Nehemiah Hayden to appear before the General Court and ask that honorable body to set off the south part of the town as a separate precinct. This request was granted Nov. 5, 1708, O. S., (Nov. 16, 1708, N. S.) and the south precinct was established.

The last rate for the support of Rev. Moses Fiske previous to the separation was made Feb. 5, 1708, and the south portion of the rate was four-ninths of the whole amount. Thus, this society has existed 183 years. For 163 years three pastors have had charge of this society and church: Rev. Samuel Niles, installed in 1711, died in 1762; Rev. Ezra Weld, installed in 1762, died in 1816; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, installed in 1811, died in 1873.

During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Niles the religious world was agitated by the introduction of new theories regarding the belief of the church. Many of the churches in our neighboring towns deserted from the Calvinistic creed and enrolled themselves under another banner, among which was their own mother, the First Congregational church of the north precinct of Braintree.

But against these innovations Rev. Mr. Niles made a firm resistance, and like a faithful watch-dog, guarded the entrance to the church with all his might, mind and strength. The result of his labors, continued by his successors, Weld and Storrs, is seen in the fact that no society without a Calvinistic creed obtained a permanent foothold in the town until 1874.

It is not left to me to decide between the conflicting opinions then held, but this much I can say, that from the traditions of the past and the memories of the present generations, we have no doubt that this venerable trio were sincere, conscientious men, exemplifying by their words and deeds the teachings of the Holy Bible, which they had taken as the rule and guide of their life. Faithful unto death, we both hope and trust they have received from their Heavenly Father a crown of life.

For a period of more than one hundred years this was the only society within the limits of the present town of Braintree. But about 1810 the citizens of the east part of the town joined with those of Weymouth Landing and formed the Union church. They purchased the meeting house of the Hollis street church in Boston, and removed it to its present location. Their longest pastorate was that of Rev. Jonas Perkins, who for nearly fifty years ministered unto them the bread of life. He died in 1874, leaving behind a large circle of friends.

The South Congregational church was formed about 1830, and installed for its pastor the Rev. Lyman Matthews, who remained with them fourteen years.

A portion of the land purchased in 1708 was soon after that date opened for settlement; and so rapidly did the inhabitants increase that about 1727 they built a meeting house for themselves, having previously been obliged to travel from four to seven miles to attend the preaching of the Word. They were not strangers who had settled there, but our own townsmen, sons and daughters of old Braintree stock. Among the petitioners for a new precinct we find the names of Paine, Nightingale, Spear, Bass, Belcher, of the north precinct; and Niles, Thayer, French, Hayward, Wales, Allen, Penniman, Hayden and Copeland of the south precinct. The church, the fourth in Braintree, was organized May 28, 1731, O. S., and was at first called the New South Precinct. Afterwards the three precincts in Braintree were called North, Middle and South; and were so called when the north precinct was set off as a separate town in 1792 and named Quincy, in honor of Hon. John Quincy, who was representative to the General Court twenty-eight years. The south precinct was set off in 1793, and named Randolph, after Peyton Randolph of Virginia.

The population of the town of Braintree in 1790 was 2771. In 1800 the united population of the three towns was 3387, divided as follows: Braintree 1285, Quincy 1081, and Randolph 1021. Since that time Quincy has outran her mother and sister, and is now ranked among the cities of the Commonwealth.

Another institution established by our ancestors was the public school, which they considered next in importance to the church.

Probably the first teacher of the schools of Braintree was Dr. John Morly, afterwards of Boston and Charlestown. The first school teacher in the present town of Braintree was Joseph Parmenter, who taught in a house situated near the corner of Washington and West streets, built in 1716.

In addition to the money raised by taxation for the support of schools, the town has had liberal donations from three of her sons. Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., dying in 1829, bequeathed his property to the town for the support of the common school, and that donation has been kept intact, and the income spent for their support.

John Ruggles Hollis, dying in 1842, bequeathed a fund for the establishment of an academy to advance the cause of education among the members of the South Congregational society, and the Hollis Institute was established. But we regret to say that the fund has been diverted to other purposes, and Hollis Institute only exists in the memories of those who were then and are now living, and on the pages of history.

But the most liberal donor to the education of the children of Braintree was that of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, who died in 1872, and gave $250,000 to found Thayer Academy.

All honor to these liberal men, who have passed on to a higher life. May those who have, and those who may have hereafter, the sacred charge of looking after these funds so perform their duties that the intention of the donors shall be carried out, and prove a lasting benefit, not only to this, but to future generations.

Gen. Thayer also gave to the town $32,500 to erect a building and form a fund for spreading information through the instrumentality of what is now known as the Thayer Public Library. Long may it stand and bear the name of its benefactor.

As you entered the gate to this beautiful ground you, perhaps, saw inscribed on an arch the name of French's Common. This piece of land, containing five acres or more, was given to the town as a "common or common field for companies, and buildings for town or public business," by Josiah French, a native of this town. Let us not forget him.

And now a few words for those who have given their services, and some of them their lives, as defenders of their country and her rights and privileges. From the first settlement of the country it has been necessary to have organizations to perform that duty. As early as the incorporation of the town the military was an organized institution. Of their deeds I have only time to speak of the two most important events in the history of the country, those of the Revolution and the Civil War.

With the history of the conflict with the mother country every schoolboy is familiar. It only remains for me to speak of old Braintree. She sent into the services of the United Colonies 667 Braintree men whose names are on record, and probably others whose deeds are unrecorded and forgotten by the lapse of time. There were but 2871 inhabitants of the town in 1776,—men, women and children. Nearly one-fourth of this number enlisted into the service of the country. Some of the enlistments were for short periods, while others were for the war. 1883 enlistments are recorded on the state and town records.

Of her position in the Civil War, of the deeds of our brave soldiers during the time of their service, I need not speak at this time. Yonder monument tells its simple story. Forty-five persons whose names are inscribed thereon gave their lives to their country.

View the men whom the town has invited here today in recognition of their services, and who sit in your midst. The wooden limb, the empty sleeve, the shattered constitution, speak more plainly than any words of mine. "In the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men bow themselves, and the and grinders cease because they are few, those that look out of the windows be darkened," I pray thee, forget them not.

Two hundred and fifty years have passed since the name of Braintree was applied to this portion of New England. Ten generations have dwelt within her borders. Unnumbered thousands of the mingled blood of the Puritans and Pilgrims lie beneath the sod. Other unnumbered thousands are scattered throughout earth's vast domains, who bore from their homes the example of their fathers, the lessons learned from their mothers' lips, and the great principles of patriotism, morality and religion inculcated by pastor, teacher and press.

What has been, or will be the result of these influences no finite being can be the judge. It can only be made known when the recording angel shall have closed his book, and a voice shall be heard throughout heaven and earth, proclaiming the edict of Almighty God, that time is no more.

Lobsters are Scarce.

The Marblehead Messenger says: "Lobster catching this season in Marblehead waters is very near being a failure for the simple reason that the lobsters are scarce, being not even as plentiful as last year. More traps are set and a full quota of fishermen engaged in the occupation as soon as the spring weather would permit. The business has not been very remunerative so far and while perhaps not a total failure, it is far from a success and many have hauled up their traps. Prices for lobsters are somewhat higher than formerly, as a consequence. All that prevents their going still higher is that the fish are more plentiful in Eastern waters, where they are caught and shipped to Boston alive by the vessel load."

HOW ONE WOMAN KEEPS WELL.

She Gives Her Stomach a Rest Occasionally and Takes Care of Herself.

Dr. Helen Densmore, who sailed recently on the Etruria for her regular dose of sea air, is one of the most extraordinary women in New York regarding her habits of life. "I keep well," she said on the steamer deck, "by the vigilant study of cause and effect. The first time I went on the sea I was very sick. The second trip I made with a cabinet of medicine that intelligent friends prescribed. I tried them all and nearly died. The third voyage I made on an empty stomach, abstaining from food for forty-eight hours. We had fine weather and I spent the days in a steamer chair, filled my lungs with sea air and slept like an infant at night. My menu for the remainder of the trip consisted of fruits and warm drinks. Now I never suffer the least inconvenience on the sea, but the reason is due to my abstinence from solid foods.

"On land I subject myself to periodical fasts of from three to ten days. This rests the whole system, and after it I am a new woman with clearer vision, better health, brighter color and keener faculties. I never take a dose of medicine internally. All diseases other than those of heredity are the result of stomach disorder. When I feel distress of mind, I drop my work, take a warm bath, and get rested. If the distress comes from bad digestion I drink hot water, a pint at a time, and from two quarts to a gallon a day. The interior is just as much in need of cleansing as the surface of the body, and copious draughts of warm water flush the organs and remove from the membranous lining the waste material that will otherwise poison the blood."

Dr. Densmore has her own ideas, too, about dress. She doesn't wear whalebone, rubbers or petticoats in any shape or form, and it is a fact worthy of remark that there is not a single white article in her family wash, barring handkerchiefs, table linen, pillow cases and towels. She sleeps on woolen sheets in winter and pongee silk in summer, and her bedroom window is wide open, regardless of the weather, extra covering supplying the necessary warmth. The day of the blizzard the snow was shoveled from Mrs. Densmore's bedroom.—New York World.

Presidents' Wives in Washington.

The unwritten law which has so long operated to restrain the wives or widows of presidents from revisiting the capital has again "been honored in the breach" by the visit of Mrs. James A. Garfield to her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brown, of Massachusetts avenue. The visit was made the occasion of several quiet hospitalities in her honor by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. John Sherman and Mrs. Windom. This law has never been very stringent. Mrs. Grant makes no pretense of observing it, but both as wife and widow has returned repeatedly to visit old friends here. Mrs. Hayes never came back. Mrs. James K. Polk has spent a long widowhood without ever returning to Washington. Mrs. Cleveland came back to the Bayard nuptials, but hastened away the same day.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, President Buchanan's niece, never came back till the Democratic party was restored to power. Mrs. Lincoln never visited Washington. Mrs. John Tyler, as long as she lived, was fond of returning here.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

A Home for Women.

In Indianapolis the corner stone of the Propylæum, which is to be "the permanent expression in stone of the progress of woman," was laid the other day. It will be used for literary, scientific, artistic, industrial, musical, mechanical and educational purposes, and will thus be a center for the cultivation of women. The name is derived from the approach to the Acropolis of Athens and signifies an endeavor to reach the higher culture. Among the stockholders are more than 200 women. The building, which will be handsome and complete, will be ready for occupancy in October.—New York Tribune.

The Best Time for Baths.

As warm weather comes it is a good thing to take a vapor bath once a week, or as a substitute a hot water bath, warm enough to start perspiration freely. Get right into a clean nightgown and blankets and sweat and sleep an hour or two. Sponge off with a pint of sea water, made with the sea salt sold by druggists, and half a pint of alcohol or cologne. Dress in thin flannels and silk underwear and there will be little danger of taking cold. Spring languor can be relieved in this way and the blood improved.—Shirley Dare.

Women Riders in Central Park.

In my early constitutional strolls through the park lately I have noticed that the lady riders of tricycles and other "wheels" have again appeared on the roads. In the course of an hour's time I noticed no less than seven ladies spinning about on their steel steeds, each attended by a gentleman similarly mounted. They formed a pretty picture, those rosy cheeked couples, as they swept along.—New York Star.

Sachet for Night Dress.

The usual length for one of these is from twelve inches to fourteen inches long, made in soft silk, lined with nun's veiling or some equally fine and pliable woolen fabrics. These are gathered at each end under a tuft or rosette of silk, and left open the entire length for the night dress to be slipped in. The case is generally encircled by a ribbon band and tied with a bow.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A neat contrivance for holding boots and shoes is being shown. Externally it is a neat wooden cabinet with doors. Into this is neatly slid a light metal framework with brackets having removable sheet metal shelves that incline forward, and the front edge and ends are formed with upward flanges, so as to retain the water that may run from wet or snowy shoes placed on the shelf.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 22.

High water at 1 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.16 A. M.; Sets at 7.06 P. M.
Moon sets at 10.48 A. M.
First quarter, May 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Floral Sunday will be observed at the First church on June 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Adams and Miss Beatrice are visiting in Barre, Mass.

Instead of being disconnected, John E. Drake has put in a telephone.

Mr. M. W. Frolund, the builder, leaves the city next week for a six weeks' sojourn in Sweden.

The city water is beginning to taste fishy again. Are we to go through another siege this summer?

Mrs. Jacob Bennett of West Warren is visiting her great grandson, C. F. Merrick, Jr., of Atlantic.

Mr. L. N. Cushman the "Globe lunatic" is to lecture in the Methodist church Wollaston, on June 4.

The annual return of the Craig & Richards Granite Company was filed at the State House last week.

All the friends of Miss J. F. Doble will be pleased to hear of her return to West Quincy after an absence of a year.

Mr. Howard Perry of Philadelphia, formerly of this place, is spending an extended vacation at Boston and Quincy Neck.

The Patrick McDonnell will case, which was to come before the Supreme Judicial Court tomorrow, has been postponed till June 23.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Unitarian church, Wollaston, gave a supper in Wollaston Hall Wednesday evening, to their husbands.

The A. Grammar class of the Wollaston School, have sketched the Baptist Church under the direction of the teacher in drawing, Miss Prince.

It is reported that the trustees of the Quincy Savings bank have purchased all the land and buildings owned by Dr. Charles S. French on Hancock street.

Braintree was the twenty-seventh town incorporated in Massachusetts, and Quincy the north precinct of Old Braintree in now twenty-seventh in point of population.

The heavy wind the other afternoon blew over two of Mrs. Abner B. Packard's largest, handsomest palms, which ornamented the piazza, breaking the pots but not seriously injuring the plants.

Mrs. Abner Packard has a large passion flower plant in her green house which has just begun to blossom and is full of buds. We tested their fragrance this morning, Mrs. Packard kindly cutting the first blossom of the season for us.

At a meeting of Manet Assembly, R. S. G. F., held last evening, Mr. George E. Todd of Atlantic was elected Counsellor, vice F. J. Perry, resigned; and Mr. Edward J. Cummings of Wollaston was elected Director, vice Eben Prescott.

It takes but a trifle to "knock out" the electric cars, as was shown last evening. When the driver of the 7.20 car turned on the current as he supposed the car would not budge, neither would it go back. After awhile the switch was found to be loose, so as to break the electric current.

Thirty-four members of the Epworth League of Wollaston of the M. E. Church visited the West Quincy League last evening. A most enjoyable time was had. Rev. Mr. Knight gave a stirring address. The West Quincy league gave an exultant musical and literary entertainment. Ice cream and cake were served at the close.

Friday a "Yellow Tea" was given by Colonel and Mrs. Edward Fowler. Miss Norris, of Boston, entertained with choice solos, and Miss LeFavor of Harrison Square presided at the piano most delightfully throughout the evening. The festivities wound up with the Sicilian circle and the Virginia reel, terminating a very merry and enjoyable occasion.

☞ The contract for building a new school house in Athol, has been given to H. P. Cummings & Co. of Ware, Mass., their bid of $11,090 being the lowest.

Chief Ripley's Request.

In December last chief Engineer Ripley reccommended that four additional permanent men be added to the Fire Department. After thinking the matter over for some time and understanding the financial condition, he has concluded to withdraw, and place instead a recommendation for the appointing of one more permanent man. This man to understand the working of the steamer and also to become accustomed to Electrican Wight's duties.

The way matters are now, the electrican also fills the position as assisstant engineer. It is very hard to attend to both and would be impossible if the engineer of the steamer was to meet with an accident or be taken sick. The electrican would then have to neglect one of his duties, both of which are very important in the fire service of this city. Chief Ripley's idea is to add a man who could act in the absence of either the engineer or electrican. Such a man could be added to the service and in a short time become accustomed to the duties of both. Then in case of emergency he could fill the place of either. If there were no chance to do so, the man could be placed on the pipe where at the presen time there is plenty of chance.

The line through the city is out of order to some extent at the present time, and must be repaired. He only asks for an additional appropriation of $300 to add one more permanent man until the first of January 1891, which is not very much considering the amount of service he could perform, and the expense which would be saved should he be obliged at any time to procnre the services of a competent man to fill either of places named.

Deceased.

Miss Lizzie S. Baxter, elder daughter of Daniel S. Baxter died yesterday afternoon, at the age of twenty-eight years. In January she suffered from a severe attack of la grippe, from which she never fully recovered. About two months ago she began to fail rapidly and her physician pronounced the disease quick consumption, giving her family but little hope.

Miss Baxter has always been a very active and emergetic person, an excellent daughter and a good friend. She was a member of the Episcopal society of Quincy, also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. She will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon, and Maple lodge, K. & L. of H., of which she was a social member, will attend the services at the house and at the grave.

Masquerade Party, by the A. A. F. Society.

The A. A. F. Society entertained a large number of friends at a Masquerade and Character party at the residence of Miss Lulie Tupper, on Spear street last evening. The prize for the lady wearing the most complete disguise was awarded to Miss Edith Waldron, and for the best costume Miss Lillian Taylor. Mr. Fred Tupper was the only gentleman who received a prize. An excellent collation was served in the dining room of ice cream, cake and a most delicious *salad*, after which various pleasing amusements were indulged in until a late hour.

Presbyterian Church, Quincy.

The following is the annual spring report:

No. added 1 year on profession,	39
No. added 1 year on letter,	23
Dismissed by letter,	13
Suspended,	6
Died,	2
Total in communion,	270
of which 28 are absent.	
No. adherents (about),	500
No. in Sabbath school,	250
Amount paid, church purposes,	$1930
Benevolent purposes,	$211
No. Baptisms,	44

Ladies Social Circle, Wollaston.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Ladies Social circle of the M. E. Church, Wollaston. President,—Mrs. J. N. Emerson; vice-president,—Mrs. I. Waterhouse; secretary,—Mrs. E. A. Whittier; treasurer,—Mrs. C. H. Durgin.

Ice cream sales will be held every two weeks through the summer: the first to be held at Rev. Mr. Freeman's May 30. A musical and literary entertainment will be given.

Concord Cutters Not Satisfied.

At a largely attended meeting of the Concord Granite Cutters' Union last night the bill of prices for 1890, submitted to the Manufacturers' Association some time ago, and which was amended by it and returned to the cutters for adoption, was unanimously rejected.

Pertinent Gossip.

It turns out that Councilman Read has another forte than drawing jurymen.

His appearance in a vocal duet at Atlantic last evening, brought down the house.

—The assets of the Hyde Park Water Company at the recent annual meeting were $201,767, as follows: Land and water power, $7,340; machinery, $8,400; cash and debts receivable, $12,200; miscellaneous, $173,826.

MILTON.

The annual meeting of the Milton Building Association was held this month, and the certificate filed May 16 shows the assets to be $45,000 as follows: land and building, $43,383; cash, $211; miscellaneous $2,080.

CLEVELAND SHUT OUT

In One of the Best Played Games Ever Seen in Boston.

"RAD" POORLY SUPPORTED,

Or the Pittsburgs Might Have Been Shut Out, Too—Pretty Game Between New York and Chicago Players.

BOSTON, May 21.—The league game today was one of the most exciting contests played in Boston. The playing on both sides was of very brilliant character. Inning after inning was played, and yet not a single run was scored on either side, and the enthusiasm of the spectators was intense in the ninth inning. The Bostons had played their full nine innings and failed to score. Davis, for Cleveland, then made a three-base hit, but in this inning, owing to the splendid work of Nichols, the Clevelands were shut out. Long, in the tenth, won the game for Boston by a lively hit and daring base running. Attendance 1092.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	4	0	1	2	0	10	0	0
Long, ss	5	1	2	3	0	2	2	0
Sullivan, lf	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Donovan, cf	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
Brodie, r	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
Hardie, c	4	0	1	2	0	9	1	0
Nichols, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	6	0
Totals	35	1	6	9	3	30	17	1

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McKean, ss	5	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Gilks, lf	5	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
Veach, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	7	3	0
Smalley, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	4	3	0
Daily, rf	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Davis, cf	4	0	3	5	0	2	0	0
Ardner, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	3	4	2
Zimmer, c	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Wadsworth, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Totals	37	0	8	10	1	30	16	4

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Boston: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned run—Boston 1. Two-base hits—Tucker, Long, Hardie. Three-base hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Cleveland 2. Base on balls—Boston 5, Cleveland 2. Base on errors—Boston 1, Cleveland 1. Struck out—Boston 1, Cleveland 6. Double plays—Sullivan and Smith. Umpire—McDermott.

Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Hutchinson pitched good ball for the Chicago team, but Vickery pitched better for Philadelphia, and that about explains the latter's victory. Though not hit safely to any extent both were hit hard and the infielders were kept busy. The Phillies made the winning run in the ninth on Allen's triple and Vickery's double. Attendance 2291.

Philadelphia: 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—4
Chicago: 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 1, Chicago 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5. Errors—Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3. Batteries—Vickery and Schriver, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

Brooklyn, 19; Cincinnati, 4.

BROOKLYN, May 21.—The Cincinnati team fielded miserably to-day and Foreman was hit hard, hence Brooklyn's easy victory. Mullane seemed to be a misfit at third base. He not only made three big errors but did not cover as much ground as he might have done. Attendance 916.

Brooklyn: 0 8 0 0 5 1 3 2 —19
Cincinnati: 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 18, Cincinnati 9. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 10. Batteries—Daly and Lovett, Baldwin and Foreman.

New York, 14; Pittsburg, 1.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Baker was poorly supported by the Pittsburg League club at the polo grounds, and this, combined with the heavy hitting of the New Yorks, made the game one sided. The home team fielded without an error and supported Rusie and Burkett in great style.

New York: 3 1 0 7 1 0 2 0 0—14
Pittsburg: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned runs—New York 5. Base hits—New York 16, Pittsburg 5. Errors—Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Sommers, Buckley, Burkett and Rusie; Berger and Baker.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

The Pittsburgs Taken Into Camp by the Bostons.

BOSTON, May 21.—Had Radbourn's support been what it should have been, Pittsburg would have been shut out. He was accorded a warm reception by the spectators and showed himself to be in far better form than either Kilroy or Gumbert. The Bostons did some fine hitting at times. Corcoran played superbly at short stop and Nash at third, Kelly played great ball. The score:

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Kelly, c	5	1	1	1	0	5	2	0
Stovey, rf	5	2	2	2	0	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	2	2	4	1	5	2	1
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	5	1	3
Richardson, lf	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Irwin, ss	4	1	2	3	0	3	4	1
Quinn, 2b	3	2	0	0	1	3	1	1
Radbourn, p	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	36	11	11	14	4	27	12	5

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, c	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Visner, rf	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Carroll, c	4	2	0	0	0	4	2	2
Beckley, 1b	5	2	2	2	0	10	1	0
Fields, lf	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	0
Kuehne, 2b	4	1	2	3	0	1	2	1
Corcoran, ss	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	1
Robinson, 2b	3	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
Staley, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	36	6	9	11	1	27	13	6

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston: 0 0 0 4 3 1 0 3 0—11
Pittsburg: 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1— 6

Earned runs—Boston 5. Two-basehits—Nash 2, Irwin, Fields, Kuehne. Stolen bases—Boston 4. Base on balls—Boston 3, Pittsburg 5. Base on errors—Boston 2, Pittsburg 2. Struck out—Boston 2, Pittsburg 4. Double plays—Corcoran and Beckley 2, Staley, Robinson and Beckley. Umpires—Jones and Knight.

New York, 5; Chicago, 2.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The first game between the New York and Chicago Players' league clubs was as prettily contested a ball match as has been played this year. The errors of both sides were few and unimportant. Keefe pitched a magnificent game and King kept the eleven hits of the Giants well scattered. For six innings both sides drew blanks, but in the seventh Ewing's tremendous three-bagger brought in two runs and virtually settled the result.

New York: 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2—5
Chicago: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Earned runs—New York 4. Base hits—New York 11, Chicago 4. Errors—New York 2, Chicago 2. Batteries—Ewing and Keefe, Boyle and King.

Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The game between the Philadelphia and Cleveland Players' league clubs was one of the best contested of the season, and was won by the home club in the seventh by bunching four singles and two doubles. With the exception of this inning O'Brien was very effective. Husted was steady and hard to hit throughout. Attendance 1213.

Philadelphia: 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0—7
Cleveland: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 7. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Husted and Milligan, O'Brien and Sutcliffe.

Buffalo, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

BROOKLYN, May 21.—The Buffalos played a stiff game against the Brooklyns at Eastern park and pulled out a victory in the ninth inning, Ward had an off day and made three errors at short. Attendance 383.

Buffalo: 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2—6
Brooklyn: 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0—5

Earned runs—Buffalo 3. Base hits—Buffalo 9, Brooklyn 9. Errors—Buffalo 2, Brooklyn 4. Batteries—Mack and Keefe, Kinslow and Van Haltren.

Other Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Newark, 0.
At Syracuse—Columbus, 4; Syracuse, 1.
At Rochester—St. Louis, 7; Rochester, 2.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 11; Toledo, 3.
At Brooklyn—Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
At Jersey City—Baltimore, 13; Jersey City, 5.
At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Washington, 0.
At Hartford—Wilmington, 8; Hartford, 5.

SPEEDY TRAVELING.

Arrangements Completed for Fast Trains Between Boston and Harrisburg.

HARTFORD, May 22.—Details were completed at New York for the new through train between Harrisburg and Boston via Poughkeepsie bridge route and the service will begin on Monday, May 20. A train will leave Harrisburg, Pa., at 6:25 a. m., passing through Lebanon, Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Phillipsburg and Belvidere, N. J., Greycourt, Maybrook Junction and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Lakeville, Canaan, Norfolk, Winsted, Northampton, Amherst, Ware and Oakdale, Mass., arriving at Boston at 9:30 p.m. The trains connects at Simsbury for Hartford. The train in the opposite direction through the same points will leave Boston at 8 a. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 12:10 night. The train will be made up of baggage car, smoking car, day coach and Pullman parlor car, and will run through without change every day except Sunday.

THE SILVER BOW ELECTION.

The Vote Declared Saturated with Fraud. Republicans Seated.

HELENA, Mont., May 22.—The supreme court of Montana decided the contested election of the sheriff of Silver Bow county, involving the validity of the vote in the famous precinct No. 34. The court unanimously held that the vote of that precinct was so irregular in all respects and so saturated with proven fraud that it should be entirely rejected. This elects the sheriff and all other Republican officers in Silver Bow county.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 22.—The senate began a debate on the house bill to make nine hours a day's work for state and municipal employes, but postponed it until to-day pending rulings on points of order. The bill for an appropriation for the Massachusetts Homœpathic hospital was ordered to a third reading, and the adverse report on granting authority for municipal lighting plants was accepted.

In the house bills were reported to revise the election laws, and to secure the publication of election expenses. The bill to authorize the consolidation of gas and electric companies was advanced a stage, with an amendment regarding the capital of any consolidated company, the vote being 112 to 94, with 6 pairs. The bill to abolish bail fees in certain cases of drunkenness was rejected.

Connecticut Leads Off.

HARTFORD, May 22.—Governor Bulkeley, under the provisions of the World's fair, made these nominations of commissioners for Connecticut: Ex-Senator Leverett Brainard of Hartford and ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller of New London. The alternates are Hon. Charles F. Brooker of Torrington and Charles A. Baldwin of Waterbury. The latter is mayor of Waterbury and at the head of The Waterbury American. According to the law the nominations of each state shall include one person from each political party, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States on nomination by the governor of the state.

Must Answer for His Crime.

HAVANA, May 22.—The police here have captured the Frenchman, Miguel Eyraud, who, in the month of July last, murdered Notary Gouffe in Paris. He has been identified, and attempted to commit suicide in jail by cutting the veins in his leg with a piece of glass. In his trunk were found several French newspapers containing the details of his crime.

Gobbled by the Western Union.

NEW HAVEN, May 22.—The Western Union Telegraph company has secured control of the Bay State Telegraph company for a term of ninety-nine years, a copy of the lease filed showing the rental to be $12,000 annually. The Bay State company has six copper lines from New York to Boston and also wires south to Baltimore.

Changes at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, May 22.—At a meeting of the Yale corporation it was announced that Professor C. F. Smith of Bowdoin college had been appointed professor of American history at Yale, also the promotion of Tutor E. T. McLaughlin to a position as assistant professor in English. The summer vacation was lengthened one week.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 21.

Atchison was the prominent feature in New York stock market trading. Apart from Atchison, copper stocks and Massachusetts Central were the features of the Boston stock market.

The New York Market.

Atchison	47⅝	Nor Pac. pref	85¼
Central Pacific	35¼	Oregon. Navi	106¼
Chi & Northwest	115¼	Oregon Trans	47⅞
Del Lack & West	...	Pacific Mail	43⅞
Del & Hudson	...	Reading	48⅞
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	23½
Lake Shore	111	Union Pacific	66¼
Missouri Pacific	75	Wabash St. L. & P.	13½
N. J. Central	134½	do pref	30⅜
N. Y. Central	109	Wheel & Lake E	4⅛
Northern Pacific	37¼	Western Union	85⅝

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	...	Fitchburg pref	94⅜
Fremn's Bay Land	6½	Flint & Pere Mar	...
Newport Land	2⅜	Maine Central	15⅛
West End Land	27⅝	Mexican Central	27½
Atchison	47⅝	N Y & N E	50⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	8½	do pref	120
Boston & Lowell	...	Old Colony	178½
Boston & Maine	122	Union Pacific	66
Boston & Prov	...	Wisconsin Central	31¼
Chicago, B & Q	108	American Bell	234
Central Mass	20⅜	New England Tel	52
do pref	41	Erie Tel	43
Eastern	163	Mexican Tel	17½

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 21. — FLOUR — Heavy; city mills at $4 35 to 4 60; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 65 to 4 65; do straights at $4 00 to $5 10; do patents at $4 50 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Higher; No 2 red 101 to 101¼ elevator; No 3 red 94½ to 95c.

CORN—Firmer; No 2, 40 to 40¼c elevator; steamer mixed 40 to 40¼c.

OATS—Stronger; No 3, 33c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 19¾c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet; granulated 6c, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do, new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

BEEF—Firm; beef hams strong; cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 5½ to 5⅝c.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6 87½.

A MUCH WANTED MAN

Publishing Company's President Waters the Stock.

INVESTORS WELL SOAKED.

Clarence F. Jewett Leaves Boston for a Few Days "for His Health"—Victims Alarmed at His Prolonged Absence.

BOSTON, May 22.—Boston has a sensation. Clarence F. Jewett is a much wanted man; widows and orphans, as well as solid business men, would like to see him. They want him to explain several peculiar items in his accounts which indicate that he is an embezzler; that he has taken money belonging to others, which was intrusted to his care, an that he has placed in a peculiar position and old and well-known publishing house renowned for its integrity.

Clarence F. Jewett is said to be an embezzler of $75,000. Future investigation may show the sum wrongfully taken to be greater or less than this, but it is beyond question in the immediate vicinity of this sum.

The man was president of what is known as the C. F. Jewett Publishing company, with offices at No. 299 Washington street, where, it is said, an extensive business was carried on. Dana Estes, of the firm of Estes & Lauriat, signs the checks of the publishing company as treasurer, these two gentlemen being the only stockholders.

But they are not the only ones who supposed themselves to be owners of shares in the concern. There are quite a number of other persons who imagined that they owned stock. Whether they do or not will be a question for the courts to decide, probably. These persons hold papers which certify that they have put so much money into the concern, and which are signed by the president and treasurer—that is, they are apparently signed by the latter official of the company. The $75,000, more or less, went for these papers, and most of it was paid, it is alleged, to Clarence F. Jewett.

The missing man, as president of the publishing company, was empowered to act for the concern in all business dealings. It was natural that many persons thought he could sell stock. As he owned 375 shares of the 750 in the concern, he had a perfect right to do so to a limited extent. But apparently he didn't limit his dealings, for there are out to-day more shares than he and Mr. Estes owned together. Practically he watered the stock, and he did it so extensively that the company and many investors are pretty thoroughly soaked.

President Jewett was shrewd enough not to sell very much stock to any one investor. The capital of the company was fixed at $75,000, and comparatively few deals would use up his portion of that sum. The par value of the shares was $100, and it seems that it often proved convenient for him to dispose of blocks of ten or twelve at a time for from $900 to $1100—only to those he knew, of course.

So things went on until about three weeks ago, when the suspicions of Messrs. Estes & Lauriat were aroused by the frequent sales of stock by Mr. Jewett. They knew he had 375 shares of his own stock, but where the more than twice that amount reported sold came from was puzzling. They began to make inquiries about the matter when Mr. Jewett went away a few days on account of his poor health. The few days have ripened into two weeks and Mr. Jewett's ill health still prevents his return. It probably will continue to for some time to come.

Clarence F. Jewett came to Boston from Claremont, N. H., where he was born. At the time the firm of James R. Osgood & Co. went out of business over two years ago he was employed by that house. Then he interested Messrs. Estes & Lauriat in his publishing company scheme, and induced them to invest in it.

It should be thoroughly understood that the firm mentioned has nothing to do with Jewett's rascality, except insomuch as it will lose heavily by his dealings. The missing man lived with his family on Cypress street, Brookline.

Maine Ferry Boat Seized.

EASTPORT, Me., May 21.—Steamer Gen. Leavitt, a ferry boat plying between this place and Lubec, via Campobello, N. B., was seized at the latter place by Special Officer Bonness. The cause for the seizure is not known, but it is supposed to be for allowing passengers to carry small bundles and not entering them at the custom house.

Time for Seizures.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Instructions were sent from the treasury department to the commander of the Bear at Seattle, to proceed to Alaskan waters on her annual voyage of protection to the seal fisheries. The instructions are similar to those of last year, but are more explicit in some matters of detail about pursuing marauding vessels.

Converted Back.

ROME, May 22.—Count Campello, formerly canon of St. Peter's, who became a convert to Protestantism, has returned to the Catholic church. He will perform three weeks' penance in a convent, after which, it is expected, his abilities as a diplomat will be utilized by the Vatican.

A Doubtful Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The Chronicle devotes four columns to a story to the effect that a conspiracy has been discovered which has for its object the capture of Lower California, the founding of an independent republic, to be followed by annexation to the United States.

Angry Woman and a Knife.

PROVIDENCE, May 22.—Rosa Tew and Henrietta Coyne got into a drunken quarrel at 123 Dahlia street, when the former took a knife and cut the latter in the face from mouth to ear. A surgeon was summoned for the Coyne woman and Rosa was arrested.

The War in Sumatra.

THE HAGUE, May 22.—Dispatches from Acheen say that the Dutch lost three killed and fourteen wounded in a futile attempt to recover a position from which they had been driven by the natives. The latter lost fourteen killed.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Forecast for Maine: Fair weather; variable winds; cooler in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion.

For the rest of New England: Slightly warmer; fair weather, followed by rains in Vermont and extreme northwestern Massachusetts; variable winds.

BRAINTREE'S DAY.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

William A. Hollis,
John Rennie,
Joseph I. Baker,
Gleason A. Torrey,
S. A. Bates,
Frank G. Lunt,
Waterworth & Co.,
George O. Wales,
Col. A. C. Drinkwater,
Mrs. William S. Perry and Mrs. Gregg, daughters of Samuel Curtis, Quincy,
Eben Bowditch,
Frank Smith,
John Summer,
Joshua Wilkin,
T. B. Loring's homestead, erected in 1660,
Frank C. Allen,
L. O. Crocker,
C. N. Wallace,
Alverdo Mason,
James Wilson,
Edward Avery,
East Braintree Postoffice,
A. W. Taylor's store,
Union Engine House,
James Cox,
W. I. Jordan,
Ezekeiel R. Waterman,
Mrs. W. Bowditch,
Henry Gardner,
Joel F. Sheppard & Son,
J. E. West,
Charles C. Webster,
Benjamin Torrey,
Andrew J. Bates,
Mrs. Charles A. Lund,
Freeman Whitmarsh,
John Kelley,
Bryant & Co.,
Jesse Tirrell,
Thomas McCormace,
Capt. Bagley,
Albert Hobart,
Mrs. A. E. Stetson,
Orace M. Allen,
Christian Hanson,
Luke Mulligan,
Theodore Edson,
Albert E. Avery,
Horace Bailey,
T. H. Libby,
Ludovicus W. Holbrook,
Braintree Almshouse.

The Dinner.

Was served immediately after the procession returned in a large tent erected on the Common. Samuel A. Bates, Esq., the orator of the day, gave an interesting historical address, which is published in full on the third page of the DAILY LEDGER. It was followed by speeches by Governor Brackett and other invited guests.

Firework's Programme.

In addition to a large display of rockets, bombs Roman candles, etc, there will be the following set pieces;

Cross of Malta.
Shield of Justice.
Kaleadscope.
United Diamonds.
1640-1890; 250th Anniversary.
Carpet Piece.
After Piece-Town Seal.

A Concert and Ball

In the Town Hall at 8.30 will conclude the festivities.

Fatal Accident.

Prof. William Marland, an excellent teacher of music, while rowing on Great pond, Braintree, this morning, got upset and was drowned. He had been in the habit of rowing on the pond. He leaves a widow and several children.

Elect Officers.

The Quincy Mercantile Clerks Benevolent Association held their regular meeting at Wilson hall last evening, and admitted twelve new members. They elected the following officers:

President,—F. W. Monroe.
Vice-President,—Robert E. Foy.
Treasurer,—H. L. Bouten.
Financial Secretary,—Andrew Kerwin.
Recording Secretary,—A. I. Dixon.

MARRIED.

GOVEY—LANE—On the evening of May 17, at the residence of the bride's uncle on Jackson street, by Rev. Eben Muse, Mr. Charles Govey to Miss Ella Lane both of Boston.

DIED.

BAXTER—At Quincy Point, May 21, Elizabeth S. Baxter, daughter of Mr. Daniel S. and Mrs. Laurietta Baxter, aged 28 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Celebration to be Continued in Friday's Ledger.

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

1 PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED.

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

ANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

urniture,

Varnishes,

INDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

NTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

ckery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

ARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

NDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

ond-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

rs and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

APING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

en Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

ECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

tains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED.

emember the Place,

ANK F. CRANE'S,

r. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

15. 6t

CHILDREN'S

Straw Hats,

TENNIS CAPS,

— AND —

Hats and Caps

OF ALL KINDS AT

SAVILLE & JONES',

Adams Building, Quincy.

DO YOU LIKE

Strawberries

JUICY AND SWEET,

and other kinds of

NICE FRUIT?

We are receiving daily

Green Peas, String Beans,

New Potatoes,

Asparagus,

and many choice

Vegetables.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

Step in at

Rogers Bros.' Market,

Hancock Street,

They will do you Good!

and saves medicine

At this Season of the Year.

Quincy, May 23. tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 40. QUINCY, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Programme in the Afternoon and Evening.

ADDRESS OF GOV. BRACKETT.

Other Speakers: Lieut. Gov. Haile, Collector Beard, Gen. Butler, Mayor Porter, Henry K. Tufts and Judge French—Fireworks, Concert and Ball.

Judge French presided at the exercises in the tent in the afternoon, and gave a short historical review. Rev. A. A. Ellsworth offered prayer, and the Perkins quartette sang, "To Thee O Country." Samuel A. Bates, the orator of the day, delivered the address, which appeared in full in Thursday's LEDGER.

Governor Brackett

Was the next speaker. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The completion of two centuries and a half in the life of a town is an event deserving of commemoration.

It is one which a public-spirited people will never permit to pass unnoticed. Whenever a celebration of this character occurs in Massachusetts it is customary to invite the governor to attend and take part in its exercises.

Appropriate as his presence is on all such occasions as symbolizing the respect of the State for all the towns within its borders, this anniversary has more than the usual claim upon his attention.

Braintree, as has been stated and as you all know, enjoys the distinction of having furnished the Commonwealth with its first governor after the adoption of the constitution. The same bold signature which stands first upon the Declaration of Independence represents also the first name upon the list of chief magistrate of Massachusetts.

It is therefore fitting that the present executive should today make his pilgrimage to the town within whose limits lived the first of his predecessors. I have also a personal as well as official interest in Braintree, to which it may not be out of place for me here to allude.

My own earliest ancestor of whom there is any record was a citizen of Braintree, residing in that part of the town as originally established which is now the city of Quincy. This was Capt. Richard Brackett. He came from Boston and settled in the town at about the time of its incorporation. He held a number of local offices, among them being that of military commander, a position which by reason of the infirmities of age he resigned in 1684, and was succeeded by Lieut. Edmund Quincy, the ancestor of the distinguished family of that name. He died in 1690, just two centuries ago.

I mention this as it may not be without interest to you to know that the person occupying the office of governor at the time of your 250th anniversary is a direct descendant of a Braintree pioneer. I mention it also because I am proud to be able to claim a relationship to the founders of Braintree and to share with you in the satisfaction and glory of tracing descent from them.

Like the founders of the other ancient towns of the Commonwealth, they were men having those sturdy virtues and principles, the influence of which is seen in the institutions of New England and the characteristics of its people. They were distinguished for their piety, their regard for education, their love of liberty, their devotion to the principles of popular government, and their industrial enterprise and thrift.

The organization of the church preceded by nearly a year that of the town, and in the act incorporating the latter, education is prominently mentioned.

They believed in fostering domestic industries as shown by their granting, three years after the establishment of the town, 3000 acres of land to John Winthrop, Jr., and others, for the encouragement of the iron manufacture, as the result of which a foundry was built in 1643, being the second one established in the country.

A century and a quarter later they resolved "that this town will by all prudent means discountenance the use of foreign superfluities and encourage the manufactures of this province."

This would seem to indicate that the people of Braintree of that day favored the policy of protection.

Upon the moral and political questions of the time they entertained and did not fear to express pronounced opinions. In 1765 they demonstrated vigorously against the stamp act. They evidently had faith in sumptuary laws, voting in 1768 "that this town will use its utmost endeavors in suppressing extravagancies, idleness and vice, and promoting industries, economy and virtue.

Early in the Revolutionary war they in emphatic terms condemned slavery and the slave trade. The next year the town adopted as its political creed the text of the Declaration of Independence.

Referring to this period, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, in his address at the dedication of the Town Hall in Braintree, in 1858, said:

During this trying period I find no variation in the movement of this town. Many of her people were poor, quite poor; but their courage did not appear to flag. The spirit of liberty never even flickered. Few towns could boast of greater unanimity.

These few brief references remind us of some of the traits and ideas of our Braintree ancestors. For possessing and manifesting them we justly venerate their memories. Celebrations like this furnish a fitting opportunity for the expression of this sentiment of veneration. They awaken a renewed interest in the early history of the town to which they relate. They recall our attention to our forefathers and to our obligations to them for the rich inheritance which we have derived from them.

As we are commanded to honor our fathers and mothers in compliance with the spirit of that injunction we honor the fathers and mothers of the town in which we were born or live, or in which lived those from whom we are descended.

The plaudits of posterity are ever dear to those "Who cleave the forest down and plant around the wilderness the hamlet and the town."

And in honoring them we are led to feel a deeper reverence for the work they did, a stronger attachment for the town which they founded. The effect of this is useful and benign.

Love of the town of one's birth or residence is conductive to love of country. It is an affection which every patriotic man should aim to cultivate and strengthen. He should regard his own town as the best in State, his own State as the best in the country, his own country as the best in the world.

If either is not such in his estimation, his duty should be constantly to strive to make it such. I doubt not that this is the feeling which you all entertain for the town of Braintree, and that this day's observance will strengthen its hold upon your hearts."

The Governor was followed by Collector Beard, Lieut.-Gov. Haile, Gen. Butler, Mayor Porter of Quincy, and Henry K. Tufts who represented New Braintree. Benediction was offered by Rev. E. O. Dyer.

In the Evening.

The fireworks in the evening came up to the expectations, but the crowning feature was the concert and ball in the Town Hall. It was truly a grand affair. The floor was under the direction of Elmer Abercrombie, assisted by Ellis Hollingsworth, L. H. H. Johnson and the following aids: C. W. Hollis, George H. Wales, Hollis A. White, Charles G. Sheppard, Robert D. Berry, Samuel J. Dyer, Herbert F. Kneeland and H. T. Whitman.

Mr. Abercrombie and wife led the grand march, followed by Governor Brackett and Mrs. F. H. Hobart. There were over 100 couples in the grand march including:

Ajt-Gen. Dalton,	Col. and Mrs. Drinkwater
Miss Vaullagenen,	Col. B. S. Lovell,
Col. Stoddard,	Miss A. L. Prescott,
Miss Lovell,	Judge Asa French,
Col. Hedges,	Mrs. C. A. Pitkin,
Miss E. M. Prescott,	Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Arnold
Miss Arnold,	Mayor Porter,
Col. Buffington,	Elias Hollingsworth,
Miss Chase,	Miss Hunt,
Col. Moses,	Wellington Field,
Hon. H. H. Sprague,	J. F. Hobart,
Miss Mabel Morrison,	Miss Belcher,
A. O. Clark and wife,	E. F. Porter and wife,
N. F. Hunt and wife.	Eben Sheppard and wife
J. F. Bates and wife,	F. Lamson,
A. T. Jones and wife,	W. S. Lamson,
Edward Shea,	Miss Mabel Hollis,
Miss May Healey,	Fred Hollis,
Miss Grace Wilde,	George H. Wales,
Lucia Hollis,	Mr. Chase,
A. E. Sproul and wife,	Hollis White,
Miss Nellie Dyer,	Miss White,
C. S. Sheppard and wife,	Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland,
Charles Very and wife,	Horace Drinkwater,
Miss M. E. Trufant,	Miss Drinkwater,
H. F. Perry,	Geo. D. Willis and wife,
Henry Richards,	Jas. T. Stevens and wife,
Christopher Webb,	Warren W. Adams,
E. L. Swift,	Miss Florence Baldwin,
Judge E. C. Bumpus,	Dwight Baldwin,
J. Callahan and wife,	C. H. Sanborn and wife,
Mr. Flynn,	Charles Douglas,
George A. Cushing,	Col. and Mrs. Coveney,
Daniel Patten and wife,	C. A. Belcher and wife,
John T. Cavanaugh,	Col. N. A. Plympton,
Miss Cavanaugh,	Mrs. N. A. Plympton,
W. A. Torrey and wife,	Miss Plympton.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

Eight Gentlemen and a Lady Will Canvass Quincy Beginning June 2.

The appointment of census enumerators for the State were made yesterday. Those for Norfolk County are as follows:

City of Quincy—William W. Penniman, Francis A. Spear, Isaac M. Holt, James W. Pierce, Franklin Curtis, William D. Burns, Proctor K. Browne, Emma A. Burrill, Luther M. Bradbury, Jr.

Avon—James Keith.

Bellingham—R. G. Fairbanks,

Braintree—S. A. Bates, Arza B. Keith.

Brookline—Isaac H. Sears, H. F. Ruggles, H. M. Hall, John J. Stearns.

Canton—Godfrey H. Powell, Charles Sumner.

Cohasset—Andrew J. Souther.

Dedham—Andrew J. Norris, Mrs. J. B. Fisher.

Dover—George A. Meacham.

Foxboro—William L. Carpenter.

Franklin—Sabine Hubbard, Clarence E. Griffin.

Holbrook—Cornelius L. White.

Hyde Park—Ross F. Tucker, John B. Neale, Samuel E. Walker.

Medfield—Albert A. Lovell.

Medway—Charles E. L. Whitney.

Millis—E. F. Lowell.

Milton—William Q. Baxter, Jessie B. Baxter.

Needham—George W. Dewing.

Norfolk—S. T. Rockwood.

Norwood—Austin E. Pratt.

Randoph—S. Melvin Clark, Thomas P. DeNeill.

Sharon—W. T. Leonard.

Stoughton—Kilborn R. Clifford, William H. Clifford.

Walpole—James G. Scott.

Wellesley—Charles H. Mayo.

Weymouth—Josiah H. Pratt, H. F. Perry, Alice B. Sullivan, Edward T. Gavin, S. C. Denton.

Wrentham—William H. Pond.

Sudden Death.

James Baxter an old and representative citizen of Quincy, died suddenly Thursday night, at his residence on Adams street of heart failure. He went to bed in good health apparently.

THE COMPETITION.

The Letters Which Convinced Congressman Morse that the

DUTY SHOULD BE INCREASED.

Quincy Manufacturers Practically Unanimous for the Increase—Facts and Figures Bearing on the Subject—The Signatures.

The following letters were forwarded to Congressman Morse and assisted him much in securing an increased duty on imported granite.

QUINCY, April 2, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Granite Manufacturers' Association last evening a portion of your letter to Mr. Shaw, referring to letter received from dealers, stating that the resolutions sent you sometime since, asking an advance in duties on foreign dressed granites, was read, and the inclosed prepared and signed, as you will see, by forty-nine firms. There being about sixty-five firms engaged in the business here, this certainly represents the majority in numbers, and a very large majority in amount of business. And of the balance we could have secured the names of all but four or five, who are interested in selling foreign granites, if we could have seen them. So that you will see that, as I wrote you before, the resolutions before sent you practically represent the whole granite industry here, in the published edition on revision of the tariff which you were kind enough to send me.

I notice letters on the subjects protesting against the increase asked. The four firms are all large importers of foreign granites, and while they deal in American granites the fact that they can supply the general demand for monumental work with foreign granites when the native granites are not demanded, at a much greater profit to themselves, unquestionably influences their action in this respect. That you may be able to make comparison of the cost of both granites, I enclose you designs of a few ordinary monuments and give prices on same.

No. 318 is 3 feet 1 inch square, base 7 feet 6 inches high, is all polished, composed of 5 pieces; price of same in Scotch granite, duty paid, delivered in New York	$214 00
In Quincy granite material would cost	45 00
Labor cost	225 00
	265 00
Add for profits, etc., 10 per cent	26 50
Cost in American granite	291 50

We cannot afford to do business on this margin, but you can see the difference even at that.

No. 26 (4 pieces,) 2 feet 2 inches square at bottom, 10 feet 8 inches high, all polished; price at New York in Scotch granite, duty paid	$137 00
Material	25 25
Would cost in Quincy granite, labor	156 00
	181 25
Ten per cent	18 13
Cost in American granite	199 38
No. 25 (6 pieces,) 4 feet 2 inches at base, 13 feet high, all polished except drapery; price in Scotch granite in New York	$760 00
Material	121 00
Quincy labor	784 00
Ten per cent	90 50
Cost in American granite	990 50
No. 24 (3 pieces,) round, 2 feet 8 inches diameter at base, 8 feet 8 inches high, polished where shaded; price in Scotch granite at New York	$93 00
Material	33 00
American labor	158 00
Ten per cent	19 00
Cost in American granite	210 00

This last is hardly a fair sample, as being round they cut it by machinery there, which not having the machinery here we can not do, but the others would be cut and finished under the same conditions except as regards cost of labor, or day pay. The case quoted by Jones Bros. is not a fair one, it being one almost entirely out of the question, since little, if any, work of this kind is imported. The ordinary run of monumental work is composed of stone containing from five to twenty cubic feet, costing in Barre granite eighty cents per foot; costing in Quincy $1 to $1.20 per foot; costing in Quincy $1.14 to $1.62 per foot. So that we have no fear of the raw material. The proportionate cost of labor in the class of work sent here is from five to six times that of the material, depending on the design, whereas in the case mentioned by Jones it is about being simply a plain block, without polish, of which I doubt there being twenty-five pieces received here in a year.

I notice by last night's paper an increase on granite reported, so do not know as this will be of service to you, but trust you may be successful in securing the passage of the bill. Yours, respectfully,

WM. H. MITCHELL,

Secretary Granite Manufacturers' Association.

Hon. ELIJAH A. MORSE, M. C.

There was also submited the following statement from the granite manufacturers of Quincy to refute certain misstatements of a few importers whose only interest is the commission they get from the foreign manufacturers:

QUINCY, MASS., April 1, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Understanding that letters have been sent to you by individual firms, members of this association, stating that the resolutions sent you by the secretary asking for an increase in the duty on foreign granites, does not fairly represent the granite industry of this city, we take this means to contradict that statement and state that by their signatures hereto they heartily support the resolutions sent you, and renew their request for an increase of duty on foreign granites to fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Mitchell Granite Works.
McGrath Bros.
O. T. Rogers Granite Company.
Milne, Chalmers & Co.
John Thompson & Son.
Field & Wild.
McKenzie & Paterson.
William T. Spargo.
McIntosh & Son.
John S. Pool.
O'Brien & Co.
Elcock & Sons.
McDonnell & Sons.
Adams Granite Works.
Turner & More,
McGillvray & Jones.
Malnetti Bros.
Swithin Bros.
John Smith.
T. F. Mannex.
Bizzozero & Mouti.
Falconer & Marnock.
McDonnell & Kelley.
Nicolls Granite Works.
Thomas & Miller.
Merry Mount Granite Company.
Allen C. Walker.
McDonnell & Cook.
Norfolk Granite Company.
Burke Bros.
Miller & Luce.
Frederick & Field.
Joseph H. Vogel.
Craig & Richards Granite Company.
McDonnell Bros.
Joss Bros.
F. Hardwick & Son.
C. H. Hardwick & Co.
John Fallon & Sons.
Lewis Dell & Co.
James F. Desmond.
Jones & Desmond.
James N. White.
Daniel Hayes.
Adam Vogel & Son.
Badger Bros.
Fuller, Foley & Co.
F. J. Fuller & Son.
Carey Bros.

To Hon. ELIJAH A. MORSE, M. C.

The Workingmen's Side.

Mr. J. B. Dyer, well known to many of our citizen, and the present secretary of the Granite Cutters, National Union, also wrote Congressman Morse, showing the absolute necessity of an advance in the duty on granite to a higher point than is fixed by the bill. It was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BARRE, VT., February 3, 1890.

SIR:—Understanding that an effort is being made in the interests of importers and foreign manufacturers to have the tariff on granite reduced, I am instructed to protest against any reduction whatever being made in the tariff on granite, manufactured or unmanufactured, and to ask you to use your influence to have the tariff on the same increased to 60 per cent. The State you represent is interested in the prosperity and development of the granite industry, and therefore we ask you to assist us, against the unfair competition of foreign manufacturers. Monuments are being imported into this State from Europe cheaper than can be manufactured here. There are probably millions of dollars invested in the granite trade in this State alone, and to hand this trade over to foreign manufacturers, who have no interest in the development of the country, is not wise statesmanship, and we hope you will, in so far as it lies in your power, aid us against those mercenaries in the granite business who, for the few dollars they can make as importers, are endeavoring to destroy our trade in this country. Our manufacturers are also handicapped in this matter by the freight rates they are compelled to pay, as the freight rate from Liverpool, England, to New York is 75 per cent. less than from Barre, Vt., to New York, which you will readily perceive is a great advantage to foreign manufacturers over our own.

The foreign manufacturer can undersell our own 30 per cent. at the present tariff, and therefore we ask for an increase to 60 per cent., which we consider only fair and just to preserve to American citizens the freedom we enjoy, inasmuch as enterprising men who engage in business must necessarily have a certain profit to insure themselves against risks, and if in unfair competition with low-paid countries that profit is wiped out, then the workman must suffer by reduced wages in order to meet that competition, and in all low-paid countries the workmen are practically serfs, devoid of ambition, as you are well aware. In our trade there are a class of wreckers whose only stock in trade consists of an office-room, or desk-room in somebody else's office, in some office building in a city, a few designs, and a great deal of cheek. They have their so-called agents scouring the country, competing at every point with bona fide manufacturers who have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in quarries and works which require a great amount of machinery, thus giving employment to other trades besides our own. Yet these manufacturers who have thus invested their capital are undersold by people whose whole outfit would not fetch a hundred dollars if sold at auction. Believing, therefore, in the old maxim that "charity begins at home," we believe that all, whether native-born or adopted citizens, who have the prosperity of the country at heart should see to it that our citizens are not impoverished by the unfair competition of these importers, as we hold that one manufacturer doing a legitimate business is worth more to the country than fifty importers with their sheets of electrotyped or lithographed designs. And so, in the interests of our trade generally, many of whom are your constituents, we ask you to assist us in raising the tariff so as to preserve fair wages to our workmen, fair profits to our employers, and happy homes for all.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSIAH B. DYER,
N. U. Secretary.

RECORDED SALES.

In Quincy.

Josiah P. Quincy et al., trustees to M. A. Saunders, $1.

Peter Bisson to Lydia Clapp, $1.

John A. Galvin by mortgagee to H. T. Whitman, $2,353.

St. John Cath. L. & A. Association of Quincy, to Quincy Fireman's Relief Association, $125.

In Braintree.

Timothy H. Libby to D. C. Haseltine, $1

Frank W. Nash to C. E. Jacks, $1.

Elijah C. Hall to W. H. Currier, $1.

Edward Reed to C. A. Woodman, $1.

In Weymouth.

Mrs. S. A. Pratt to W. A. Farren, $1.

Arthur A. Merritt to E. N. Gardner, $1.

Mrs. Randolph Sanches to E. N. Gardner, $1.

Mrs. I. N. Jackson to Town of Weymouth, $1.

Mrs. I. N. Jackson et al. to Town of Weymouth, $1.

In Milton.

Rufus E. Bellows to J. G. Young Jr., $1

Melville A. King to J. G. Young, Jr., $1

Lydia S. Russell et al. trs. et al., to R. L. Pond, $1,000.

Stephen A. Tucker et al., to L. A. Taylor, $235.

J. Russell Churchill et al., to L. B. Edwards, $500.

Frederick M. Severance to Daniel Steele, $1.

Electric Railroad.

The work on the electric railroad to Houghs Neck goes bravely on. The track has been laid and wired, and poles erected from Mears' Quincy Great hill to what is known as the "Bit" near the Willow House. Work is now being pushed rapidly ahead on Coddington street and if the company is not delayed by its rails not arriving on time, the work will be completed June 17 and the people of Quincy will have an opportunity of enjoying a ride to the sea shore that cannot be equalled in the State. As the charter calls for the company to only run the road through the summer it must certainly pay well. A few more shares for sale by George W. Morton, real estate agent, Adams building. Put your money where you can see it, and not hunt for investments in the West under water.

Normal Art Students Visit Quincy.

On Wednesday, a party of students from the Massachusetts Normal Art school, Boston, in charge of Miss M. N. Bailey, visited Quincy Point to sketch the Sailors' Snug Harbor. After sketching, they enjoyed a short sale on the yacht Varuna, under the charge of Capt Edgar Johnson, Mr. Carleton C. Lane and Mr. George B. Wendell. The students were Miss Marion Davis, Miss Ethel Saunders, Miss Helen Shedd, Miss Georgiana Lane, Miss Hattie Chapin, Miss Hattie Gould, Miss Mattie Prichard.

New Outward Train.

Quincy people will be interested to know that when the Old Colony's summer timetable goes into effect on June 16, among the changes will be the running of a new train, to leave Boston at 3.52 P. M., and to make stops at South Boston, Neponset, Quincy and Braintree. Heretofore for many years, there has been no train from Boston to Quincy between 3.12 and 4.18 P. M., an unusually long interval for the busy part of the day.—*Herald.*

Another School Flag.

On Memorial day there will be a flag-raising at the Atlantic school. The expense of the flag and staff having been raised by scholars. There will be singing by the children, speeches by a number of gentlemen and a salute fired.

Where They Served.

An interesting article giving the branch of service in which each member of Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., served, was prepared for this issued, but is crowded out and will appear tomorrow.

This Morning's Court.

John O'Brien of Braintree for unlawful gameing, was fined $5 and costs.

—The Canton Universalists have voted to build a new church provided $7,500 can be raised.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by I. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set tubs, 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE. May 21. tf

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—Square front room, furnished, at 25 Granite street. 32—tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

BRYANT N. ADAMS, - - Auctioneer. Office, 42 Elm Street, Quincy, Mass.

Vine Cottage

— AND —

1-2 Acre of Land on Mill St., at Auction,

ON SATURDAY, May 24th, 1890, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the estate known as Vine Cottage, and formerly occupied by the late Capt. Geo. Spear, situated on Mill street, in Ward Two, Quincy.

House contains 7 rooms, conveniently arranged; is situated on high dry land, with a never failing well of water. Is a few rods from salt water; 20 minutes to Centre station, and three minutes to electric cars.

The grounds are stocked with trees and vines of selected fruit of every variety, together with numerous ornamental trees and shrubs.

This attractive property will positively be sold in order to close the estate of the late Cynthia Souther, and offers a rare opportunity to obtain a comfortable, cosy home.

Terms: $100 at time of sale.

For further information apply to Ebenezer Adams at Quincy Point, or the Auctioneer.

By order of EBENEZER ADAMS, Attorney for heirs of Cynthia Souther.

Quincy, May 17. 2w

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

BABY



CARRIAGES

At a Great Sacrifice.

We have just completed a large purchase of Baby Carriages at a great loss to the manufacturer, and now do offer them at about half the usual price. This is a good chance to get a carriage at a very low price.

A nice Rattan Carriage for $4.50. A fine one for $6.50. A beautiful Carriage for $12.00 that is worth $20.00. Others at $7.50, $9.00, $10.00, $15.00 to $35.00.

Call early for bargains.

Send for Catalogue and Price List of Carriages.

Terms cash or monthly payments.

Arthur McArthur & Co.,

16 & 18 CORNHILL,

Two Doors from Washington Street.

May 21. 3t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING, MISS FREEMAN.

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CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

One of the happiest men in Braintree, Thursday, was Mr. William M'Ewan, the hale and hearty editor of the Braintree OBSERVER, especially as he rode in the procession with the placard on the side of the barouche:

x.....x

BRAINTREE OBSERVER.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

x.....x

To him belongs the honor of establishing the only successful paper ever published in Braintree. We noticed also that he was perfectly at home in the large tent, and had a "square meal." But he attended to business, and the four pages of the OBSERVER of Saturday will be devoted to the celebration.

The parade at Braintree yesterday was a grand success, but one thing that it lacked was handsome features such as are often seen on such occasions. We mean those illustrating historical events, in which Braintree is rich. The trade display exceeded the expectations.

Although the Braintree granite made but a small exhibit in the trade's division at Braintree Thursday there is a bright future ahead. A Quincy manufacturer tells us that he does not know where to find a prettier red granite. The only wonder is that the quarry has not been worked before.

It seems incredible that any person under a hundred years old could live in our time and not know the bunco man of cities, the prize package swindler and the fact that the gas should be turned off and not blown out. Yet only a few days ago a youthful married couple on their honeymoon trip blew out the gas in a hotel in Nebraska and suffocated themselves. Did they not know how to read, and did they take no newspapor in either one of the respective families to which that hapless bride and groom belonged?

The house architecture of today is like too many other things of the time—cheap and showy. The dwelling the persuasive house agents seek to palm off on the innocent householder of small means has a tower, bay windows, gingerbread chimneys and curlycue walls, but no cellar. Just the most important part, next to a good kitchen, the plain, convenient, old fashioned cellar, with solid stone walls, keeping the house cool in summer and warm in winter, is left off. It costs too much. So, when you buy a house, be sure that it has a tower, a galvanized, painted sheet iron affair, like a tin pan turned bottom upwards. Oh, yes! Let the cellar go, but do not omit the tower or the cast iron monkeys around the railing.

The American way is best. The real root of the poverty and suffering in Europe is the vast standing armies the Christian nations there think it necessary to maintain in order to enforce the gospel of peace and good will. A quarter to half a million idlers of the ablest bodied male citizens of a country, to be supported by the labors of women, children and feeble old men, make a difference in the industrial resources and lower the comfort and prosperity of the whole people. In the United States, if a war should come upon us suddenly, it would take six months to a year to make good fighting soldiers out of our volunteers, as it did in the last war. But that is better, far better, than a vast standing army. Even if war should come upon us suddenly a million well drilled militiamen could be turned into soldiers with amazing rapidity. But the United States needs an ample and thoroughly drilled militia.

EDISON'S CLAIM DISPUTED.

New York Man Alleges That He Invented the Incandescent Light.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Trial has begun of a suit against the United States Electric Lighting company by Walker K. Freeman, who claims that he, and not Edison, invented the incandescent lamp, and who alleges that the company made a contract with him in 1882 to push his claim before the patent office, and, if successful, to pay him $100,000 for it. He alleges that, through the neglect of the company, the application failed, and he sues for the $100,000 and for $50,000 damages for being discharged and for loss of salary.

One of the allegations made by Freeman is that in 1878, while living in Racine, Wis., he invented the lamp and sent it to Edison. About two years later Edison announced as his own invention the same lamp, and when Freeman protested Edison offered him $50,000 if he would keep quiet about it. He afterward entered the company's employ. The company claims that it never contracted to push Freeman's claim, but if he could establish a patent himself the company would buy his rights. The company also charges that even this contract was obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations on Freeman's part, and that he subsequently sold his alleged right to other parties. The claim for salary due is also denied. Mr. Edison is not made a party to the suit.

GETTING RATHER MIXED.

Poor Outlook for Depositors in the Bank of America—MacFarlane Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Despite the severe examination to which the committee of the depositors of the Bank of America put George F. Work, Cashier Dugan and Paying Teller Hergersheimer, it is stated by a lawyer who is interested on behalf of depositors, that not an admission had been made on which criminal action could be sustained against any of the officials of the suspended bank. "The only ground on which we can expect to base a criminal action," said the lawyer, "is to be able to prove that, in loaning large sums, the bank officials conspired to rob the bank of the amounts loaned to the clerks. We have not secured sufficient evidence thus far to prove a conspiracy."

The absence of Senator John J. MacFarlane, president of the American Life Insurance company, who has been missed from his usual resorts during the past few days, is exciting comment. Suit was begun yesterday in the common pleas by the Easton National bank against MacFarlane on a promissory note for $25,000, dated March 4, 1890. Among the collateral security which was deposited with the bank was 200 shares of the American Life Insurance company.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Nominations by the Governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

BOSTON, May 23.—Governor Brackett has nominated to the president, for appointment in connection with the World's fair at Chicago in 1893, Francis W. Breed of Lynn and Thomas E. Proctor of Boston as commissioners to represent Massachusetts, and Hon. George P. Ladd of Spencer and Albert C. Houghton of North Adams as alternative commissioners. The nominations were made at the request of Secretary Blaine for the president's action.

PROVIDENCE, May 23.—Governor Ladd has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners of the World's fair from Rrode Island: Lyman B. Goff of Pawtucket, Republican, and Gardner C. Sims of Providence, Democrat; alternates, Jeffrey Hazard of Providence, Republican, and Lorillard Spencer of Newport, Democrat.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Four Killed and Many Injured While Praying for a Cessation of Storms.

BERLIN, May 23.—The village of St. Mahlen, near Hildesheim, has been visited recently by severe hail storms, which have done a great deal of damage. Yesterday the people gathered in a church to pray for a cessation of the storms. While the services were in progress a thunder storm came up and the church was struck by lightning. Four persons were instantly killed and twenty were injured, four being rendered completely blind. The people were panic stricken, and, in the rush for the doors, two children were crushed to death.

Tried to Kill His Wife.

LYNN, Mass., May 23.—Timothy Reardon, while insane, attempted to take his wife's life with a case-knife. Mrs. Reardon beat him off, but in doing so received a bad cut in the hand. Aid was sommoned and Reardon subdued. Last spring he had an attack of la grippe, which deprived him of his senses. He was taken to Danvers at the time and soon after was discharged as cured. Lately he had been growing sullen and hard to manage. He has once before attempted his wife's life with a razor.

Crazy Woman with a Cleaver.

NORWICH, May 23.—Mrs. Michael Moran, keeper of a fancy goods store on East Main street, went insane suddenly and assaulted L. R. Manning in the street, and rushing into a butcher shop seized a knife and pursued him. He escaped without injury. Before she was disarmed she broke in three plate glass windows in front of the International hotel and four large panes of glass in Riley's saloon. She was taken charge of by her friends. The damages will be settled.

Temperance Cause Will Suffer.

LONDON, May 23.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter on the licensing question, says that the mere introduction in parliament of the license bill, which provides for compensation for loss of licenses, has already increased the value of publicans' property by probably 50,000,000l. The measure, he says, is the heaviest blow ever struck at the cause of temperance.

Murder at a Military Post.

HAMPTON, Va., May 23.—Frank Manning and James Tye, enlisted men at Fortress Monroe, had a difficulty at Mill Creek, and on their return to the fort, while Tye was seated in his room preparing for target practice, Manning came to the door, rifle in hand, and shot him through the head, causing instant death.

The Professor May Yield.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Commercial Advertiser says it has good reason to believe that although Cornell university lost its suit for $1,500,000 brought against Professor Fiske, it will yet receive the whole or a large part of this sum from the professor, who is a staunch friend of the university.

Middleton Intends to Stay.

OTTAWA, May 23.—Lieut. Gen. Middleton, who looted furs of half-breeds during the northwest rebellion, denies that he has any intention of resigning the command of the Canadian militia.

CLEVELAND'S TURN.

No Difficulty Experienced in Solving Getzein's Curves.

PITTSBURG YIELDS GAME,

Owing to Superior Fielding on the Part of the Bostons—Myer, the "Streator Cyclone," Defeated by Bowen.

BOSTON, May 22.—Getzein was very erratic to-day, the Clevelands making four runs in the second inning, which advantage the Bostons were unable to overcome. Umpire McDermott was rattled, for, during the game, he gave some very close decisions against the home club which did not suit the spectators, who jeered and howled at him. The features were the work of Long, Smalley and Ardner and the batting of Sullivan. Attendance 1007. The score:

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McKean, ss	4	0	1	2	1	1	3	0
Gilks, lf	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Veach, 1b	5	0	1	1	0	8	2	0
Davis, cf	2	3	1	1	0	3	0	0
Daily, rf	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Smalley, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0	4	0
Zimmer, c	3	1	2	3	1	5	2	1
Ardner, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Beatin, p	4	2	2	2	0	3	6	1
Totals	33	8	10	12	3	26	22	2

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Long, ss	2	2	1	1	0	4	7	0
Sullivan, lf	4	0	2	5	1	3	0	0
Ganzel, rf	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
McGarr, 3b	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
Brodie, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	2	4	2
Hardie, c	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
Getzein, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	32	4	8	14	1	24	16	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	—	8
Boston	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 2, Boston 3. Two-base hits—McKean, Zimmer, Sullivan, McGarr. Three-base hits—Sullivan, Brodie. Stolen bases—Cleveland 3, Boston 2. Base on balls—Cleveland 4, Boston 4. Base on errors—Cleveland 1. Struck out—Boston 4. Double plays—Smith, Long and Tucker. Umpire—McDermott.

Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The Philadelphia National League club played a heedless fielding game. But the errors were more thon offset by the brilliant work of Cooney and Allen, each of whom checked several base hits. Sullivan became wild in the eighth and gave two bases on balls and made a wild pitch which, with a wild throw by Burns, netted the Phillies two runs. Anson then substituted Hutchinson, with whom the Phillies could do nothing. Attendance 2300.

Chicago	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—	5
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—	4

Earned run—Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Chicago 8, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 6. Batteries—Sullivan, Hutchinson and Kittridge; Gleason and Schriver.

New York, 14; Pittsburg, 2.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The New York ball team won again from the Pittsburgs at the Polo grounds. They batted Sowders hard, Esterbrook excelling in this respect. He got in five hits in six chances. Clarke again played third base, Denny's arm still being lame.

New York	5	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	2—	14
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	2

Earned runs—New York 8, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—New York 18, Pittsburg 5. Errors—New York 3, Pittsburg 2. Batteries—Buckley, Sommers and Rusie; Miller and Sowders.

Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

BROOKLYN, May 22.—Rhines pitched a splendid game for the Cincinnatis at Washington park, but his fielders made just enough errors to counteract his good work and allow the Brooklyns to win. Sharp fielding marked the game. Attendance 1157.

Brooklyn	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 1, Cincin ati 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 11. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 5. Batteries—Stallings and Caruthers, Harrington and Rhines.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston Takes the Second Game from Pittsburg by Fine Fielding.

BOSTON, May 22.—Daly's effectiveness and Boston's superior fielding won today's game. Pittsburg had men left on bases in the first and last innings. Richardson's batting was a feature. Quinn made a fine impression, throwing finely to bases, and Maul pitched good ball. Attendance 1100. Score:

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Kelly, c	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Murphy, c	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
Stovey, rf	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	2	0	0	0	10	2	0
Richardson, lf	3	2	2	6	0	5	0	0
Irwin, ss	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	2	7	0
Daley, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	33	7	6	11	1	27	16	1

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, cf	4	1	2	2	0	2	1	0
Visner, rf	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
Quinn, c	5	0	1	1	0	5	4	2
Beckley, 1b	3	1	1	1	1	7	0	3
Fields, lf	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Kuehne, 3b	5	0	1	1	1	2	3	2
Corcoran, ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
Robinson, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Maul, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	4	1
Totals	30	4	8	8	2	27	18	11

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0—	7
Pittsburg	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4

Earned runs—Boston 2. Two-base hits—Brown, Richardson. Home run—Richardson. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Pittsburg 3. Base on balls—Boston 8, Pittsburg 9. Base on errors—Boston 4. Struck out—Boston 3, Pittsburg 2. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

New York, 10; Chicago, 8.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Chicago "all star" combination, under the direction of Comiskey, lost its second game to Ewing's team to-day. John Ewing and his brother Buck were the New York's battery, and Baldwin and Boyle that of the visitors. Ewing was hit hard, but not so fortunately as Baldwin. Attendance 1538.

New York	2	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	0—	10
Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	3—	8

Earned runs—New York 3, Chicago 5. Base hits—New York 9, Chicago 14. Errors—New York 4, Chicago 5. Batteries—Ewing and Ewing; Boyle and Baldwin.

Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Knell was awfully wild to-day and Milligan was away off in his work and between them they permitted the Clevelands to score a cheap and easy victory. Gruber on the other hand was steadily effective throughout and was admirably supported by the field. Attendance 900.

Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	4	3	3	—	12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0—	6

Earned runs—Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 3. Base hits—Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 10. Errors—Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 6. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, Knell and Milligan.

Buffalo, 12; Brooklyn, 6.

BROOKLYN, May 22.—Ward's team bowed before the Bisons again to-day at Eastern park. Sowders and Haddock were the opposing pitchers, and the latter did the better work. The visitors also excelled in fielding. The game was close enough up to the eighth, when Buffalo knocked out six runs.

Buffalo	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	—	12
Brooklyn	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—	6

Earned runs—Buffalo 5, Brooklyn 4. Base hits—Buffalo, 11, Brooklyn 8. Errors—Buffalo 3, Brooklyn 9. Batteries—Halligan and Haddock. Cook, Sowders and Murphy.

Other Games.

At Brooklyn — Louisville, 15; Brooklyn, 8.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Columbias, 3.

At Rochester—Rochester, 4; St. Louis, 3.

At Philadelphia—Athletic, 12; Toledo, 3.

At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Newark, 2.

At New Haven—New Haven, 14; Washington, 2.

At Jersey City—Baltimore, 10; Jersey City 2.

BOWEN DECLARED WINNER

In a Twenty-Eight Round Fight with Billy Myer.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Billy Myer, the "Streator cyclone," who claims the title of lightweight champion of America, met Andy Bowen, a local lightweight, in a finish fight for $3000 with five-ounce gloves in the hall of the West End Athletic club. About 1500 people were present. Both men were in good condition, Bowen weighing 130 3-4 and Myer 133 1-2 pounds.

The first four rounds were without particular advantage to either man. In the fifth, Bowen knocked Myer over the ropes. Terrific fighting followed and Bowen threw Myer, getting the best of the round. After sparring in the sixth and seventh rounds, the fighters came together in the eighth and Myer, who seemed the fresher of the two, had the best of it. Some terrible in-fighting was done in the seventeenth round, which ended in favor of Myer.

In the twentieth Myer chased Bowen around the ring; calling on him to stand up and fight, and finally in a sharp exchange of blows Myers was knocked on the ropes. The men clinched in the next round and the referee had difficulty in separating them. Both men sparred for wind in the twenty-second, and Bowen seemed the fresher of the two.

The men fought hard in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh rounds, and while Myer was badly cut over the eye, it looked as if he would win. In the next round both men seemed exhausted and the police separated them. When time was called for the twenty-eighth round Mr. Cheney came forward and gave the fight up. He claimed that Myer's hand gave out in the tenth round. Thereupon the referee gave the fight to Bowen, ending with the twenty-eighth round.

Rioters Killed.

ROME, May 28.—Labor riots occurred in Ravenna yesterday. Three peasants were killed and numerous peasents wounded. The latter earn only 7 pence a day. The Anarchists are fomenting the trouble among the workers.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Queen Victoria has started for Balmoral.

Germany is to establish a labor information office.

The president of the Credit Foncier is expected to resign.

A Socialist organ in Berlin charges that Bismarck is insane.

The deaths resulting from the rioting at Pilsen now number sixteen.

Caprivi promises certain indulgence in the Alsace passport regulations.

A large New York Central freight house at Albany was burned last night.

Mr. Lincoln, the American minister, has resumed the duties of his office.

New York consumed over 250,000,000 quarts of milk and cream last year.

One-cent postage is likely to come before the end of the present administration.

Ex-Queen Isabella's presence at Lord Salisbury's reception brought a big crowd.

Walter Damrosch and bride, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and others sailed for Europe.

A British gunboat under command of Prince George has been sent to American waters.

The daughter of a prominent citizen of Dayton, Wash., eloped with a horse jockey.

An extensive banking enterprise is to be started soon in China under American direction.

Russian troops are to be sent to Trans-Caucasia to destroy the grasshoppers ravaging that district.

Emperor William has subscribed 20,000 marks to the Evangelical missions for a hospital at Zanzibar.

There was a lively combat of words at the meeting of the Iowa Women's Christian Temperance union.

Fitz Hugh Lee wishes to resign the chief marshalship at the unveiling of the Lee monument at Richmond.

The French chamber of deputies, by a vote of 347 to 189, rejected the press offence bill as passed by the senate.

Kissoff denies the truth of Panitza's assertion that he (Kissoff) originated the conspiracy against Prince Ferdinand.

Twenty-six persons were killed and forty-one wounded at the recent rising at Puerto Allegre, Argentine Republic.

An Iowa judge charges the grand jury to indict persons charged with selling liquor, no matter where the liquor came from.

Richard Golden and Dora Wiley played "Old Jed Prouty" at Bucksport, Me., where the scene of the play is laid, and received a warm reception.

The latest reports of the Nova Scotian elections indicate the return of twenty-three government supporters to ten opposition candidates.

It is understood that the trustees of the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates have decided to locate it on the Cook farm in Foxboro.

Walter Webb, the new vice president of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, has sailed for Europe, having been stricken with paralysis of the optic nerve.

Hon. Solon A. Carter, New Hampshire's state treasurer, reports the state debt at the close of the fiscal year, $2,481,453, a net reduction during the last twelve months of $150,862.

Schooner Belle Higgins of Bath, Me., which was run down and badly damaged by steamer La Champagne, Feb. 25, has sued the steamship company for $35,000 damages.

Instructions similar to those sent to the captain of the Bear were sent to the commander of the Rush at San Francisco to proceed to Alaskan waters and protect the seal fisheries there.

John D. Clarke, a Yale freshman, had his foot so badly crushed while crossing the ferry at Middletown, Conn., that he was taken to the hospital in New Haven, where the foot will be amputated.

The Newfoundland schooner Margaret became a total wreck near Little Lorain, C. B. She was from St. Johns for Sydney. When the disaster occurred it was very foggy, with a heavy and a strong breeze blowing.

CHILDREN'S

White Lawn Dresses,

To be worn with a Guimpe.

Sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8,

50c. Each

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

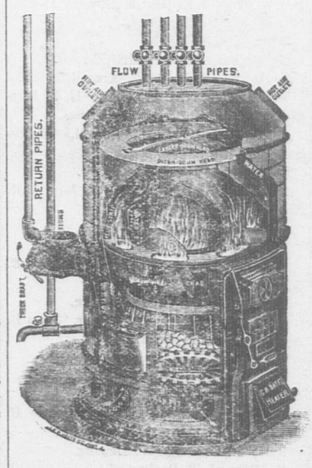
George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

May 20. tf



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money a**

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

OUTRAGES AT SEA.

English Abused by the French Off Newfoundland.

AN OFFICER CARRIED TO SEA

By a Vessel Which He Was Sent Aboard of to Make an Arrest—Imperial Authorities to Be Consulted.

HALIFAX, May 23.—Advices from Newfoundland say the fishing schooner Advance has arrived at Bonavista. She had been in collision with an unknown French fisherman and lost her bowsprit, jib-boom and cutwater. The crew of the Advance were barbarously treated by the French men. They did not even offer assistance, but violently abused them and flung iron belaying pins and other missiles at them.

A French fishing vessel named Marie put into Port au Basque and carried away the nets of a Newfoundlander. The owner sought redress from the captain, Bishell, and narrowly escaped being thrown overboard. Legal proceedings were taken against the Frenchman. Judgment went by default. A policeman was sent on board the Marie to arrest Capt. Bishell. The Marie was under way at the time, and proceeded to sea with the Newfoundland policeman on board. The people of Port au Basque are afraid the French crew will throw the policeman overboard when the vessel gets out to sea, and have telegraphed the facts to the government and the captain of the French warship Indre.

These incidents only serve to show the bitter feelings that exist between English and French fishermen on the Newfoundland coast and the imminent danger that exists of serious trouble in the immediate future. Sir William Whiteway, premier, will proceed to London next week to consult with the imperial authorities. The British government refuses to assent to the Newfoundland law prohibiting the use of cod traps unless the French shore district is excluded from the act.

FEDERATION THE REMEDY

Suggested by Lord Roseberry for a Settlement of the Behring Sea Troubles.

LONDON, May 23.—At a meeting of the Imperial Federation league, it was announced that the imperial conference had been postponed. Lord Roseberry, in a speech, referred to the Behring Sea troubles and the encroachments of the French in Newfoundland, as giving prominence to the question of the relation of the different parts of the empire to the foreign policy of the government. Many in Canada and Newfoundland, he said, must feel aggrieved that matters of importance are being treated without special representation of the localities deeply interested. Under a good scheme of imperial federation that anomaly would be remedied. He had no detailed scheme himself, and he did not believe any society ought to found a scheme, but if he were to put their purpose in a sentence, it would be that they sought to base the empire on the co-operative principle. Each day the society lived saw the approach of better, more regular and permanent relations between the parts of the empire, tending to an ultimate realization of national unity.

JUDGE REFUSED A WARRANT.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Test the Legality of the Public Bar Clause.

BOSTON, May 23.—Liquor Officer George Saxton of police division 1 appeared before Judge Forsaith and requested a warrant for the arrest of C. W. H. Sanborn for violation of the conditions of his liquor license at his place of business, 31 North Market street. Mr. Sanborn is quoted as saying that he is paying $1000 for a victualler's license, and claims the right to furnish a man with liquor without food if he asks for it.

Judge Forsaith refused, however, to issue a warrant, stating, it is said, that in his opinion there was not enough evidence to convict.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 23.—In the senate all the reports on the elevated road petitions were taken from the table and assigned to next Wednesday. The town ballot bill was advanced a stage without debate. The house bill for Saturday half holidays in manufacturing and mechanical establishments was rejected, and the nine-hour bill was ordered to a third reading after being made permissive and providing for pay by the hour.

The house passed an order for a supreme court opinion on the matter of the establishment by cities and towns of their own lighting plants. The rejection of the bill regarding bail for drunkenness was reconsidered and amended, the bail fee reduced to $1 and the bill engrossed. The senate bill for supervision of electric wires was engrossed with perfecting amendments, and the Meigs bill was under consideration at the time of adjournment.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 22.

Wall street prices recovered, led by the granger stocks Atchison, Eastern and Boston and Montana were the prominent Boston features.

The New York Market.

Atchison	48⅝	Nor Pac. pref	85⅝
Central Pacific	....	Oregon. Navi	100¼
Chi & Northwest	116	Oregon Trans	48⅝
Del Lack & West	....	Pacific Mail	....
Del & Hudson	....	Reading	40¾
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	25⅞
Lake Shore	111⅞	Union Pacific	67
Missouri Pacific	76⅛	Wabash St. L. & P.	14
N. J. Central	125¼	do pref	30⅝
N. Y. Central	109	Wheel & Lake E.	42
Northern Pacific	38	Western Union	86

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	7⅛	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	38¾	Maine Central	154
West End Land	58⅛	Mexican Central	8⅝
Atchison	48⅛	N Y & N E	50¾
Atlantic & Pacific	6¼	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	178
Boston & Maine	225	Union Pacific	67
Boston & Prov	....	Wisconsin Central	31⅝
Chicago, B & Q	108¾	American Bell	233
Central Mass	21	New England Tel	52½
do pref	42½	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	163	Mexican Tel	1.20

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—FLOUR—Active; city mills at $4 85 to 4 60; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 65 to 4 15; do straights at $4 00 to $5 10; do patents at $4 50 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Lower; No 2 red 1 00 to 1 01¼ elevator; No 3 red 93 to 93½c.

CORN—Weaker; No 2, 39⅝ to 40¼c elevator; steamer mixed 38¾ to 40⅛c.

OATS—Less active; No 3, 34c; mixed western, 33 to 36c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 19¼c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; refined steady; granulated 6c, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Firm; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

LARD—Dull; western steam $6 85.

UNCLE SETH

I've been a readin' Bi
said he writ
The tallest kin' er poter
yet;
Now I like potery better
An' hanker for't like wi
grass.
I took the book down to
it rich,
I'll soak myself in poter
The brook'll kinder keep
birds
Will sing their song, an
great poet's words
An' so I started in to re
roun'
In a big, bumpin', ding
plowed groun';
An' now an' then the ex
go kerflop,
Then two or three more
the hoss 'ud stop.
An' then he'd start off o
roun';
Sometimes the cart wuz
upside down;
An' then there'd come
crazy crash,
An' fust ye'd know, the
to smash.
I 'spose that's w'en th
read no more;
My bones wuz mixed
jints wuz sore;
The bobolink flew up a tr
An' I went home, an' th
'ith the grip.

—S. W.

An Act of

Romantic Person—
without prospects, a
will marry him.
Practical Person—
"But why so partic
"To trust herself
Times.

Not Like S

Bobby—Don't be
Perhaps your father
he said he would lick
Little Johnnie—Y
as if he had promise
new whistle.—Epoch.

Expecting

AGES AT SEA.

Abused by the French Off Newfoundland.

CER CARRIED TO SEA

l Which He Was Sent Aboard ake an Arrest—Imperial Au- to Be Consulted.

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Land.....	32½	Maine Central....	154
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.....	48¾	N Y & N E.....	30⅞
t Pacific.	81¼	do pref	.....
Lowell...	.....	Old Colony.....	178
Maine....	225	Union Pacific.....	67
Prov.....	.....	Wisconsin Central.	31⅝
B & Q....	108¾	American Bell.....	233
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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 23.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1651—Town of Medfield incorporated.

1808—Committee on laying out road to Houghs Neck and Germantown reported, it was relocated.

1877—Golden wedding Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Pope.

World Wide.

1607—English found Jamestown, Va.

1777—Sag Harbor, N. Y., captured by Americans

1788—South Carolina ratifies the constitution.

1812—In Bucharest, now capital of Roumania, Russia and Turkey ratify treaty, stipulating that the river Pruth shall be boundary of the two empires.

1823—The French occupy Madrid.

1845—Ships Erebus and Terror, with Sir John Franklin, leave England in search of north west passage. The entire party perished in the Arctic regions, Sir John Franklin dying June 11, 1847.

1860—Albert W. Hicks found guilty of piracy and murder; hanged in New York.

1862—Battle at Front Royal, Va. Panic in Washington. Confederates threatening the capital.

1864—Four days' fighting on North Anna river Va. Union loss, 1,973; Confederate, 2,000.

1870—Death of Mark Lemon, editor of London Punch.

1871—Communists set fire to the Tuileries; petroleum pumped into the burning buildings.

UNCLE SETH ON BROWNING.

I've been a readin' Brownin'—our schoolmarm said he writ
The tallest kin' er potery the worl's diskivered yet;
Now I like potery better'n pie, or any kin' er sass,
An' hanker for't like winter cows a-hankerin' for grass.

I took the book down to the brook, sez I, "I'll hev it rich,
I'll soak myself in potery an' sentiment, an' sich;
The brook'll kinder keep in tune, the bobolink an' birds
Will sing their song, an' so keep time with this great poet's words."

An' so I started in to read; 'twas jest like ridin' roun'
In a big, bumpin', dingle cart, right over new plowed groun';
An' now an' then the ex 'ud break, an' down you'd go kerflop,
Then two or three more wheels 'ud bust, an' then the hoss 'ud stop.

An' then he'd start off on a rush, an' go a-whirlin' roun';
Sometimes the cart wuz sideways, an' sometimes upside down;
An' then there'd come an awful jolt, a kinder crazy crash,
An' fust ye'd know, the dingle cart 'ud bust an' go to smash.

I 'spose that's w'en the poem stopped; I didn't read no more;
My bones wuz mixed permiscu's like, an' all my jints wuz sore;
The bobolink flew up a tree, an' never raised a yip,
An' I went home, an' thirteen weeks wuz laid up 'ith the grip.

—S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

An Act of Courage.

Romantic Person—He is penniless and without prospects, and yet she loves and will marry him.

Practical Person—Brave, brave girl!

"But why so particularly brave?"

"To trust herself to him."—Chicago Times.

Not Like Santa Claus.

Bobby—Don't be scared yet, Johnnie. Perhaps your father didn't mean it when he said he would lick you.

Little Johnnie—Yes, he did. It wasn't as if he had promised to bring me home a new whistle.—Epoch.

Expecting Too Much.



Customer—These nails I bought here yesterday are in a terrible condition. Half of them are rusty.

Salesman (indignantly)—Well, what if they are! You don't suppose we can manicure every pound that goes out, do you?—Munsey's Weekly.

A Bit of Extravagance.

Employer—You were not at your work yesterday.

Employe—No, sir; it was a wasted day.

"What were you doing?"

"Getting married, sir."—Chicago Times.

A Regular Walk Over.

Silby—Well, Squiggs, what success did you have at Willowville?

Squiggs—A regular walk over. Missed my train and had to foot it the whole way.—Burlington Free Press.

A Prudent Parent.

Indignant Father—Hadn't you done anything but laugh?

Boy—No, sir.

"And the teacher whipped you for that? The scoundrel! I'll teach him"—

"Yes, and he whipped me just as hard! He's a great big man."

"Not quite so indignant)—H'm! You mustn't laugh in school, Johnny. It's against the rules.—Chicago Tribune.

Ought to Come Higher.

Enterprising Manufacturer—I will raise the offer, madam, to $5,000. Remember, all I ask is the use of your name.

Hesitating Prima Donna—I hardly know what to say. If it were soaps or complexion powder I should accept the offer in a moment, but—but I am not quite sure whether corn salve is equally—er proper. Suppose we say $10,000?—Chicago Tribune.

How the Emperor Is Guarded.

It is a beautiful thing to read the cable dispatches of the great affection and warmth which the people show to King William II of Germany when he comes into Berlin after spending a day reviewing his troops. The pictures in the illustrated newspapers, too, of the kaiser riding along on a beautiful and spirited horse, smiling with paternal love upon his subjects, while the crowds throw their hats in the air and scream with happiness at the sight of him, may be a source of satisfaction to the publisher of the paper, but they are very far from true. I have known the young emperor to ride through a crowd of his subjects on many a day when his brow was clouded and his eyes roamed over the faces alertly.

His officers turned their backs on the emperor, but no one thought it a breach of etiquette. They, too, watched the people with ceaseless vigilance. At the points where the crowd stood thickest the faces of the policemen were turned away from the emperor as they leaned half forward on their horses and watched every movement of the throng narrowly. A hundred feet in advance of the emperor there always rode six members of the mounted police. They are the shrewdest and best men in the service. A little close scrutiny showed that they were not on parade. Every window and every house top was scanned as they came along. The emperor usually rode surrounded by a group of generals. Immediately back of the generals were more police. In the crowd the detectives were as thick as flies.—Blakeley Hall in Philadelphia Times.

French-Canadian Education Scheme.

L'Etendard publishes a communication, dated Montreal, April 23, and signed "A Priest," in which the writer states that a certain person offers to devote to the education of three or four hundred French-Canadian young men in the United States property capable of yielding an annual income of at least $100,000. The college would be established in Canada and intrusted to some religious order, but no residents of Canada would be admitted as pupils, unless the United States could not furnish a sufficient number. The students would be provided with board, clothing and tuition, without any fee or charge whatever. The only condition for the realization of the scheme is the immediate subscription of $4,000 or $5,000 to wipe off certain mortgages and debts, and an appeal is made to the French-Canadians to contribute help in this instance. Those having a certain capital which they can dispose of are also invited to invest it in this scheme; a mortgage will be given on the properties and twice the amount of capital invested will be reimbursed after five years without any other interest.

The Future of Storage Traction.

One of the most important events in electrical matters is the formation of the United Electric Traction company, with a capital stock of not less than $7,000,000. This company is a consolidation of the Daft and Julien companies, each of which is well known in its respective field of work, and has done so much to bring electric traction up to the position that it now occupies so commandingly in the industrial and financial world. Among the momentous results to be expected from this massing of forces not the least will be a sudden and lasting activity in storage battery traction, and it is to be hoped that the way may now be made clear for an extension of work in New York, so that the whole city may enjoy the luxurious travel that has been the privilege for a while of the people in the vicinity of Fourth avenue.—New York Sun.

Great Development in Railroad Work.

Thousands of cars are now being ordered by the transportation lines. One order has just been placed for 10,000 cars for the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. The Union Pacific has ordered 5,000, the Missouri Pacific 3,000, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,000, the Hocking Valley and the Ingalls syndicate 2,000 each, and the New York Central 3,000. This seems to show the general advance in railroad interests over two or three years ago, when an order for 1,000 cars was considered a tremendously large one. The quality of steel and iron used in car building has been improved, increasing the capacity of freight cars by 300 per cent. While many of the old ten ton cars are still in use, the majority of the specifications call for thirty ton cars.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Three Young Persons Marry.

The weddings of two sons and a daughter of George R. Bower, of Reading, have caused quite a sensation there. The daughter, Annie, aged 16 years, was married to Elmer E. Stauffer, son of the late William H. Stauffer. George L. Bower, the oldest son, aged 19, was married to Miss Cora Geise, and Samuel L. Bower, the second son, aged 18 years, was married to Miss Hannah R. Schildt. A third son, aged 17, expressed his willingness to be married at the same time. The Revs. F. K. Huntzinger and S. C. Breyfogel were the officiating clergymen.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ex-Governors Weston and Smyth, of Manchester, N. H., have, on behalf of that city, secured a bond in the sum of $8,000 for thirty acres of land, including the Gen. Stark burial lot, to be used as a park in case congress makes an appropriation of $50,000 for an equestrian statue of the hero of Bennington.

The Paris old soldiers' home, the Hotel des Invalides, will very likely soon be closed. The number of inmates has sunk from 3,000 to 280, and the government thinks of closing the half empty buildings and letting the old soldiers shift for themselves on pensions of 300 or 400 francs a year.

Nathan Harvey, of Topeka, Kan., still has the wedding suit which he purchased at Richmond, Ind., in 1832, in a shop in which Schuyler Colfax, Gen. Burnside and ex-Congressman Shryock were journeymen.

A Lively French Princess.

The Princess de Sagan may truly be styled the Princess Metternich of the modern Paris world. Her eccentricities are blamed, commended and criticised, much as were those of her precursor under the Third empire. Residing in the splendid house which formerly belonged to a wealthy but peculiar Englishman of the name of Hope, Mme. de Sagan gives extraordinary receptions and parties, for the peculiarity of this superb mansion consists in the fact that the reception rooms are quite distinct from the other apartments and that a ball may be given to 1,200 guests without interfering in any way with the arrangements of daily life.

Fancy balls are the princess' great forte. All Paris still remembers the laughter and discussion provoked by her famous animal ball, the idea of which was more facetious than artistic, and looked on with horror by dowagers and serious people. The princess, unlike most French ladies, dresses in a showy, eccentric manner. She once appeared on the sands at Trouville in a parti-colored costume, the left side all blue, the right all white; the idea carried out in its minutest details, buttons, gloves, shoes, etc. The Prince of Wales always calls on the de Sagans when passing through Paris, and in 1889 they gave a great garden party in his honor. The princess is a charming hostess.—Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Queen of Spain.

A prominent Spanish statesman was asked to what he attributed the strange fact that a woman, and a foreigner, held the reins of government successfully in her hands in a country so undermined as Spain by political intrigue. "The marvel, if marvel there be," was the reply, "can be explained in the simplest manner. The queen maintains her position because she is the exact opposite of an intriguing and conspiring woman. She tells no falsehoods, has nothing of the hypocrite about her, is as simple and modest as she is honest, and there is nobody in Spain who is not convinced that she tries to do her best for the country. The queen's popularity—especially with the women of Spain—is a real power which gives her much of the hold which she has over her subjects. Natural tact, intelligence and kindness are also among the weapons by which Queen Christine maintains her position."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Butter as a Pimple Maker.

There is no more annoying thing to those who are careful of their personal appearance than little pimples, which sometimes, say once in a year or two, develop into boils. It is a puzzle of the most exasperating kind, as no medicine seems able to go to the root of the trouble. These face excrescences can almost always be made to disappear by ceasing to use butter. In nearly every case the person afflicted with pimples is a butter user. Three weeks after giving up butter the skin will get smooth and no more eruptions will appear. The heavy, drowsy feeling that follows a meal at which much butter has been eaten will also pass away. Those symptoms which so often lead one to imagine the existence of Bright's disease will disappear, for the kidneys and liver will work with a freedom never before enjoyed.—New York Journal.

The Economical Dust Cloak.

If sweet woman would be economical and make her last year's traveling gown do duty this year, she should try one of the ornate evolutions of the once unassuming dust cloak, which are a peculiar product of the season. One of the latest is of bronze green silk, and the back falls in straight broad folds, which are gathered into a corselet of gold and bronze green passementerie. The yoke and high puffed sleeves are of unlined silk, the latter being gathered in deep, close cuffs of the passementerie. The collar is a kind of pointed ruff of green and gold, with a ruche of the silk inside. Now, a woman in so cool, dainty and becoming a duster as this would never be tempted to lay it aside unless she had an equally smart traveling dress beneath. Then she would be torn by conflicting emotions.—Exchange.

A Very Old Woman

Mrs. Sylvia Murphy, colored, who died at Lebanon, Mo., April 30, claimed to be the oldest person in Laclede county. She had lived in Lebanon ever since she was freed from slavery. She claimed to to have remembered seeing the soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and for many years the people of Lebanon listened to her stories of Gen. Washington. She claimed to be a few months over 130 years of age. She has great-great-grandchildren who are grown.—Kansas City Times.

An Adamless Eden.

An Adamless Eden is about to be established—in Colorado this time. Mrs. Olive Wright has promoted a company, entirely of women, to open the Diana park. Camping lots of from three to five acres are to be sold or leased to women only, which, it is suggested, may be utilized for poultry or bee keeping or fruit and flower growing. The prospectus does not state whether the proscribed and hated male sex may be employed for the digging and building.—Exchange.

Those who find it difficult to keep polished hardwood floors spotless are advised to keep a number of broom covers handy. These covers are made of outing cloth or canton flannel, rough side out, and are simply bags a little longer than the sweeping part of the broom and slipped over it and tied with a draw string snugly about the handle. A ruffle, both for looks and as a dust catcher, is set in across the bottom.

Dr. C. L. Haynes, a woman, has just been appointed assistant physician at the Western Lunatic hospital, Staunton, Va. Virginia is the tenth state to place women physicians in hospitals for the insane. There are at present sixteen hospitals so provided, employing twenty lady physicians.

Almost

The Entire Four Pages

of the

BRAINTREE OBSERVER

of

Saturday

will be

Devoted to

The Celebration

of the

250th Anniversary

of the Town.

LITERARY WASHINGTON.

WILL THE CAPITAL BECOME THE NATIONAL CENTER OF LETTERS?

Walter Wellman Thinks It Will and Gives His Reasons—"The Neighbors" Club—Librarian Spofford—Mrs. Springer and Her Poetry—Her Love of the Sea.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 22.—As a literary center the national capital is rapidly becoming noted throughout the world. It has no large publishing interest, other than that maintained by the government, but a large number of writers live and work here. There is in Washington a little club known as "The Neighbors," which is distinctively literary and musical. The fortnightly meetings during the winter months bring together many of the brightest men and women of the capital. Here may be seen such famous persons as Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, who lives in a charming house on Massachusetts avenue, with the families of the chief justice, Attorney General Miller and any number of senators on either side of her; George Kennan, the Russian specialist, much of whose mail from Russia and Siberia comes to Washington disguised under bogus superscriptions; George Bancroft, the historian; Joaquin Miller, who used to have a log cabin on the hills overlooking the city, and Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, who lives in a quaint old house in quaint old Georgetown.



LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD.

At one of these "Neighbors" meetings there recently met four persons who are engaged in writing the lives of a trio of great men of the war era—John Hay and John E. Nicolay, authors of The Century "Life of Lincoln;" George Gorham, who is engaged upon a "Life of War Secretary Edwin M. Stanton," and Mrs. Katherine Chase, who is writing the life of her father, the great chief justice. Many newspaper men may be seen in these gatherings, among the more conspicuous of them being Charles Nordhoff, of The New York Herald, who, to his $10,000 a year salary from Mr. Bennett, adds many thousands from his pen. A lucky man, Mr. Nordhoff, for his newspaper work takes but a mere fragment of his time. Weeks often go by without a line from him appearing in print; but if there are diplomatic disturbances or international complications, Mr. Nordhoff is expected to be heard from, and this is an expectation which is rarely disappointed. The field of diplomacy is peculiarly his own.

George Alfred Townsend is often seen with "The Neighbors." He is the greatest newspaper correspondent which this country has produced, so great that when his work is mediocre or inferior, as it sometimes is, of course, it sells as readily as ever and is read with almost as much avidity. Townsend is one of those correspondents who learn little but think much; a single fact passing through his mental hopper is broken into fifty parts, and each one is swollen up with the imagination to be as large as its parent. "I am more than a telephone between talkers and readers," Townsend said at one of "The Neighbors" meets; "I am a phonograph, into which ten thousand men have talked, and their recorded conversations are a storehouse, on which I draw at will by simply turning the crank."

The government incidentally encourages authorship. Some of the best writers of the day, most earnest and best equipped specialists, are government employes. There is Librarian Spofford, of the great national literary mausoleum. He does not write much, because he has not the time. He is one of the busiest, one of the most remarkable men in Washington. From morning till night he stands at his desk in the big library, giving personal attention to the details of work. One would think the responsible head of a great institution like this would content himself with mere management; but not so with Spofford. He will take your application for a book and either get it for you himself or send one of his assistants. Lucky for you sometimes that Spofford is there, for of all the hundreds of thousands of books and pamphlets in the library there is not one which he does not know as well as he knows the thoroughbred horse which he rides every fair day. He knows these books so well that he can tell you the range of their contents, the names of authors, date of publication, and the comparative value of works on a given subject. Spofford is such a complete and infallible index to the entire library that senators and representatives have a habit of going to him and saying:



UNDER THE SEA WALL.

"Mr. Spofford, I am looking up this or that subject—where shall I find it?"

And without a moment's hesitation the librarian calls off the names of a half dozen or dozen books, and sends for them. The whole library is before him like the pieces on a chess board, and, of course, this is much better for the senator or representative than consulting indexes.

"Look in the index!" exclaimed Senator Edmunds the other day, in the library; "oh, no; not while Spofford is here. He is the only index I want. There are no typographical mistakes or cloudy references in him, and, besides, he is brought down to date."

When Spofford dies, as he must some day die—and that soon, I fear, unless he gets away from his desk—the library will suffer a loss beside which the destruction of a hundred thousand volumes would be a mere trifle. The hundred thousand volumes could be replaced; Spofford could not be.

Just now Washington literary circles are talking about a new poet that has sprung up in their midst. One of the conceits of "The Neighbors" club is an anonymous box, in which bits of poetry are dropped by modest authors to be read at the next meeting. Out of this box have come such a large number of poems and songs that were obviously from the same pen, all breathing the breath of genius and singing principally of the sea, that no little curiosity has been aroused concerning their authorship. The members mentally scanned the roster of the club in search of the man or woman whose early life had been passed within sound of ocean's roar, never suspecting that such exquisite songs of the surf could come from a landsman. Now the secret is out, and the author is none other than Mrs. Springer, wife of the member of congress from Springfield, Ills.

At a recent meeting of "The Neighbors" a sketch of Mrs. Springer, "dreaming the hours away" under the sea wall at Fortress Monroe, was presented the club by a young artist, and Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the house of representatives, spoke feelingly of the poetess. "It is not strange," said he, "that one bred upon the prairies of the west, as she was, knowing the ocean only by hearsay for many years, should be prepared to yield her heart to its mighty charm. The boundless plains of her native land, whose gentle undulations resemble the long swell of the sea, their verdure almost matching its hue, their groves easily mistaken for islands 'that like to rich and various gems inlay the unadorned bosom of the deep,' would school the eye and mind of Mrs. Springer to see and tell of things invisible to most of us when she came to stand by the multitude of great waters, through which she beholds Jehovah riding upon his horses and chariots of salvation."



MRS. SPRINGER.

One night last winter "The Neighbors" honored Mrs. Springer by giving tableaux of one of her pathetic poems—a poem, by the way, that had come out of the "anonymous box" and moved all listeners to tears:

'Twas night in a little village—
A village down by the sea;
And the clouds hung low,
Drifting to and fro,
And the wind moaned drearily.

The storm came down; the gun was fired; a ship was seen on the breakers; hut and cabin were emptied of strong hearts and hands eager to do all in their power to save the imperiled lives. But the sea rolled in so madly that even the life boat could not be launched.

Like a straw in the breath of the tempest,
'Twas thrown back on the strand.
The women wept in anguish,
And raised their hands in prayer;
For every heart was stricken
With that sharp cry of despair.

The cry of a child had been heard from the wreck; its plaintive notes had inspired the men on shore to redoubled but vain efforts. The life boat still lay upon the beach.

Hark! Borne over the waters,
Ringing out strong and clear,
Came the voice of a woman singing!
And listening, they could hear
The words in the lull of the tempest.
(Oh, love so undefiled!)
They knew 'twas the voice of the mother
Singing to calm her child.
And as she sang to her darling—
Knowing that death was so near—
She caught the words she so needed,
Her own heart to strengthen and cheer.
"Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes"—
They knew she sang, though they could hear no more.
Then came a lull, and clear as clear could be,
"Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;"
And strong and full, like prisoned bird set free—
"In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me!"
A heavier surge of the breakers—they heard the voice no more.
And though they watched and waited,
Nought but the breakers' roar
And the moan of the wind, now dying,
Came to the listening ear;
And they knew the voice of the singer
They never again should hear.
And when the night had wasted,
And morn came, cold and gray,
On the wet sand, near the mooring,
A fair, dead woman lay.
To her heart was still enfolded
A tiny fair haired girl,
With face like a wayside flower,
And pure as an ocean pearl.
And the sun broke through the shadows,
And looked on the dead and smiled;
And they knew as they knelt about her
'Twas the singer and her child.

Mrs. Springer is one of the most lovable women of the capital, and one of the most popular. She is the author of several successful novels. Her literary income is wholly devoted to charity.

Ten or fifteen years hence, no doubt, Washington will be the literary center of America. Already it is becoming the seat of learning, with its great universities, libraries and museums. Here, too, writers are discovering, may society and character from all parts of the country be advantageously studied.

WALTER WELLMAN.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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Old Colony Depot,	Boston
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Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
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WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 23.

High water at 1.45 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.15 A. M.; Sets at 7.07 P. M.
Moon sets at 11.30 A. M.
First quarter, May 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. Frank Jenkins and family spent last Sunday in Medford.

Representative Quincy will deliver the memorial address in Southbridge.

Mr. John McKenna intends building a new house on Botolph street, Atlantic.

Persons in search of a house may find a desirable one in the "To Let" column of the LEDGER.

Miss Alice M. Currier of Lowell is the guest of Rev. J. Herbert Yeoman, of Atlantic.

Col. Fowler and family of Atlantic, will leave for their summer house in Winthrop in a few days.

The O. C. R. R. has begun driving piles preparatory to filling in solid this end of Neponset bridge.

Mr. Jonathan Woodcock of Old Colony street, Atlantic, has moved his family to Providence, R. I.

Mr. Jesse Rayner of South Boston is making preparations to build a house on Atlantic street, Atlantic.

An examination for admission to Harvard will be held in the Adams Academy, Quincy, June 24, 26, 27 and 28.

The old Quincy cricket team has been reorganized at Barre, Vt., and the Brocktons go there to play July 4 and 5.

The Young Men's Catholic Lyceum of Neponset are to hold a picnic in Faulkner's grove East Milton, on Memorial Day.

Miss Gertrude Russell entertained a large number of friends Tuesday evening at her residence, Winthrop avenue, Wollaston.

Mr. F. E. Kimball one of the board of Assessors has been sick the past week with rheumatism. He expects to resume his duties today.

There is a very noticeable contrast in two neighboring houses on Hancock street, one retains the winter storm door and the other has a screen door.

Arrangements are being made for a game of ball between the clerks at Timberlake & Small's and S. W. Hayden to be played in Neponset on Memorial day.

Miss Elizabeth Fessenden, the assistant organizer of the Young Women's Temperance work in this state, spoke in the Baptist church, Wollaston, last evening.

They are taking considerable pains to get choice fruit and vegetables at Rogers Bros' market this season, and in return are having a brisk and ready sale for the same.

The mill at Atlantic which was formerly used as a felt boot factory and which has been unoccupied for some time, has been sold by its owner F. C. Pope to a Mr. Smith.

On Sunday evening services appropriate to Memorial day will be held in Memorial church Atlantic. The exercises will consist of several addresses, select readings by very good readers, and excellent music under the direction of Mr. H. H. Bemis. All veteran soldiers are specially invited.

The Quarrymen's Union has secured Cahill's hall on Water street as headquarters during the strike. The committee has notified the Quarrymen's Association that it is empowered to settle the difficulty, and that it is ready at any time to try and effect a settlement.

Mr. George I. Aldrich, the superintendent of the schools of Quincy, has been appointed by Governor Brackett as a member of the State Board of Education, vice Hon. F. S. Walker, term having expired. The appointment comes up for confirmation next Wednesday.

The last rehearsal of the Oratorio of Emmanuel by the Quincy Musical Club, will be held in the Unitarian Chapel (instead of Faxon Hall, as announced in Wednesday's LEDGER) on Monday, May 26, at 7.30 P. M. The soloists and orchestra from Boston will be present and the entire Oratorio will be rehearsed. The sale of tickets has been unusually large and everything bids fair to make the concert a great success.

Mr. George J. Jones has been having his house shingled.

Col. A. B. Packard has had his front fence mended and painted.

Prof. Briggs and his brother-in-law are to build two houses on Appleton street, Atlantic.

An orchestra has been formed in West Quincy, and meet for practice two or three times a week.

Mr. Esborn Hall, of Quincy Point will spend the coming week in Camden and Appleton, Maine.

Mrs. Wm. I. Pierce and her son, Bertie, are very sick with pneumonia at their home on Wybird street.

Miss Emma Shaw who has been spending the winter in Hyde Park, returned to her home at the Neck last week.

Mr. T. W. Lincoln is making a sail for Mr. E. W. Baxter's yacht Amy, to be used in the races the coming season.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. L. G. Horton is quite seriously sick. She has a nurse from the city taking care of her.

Mr. John Hall has bought three very fine horses, stand sixteen hands high and weigh about 1100 pounds, which he will use in his business.

Mr. F. E. Kimball of West Quincy, will open his ice cream saloon on Memorial day, and will have a large stock of the celebrated Philadelphia Ice Cream on hand.

DEDHAM.

Mr. H. H. McQuillen, publisher of the Dedham Transcript, has this week purchased the Dedham Standard, and now has a clear field in the shire town.

Mrs. Easterbrook of Court street, Dedham, committed suicide by hanging on Wednesday.

HINGHAM.

Edwin Humphrey Post 104, G. A. R., will have services in Grand Army Memorial hall next Sunday evening. The religious portion of the services will be conducted by Rev. A. Leffingwell of the Episcopal church of St. John the Evangelist, and the address will be delivered by ex-Governor Long. On Memorial day the Post hope to listen to addresses in the afternoon by Col. Henry Walker of Boston and ex-Governor Long, in the Hingham Cemetery. For several years this post has had no address on Memorial day.

English Bakeries.

The result of the inquiries recently made as to the sanitary arrangements connected with the trade of baking is anything but reassuring. Bakeries are said to exist in Manchester where the cleaniness which should obtain in the preparation of food is impossible. Some of the bakers complain that the machinery now used takes "the flavor out of the bread." They prefer the old method of "dancing on the dough." The Lancet commissioner naturally expressed a hope that "the men washed their feet," and was cheerfully assured that they did after the bread was made, as otherwise they could not put their boots on again. It is desirable that the city authorities should deal with this matter immediately, and see that the staff of life is supplied to the people under somewhat better conditions than at present.—London Queen.

Recovery Comes Too Late.

Several years ago the residence of Cora Pearl in Paris was entered by thieves and robbed of $120,000. One of the robbers was captured and condemned to five years' imprisonment, but the property was not then recovered. On his liberation from prison lately he endeavored to raise a sum from a banker, with which he might go to Germany and redeem the stolen property. That had been deposited in a German bank. The banker's suspicions were excited and the man was arrested, and has revealed the name of his accomplice. The great sum may be recovered, but too late to be of any value to Cora Pearl, who died in destitution, after having vainly endeavored to make a little money by publishing her memoirs.—Paris Letter.

Electricity for Amusements.

An electric roundabout has been constructed by a French company and fitted up in a public place of amusement in Nice. Here the electricity which is used for arc and incandescent lighting is also employed in the transmission of force to the roundabout or race course. The ponies are of life size, and each contains a motor, current being supplied by the rails. The weight to be drawn, including the rider, is about 500 pounds, and the speed attained is about 600 feet per minute. The track comprises six circular and concentric lines, on each of which runs an electric pony.—Paris Letter.

A remarkable trout died recently near Kelso, Scotland. Its dead body was found in a covered well only a few feet in depth. The tradition is that, some thirty-two years ago, this fish was taken from the Tweed, placed in the well and lived there until its death. Its body was eleven inches in length and very much emaciated, weighing only six ounces.

Baron Ferdinand Swift, the proselytizing atheist who died in Venice a short time ago at the age of 60, climbed the Campanile of St. Mark on horseback, paddled from Venice to Trieste in a canoe, jumped over ranks of drilling soldiers on a hunter and rowed down the Grand canal from the bare back of a horse standing on a barrel.

The Rev. John Prince, a Methodist clergyman, aged 80, and Mrs. Cynthia Wood, aged 84, were married recently in Montreal. They were lovers in childhood, and would have been married sixty years ago but their parents prevented the match. Love lingers a long while in the human heart.

NEW ENGLAND MEN

Vigorously Fight for Portsmouth and Charlestown Navy Yards.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS HAPPY

Over [illegible] Favorably Reported Resolution Pro[illegible] for an Amendment to the Constitution—Tariff Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The senate took up the naval appropriation bill. This is a bill which, for peculiar reasons, has special interest to New England. The committee has seen fit to strike out from the house bill the leading appropriation for the navy yards at Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. It has not been easy to ascertain the reasons why this was done. A member of the appropriation committee has privately stated that he understands that this is the policy of the committee. Members of the committee are very much in fear that there may be a deficit in the revenues of the government next year. For this reason they are disposed to cut down the revenues all they can, and to prevent large appropriations.

This is one of the reasons assigned why larger appropriations have not been made for the construction of new ships. Moreover, it appears to be the policy of the senate committee on appropriations to practically close, if not to abolish, all of the navy yards in the United States except three, and to keep those three only for purposes of repair, and to build no more ships except by contract. The three yards which it is intended to retain, in accordance with this policy, are those at New York, Norfolk and Mare Island. It remains to be seen whether the committee can carry out this policy.

A delegation arrived here from Maine to use its influence to prevent the failure of the appropriation for the Portsmouth yard. They will do what they can to influence Mr. Hale in their behalf. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Hale, the New England members of the commitee on appropriations, are said to have been outvoted in the committee. The debate upon the naval appropriation bill was only begun in the senate yesterday afternoon. The time was chiefly occupied with set speeches by Senators Gorman and McPherson.

Mr. Gorman was not as hostile to the New England yards as was Mr. McPherson. The latter, in fact, declared himself in favor of abolishing the New England navy yards and selling the yards and plants. He did not think they should even be kept open for the purposes of repairs. He quoted from an old naval report, and insisted that this document ought to be recognized as authority now. He thought that the money of the government should be spent either upon vessels for harbor defense or upon fortifications, and not upon navy yards. Mr. Gorman had at hand a list of the buildings of the Portsmouth yards, and opposed any appropriation to extend this yard. He did not favor the abandonment or the sale of the yard. He believed it should be kept for emergencies, but he opposed any extension of the plant. He would do enough to appropriate the money necessary to keep them from falling into decay. The discussion was confined almost wholly to the Portsmouth yard. The paragraph as to the Boston yard will be reached to-day. Meanwhile Mr. Hoar submitted, to be printed in the Record, a statement sent sent to him by the commandant of the Charlestown navy yard which gave a history of the work done at that yard and of its great importance to the navy department since it was established.

A POINT SCORED.

Favorable Report on a Joint Resolution Favoring Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—For the first time in the history of the house judiciary committee a majority of the members agreed to a favorable report upon a joint resolution (introduced by Representative Baker of New York) providing for a constitutional amendment to grant the right of suffrage to women. Twice before a majority of the committee has reported favorably on similar propositions, and one of these reports was drawn by the present speaker, Mr. Reed, but a majority could not be induced to take favorable action.

The committee also directed favorable reports to be made upon a bill prescribing a penalty of fine or imprisonment for the offense of using the United States flag for advertising purposes, and a bill to punish election officers and custodians of election returns for illegally changing results. The latter bill is intended to correct the omission in the existing general law to cover the case of an offending county clerk as revealed in one of the West Virginia contests.

A TARIFF BILL SUBSTITUTE

To Be Reported by the Senate Finance Committee—Its Advantages.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—It is the present intention of members of the senate finance committee to report a substitute for the McKinley tariff bill when their consideration of that measure shall have been completed. This course is deemed to be better than to report the bill as it came from the house with amendments. For, when it goes into conference, there will be but one question to settle, instead of a myriad of differences upon points in detail. This was the course pursued with the tariff bill of 1883, and it was found to result in a saving of time. The finance committee will endeavor to maintain its determination not to give oral hearings to any interested parties, but it is reported that importers of several cities, to the number of 2000, will come to Washington next week, demanding to be heard. If any such number or even a much smaller one appears in a body, it is probable that the committee will open its doors to the representatives.

In Relation to Seamen.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Dingley, from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, favorably reported to the house the bill to place seamen, shipped on American vessels engaging in trade with Mexico, West Indies, and Newfoundland, under the same restrictions as those shipped in American vessels in the foreign trade.

Minor Mention.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The comptroller of the currency has issued a call to the national banks for a report of their condition at the close of business, May 17.

Chilian delegates have filed their formal objection to compulsory arbitration as proposed by the Pan-American congress.

Another effort is to be made to pass an international copyright bill.

The Behring sea negotiations are not to be given up.

BAPTISTS AT WAR.

Colored Men Object to Alleged Discrimination Against Their Brethren by the Whites.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The threatened trouble between the colored Baptists of the south and their white brethren of the north broke out into war here, when Rev. A. Binga, Jr., a negro preacher from Manchester, Va., entered Emmanuel church and presented a series of resolutions adopted by the state convention of colored Baptists in session at Lynchburg. The resolutions complain of the action of the American Baptists Publication society in discharging three colored writers for The Teacher. Rev. Mr. Binga, in presenting the resolutions, spoke feelingly. Cheers, mingled with expressions of disapproval, marked the conclusion of the address. Dr. B. B. Griffiths, national secretary, in reply, said there were three reasons for dropping the men:

"First, we had too much material for our journal; second, we needed more material for our tracts; third, the race troubles last year at Indianapolis. If we were to select writers again we would not select these colored men, because we believe them to be disturbing elements."

After the discussion had continued some time, Rev. Dr. Armitage, the vice president, rose and moved that the matter be referred to the board of managers. There were a few scattering ayes and a number of noes, and the vice president declared the matter referred.

Rev. Dr. Burch, a colored Baptist of this city, rose to protest, but the chairman declared him out of order. There was such a chorus of "Hear him!" "Hear him!" that Dr. Armitage was forced to put a resolution permitting Rev. Dr. Burch to speak for three minutes from the platform. The colored preacher declared he protested against the peremptory action taken, and protested in the name of a quarter of a million of negro Baptists. At the conclusion of his remarks a motion to adjourn was put to the house by the chairman, in spite of opposition, and the meeting broke up in disorder.

ENGLAND'S SHARE OF THE PIE.

Marquis of Salisbury Drops a Few Hints Regarding Stanley's Statements.

LONDON, May 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at the banquet of the Merchant Tailors' company, referred banteringly to Mr. Stanley's utterances regarding England's affairs and policy. He warned his hearers against supposing that the illustrious traveler's statements revealed the secrets of the government's policy. Nothing had been surrendered, because no agreement had been arrived at as yet. Moreover, it was impossible that they could make a settlement not acceptable to those principally interested—the trading companies, missions, etc. He hoped that the fears which Stanley's dark insinuations had engendered would be removed. In conclusion, he said:

"The acquisition of the magnificent territory which Mr. Stanley has revealed must be viewed from the point of prudence, as well as from that of boldness. After our experience at Khartoum, grave reflection and the full assent of parliament and the country are necessary before committing ourselves to the defense of a territory that is only accessible to the sea after three months of trouble."

A RECKLESS ENGINEER

Responsible for a Serious Collision Between a Passenger and Freight Train.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—A serious wreck occurred at Sheffield, Mo., at the crossing of the Alton and Missouri Pacific tracks. A Missouri Pacific freight train had the right of way and was proceeding toward the crossing when the Alton limited passenger train, in-bound from Chicago, dashed into the crossing at a speed of forty miles an hour. The freight engine struck the passenger train square in the middle, demolishing one of the Pullman sleepers and ditching the rest of the cars, which fell down an embankment fifteen feet high. It is a miracle almost that no one was killed. As it was, only eight passengers were slightly injured.

The Journal says that the wreck was directly due to reckless running by the Alton engineer, who was racing with a Missouri Pacific train that ran on an almost parallel track.

SENATOR M'DONALD UNSEATED.

Republicans Charge Fraud—Democrats Think It an Outrage.

TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—The state senate adopted a resolution, by a vote of 11 to 9, to unseat Senator McDonald, Democrat. Mr. McDonald did not vote. The majority report, brought in by the Republicans, charged that McDonald had been elected by gross fraud in Hudson county. The Democrats said that, after throwing out the alleged fraudulent votes for McDonald, he still had 2673 majority over his opponent, and claimed that giving the seat to Stuhr, the Republican candidate, was an outrage.

"Bones, Scroll and Keys."

NEW HAVEN, May 23.—The much coveted honors, elections to Yale's prominent senior societies, "Bones" and "Keys," were distributed last night. The lucky men are as follows: W. P. Craven, Isham Poole, W. Simms, N. McCliniock, Walcott, Doane, Morrison, Thomson, Estell, Cox, Kenerson, Tweedy, Townsend and Calhoun. Scroll and Keys—Cushing, Dalzell, Brewster, R. P. Huntington, Rhodes, Cooley, Coates, Noyes, F. Huntington, Hale, Barnes, Atterbury, Childs and Harvey.

Question of Alimony.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The genuine divorce suit of Mrs. Mary A. Flack against ex-Sheriff Flack was tried in the superior court, special term, before Judge Beach. Mrs. Flack was sick and did not appear in court. The fact of marriage was proved; also the fact of Flack's adultery. The defense produced no testimony, and the court reserved its decision, the only point in doubt being the proper amount of alimony.

Maine Historian Dead.

WINDHAM, Me., May 23.—Hon. William Gould, the well-known Maine historian, died here of pneumonia, aged 81 years. He served in the legislature in 1867, and in the state senate in 1874 and 1875. He was a prolific writer of local history and biography. He leaves four sons and three daughters.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Forecast for Maine: Fair weather, except rains in extreme portion; warmer, except stationary temperature in the vicinity of Eastport; southeasterly winds.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly warmer; variable winds; fair weather.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly warmer; variable winds and showers.

HENRY W. GRADY'S NOVEL.

He Had Its First Chapter, Here Outlined, Written When He Died.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—Henry W. Grady's literary fame rests upon his newspaper work. His journalistic "knack" and tact were alike wonderful. His instinct of timeliness and his sympathetic intuition enabled him to seize upon every popular topic "living as it rose." His picturesque, colorful style gave a grace to every subject.

"Why don't you write a novel?" was a question he was often asked.

"I have one on the stocks," he would answer, laughing. "Let me have a little bit of leisure—a June month in the country, thirty winter evenings by my ain fireside and you'll see a novel that will astonish you."

The month of leisure seemed never to come to him. The novel never got off "the stocks." Once he sketched the outline of it for me. Dickens was Mr. Grady's first and last love, and his embryo novel was Dickensesque in plot and style, with a Droodish mystery brooding over it to the end.

The opening chapter showed a man—a "solitary horseman"—traveling a lonely road through the night and storm. He crossed a roaring river, and saw by a flash of lightning a large house, set a little back from the road, with wind blown trees about it. The blinds of the house were colored; no light issued from it, but suddenly, as the traveler looked, there came a wilder gust of wind, the shutters of one of the windows was blown violently back, and the traveler had a glimpse of the lighted interior.

That one glimpse was full of horror. It showed the climax of a tragedy. A man stabbed to death by another man; two women standing near, one still and stern, the other stretching her arms imploringly and sending forth a shriek that sounded above the storm.

In another half minute the blind was blown back to its place and all was dark again. Before the stunned traveler could recover himself a fierce flash and peal of thunder had startled his horse. It took a few minutes to quiet him, then the horseman dismounted, opened the great gate of the yard and hurried to the house. His knock on the door was answered almost at once by a black servant, who showed him into a room—the very room in which he had just seen a bloody murder committed. He looked around in amazement. No sign of murder or violence was here. No blood, no body; no rage or terror in the faces that turned upon him. He saw a cozy room, a cheerful fire, a family group; a young woman at the piano; a young man standing beside her; a beautiful young mother rocking her child in her arms; the father reading in his armchair close by.

All turned and looked at the intruder in polite surprise. He stammered out his story, and was stared at suspiciously, as if he was an escaped lunatic. It was indignantly denied that anything tragic had taken place. He must have a brain fever or be subject to horrible illusions. He was made almost to doubt his eyes and to apologize for his intrusion. He was graciously asked to shelter himself from the storm; and he staid, and fell under the spell of one of the beautiful women, and— but there ended this initial chapter of a story that, like its author's brilliant life, broke off abruptly, leaving its sequel to be guessed.

MARY E. BRYAN.

Senator Wolcott.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The marriage of United States Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is an event to cause his friends some surprise. He had been long regarded as a confirmed bachelor, as also his brother, the wealthy Colorado banker and miner, has been. A good deal has been written about the romantic and, in some respects, dramatic career of Wolcott, and much of it must have surprised him when he read it.

Although both he and his brother have known what roughing it means, even to the last extremity of necessity, yet the family is one in which culture and refinement prevailed, and upon his mother's side there was wealth. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Pope, was one of the first to develop cotton manufacturing in this country, and amassed a fortune in the business. He has lived for many years in Norwich, Conn. An uncle, L. W. Carroll, is one of the wealthiest and best known business men of eastern Connecticut. His father was a splendid specimen of what New England orthodoxy sometimes does for its adherents, and was for many years one of the powers in the Congregational pulpits of this country. He had a very large family. The sons were all, like the father, veritable Sauls; superb in their physical development and of the fair haired, fine complexioned type that is associated with the Saxons. The sons are handsome men; the daughters beautiful women of statuesque mold.

Wolcott's father sent him to Yale college, in the class that was graduated in 1870, but he did not graduate. He only staid a year, but while he was there he was a lively youth. The faculty looked at him with dubious eyes, but his classmates made him a hero. It was said that at one examination, the class being in despair over the Euclid papers, fearing that they would be difficult, Wolcott undertook to get his classmates out of the difficulty, and, in ways known best to himself, managed to get a sly peep at the examination papers before they were handed to the class. Having done so he passed the word along, and so it happened that the class did an unprecedented thing—it passed a perfect examination; so perfect that the faculty became suspicious, investigated and discovered, and compelled the students to submit to another examination. From this Wolcott escaped, as he had by that time left the college.

He was the nerviest and coolest better in all the college, maintaining the honor of his colors with fearlessness, even when his judgment was against the bet; and this is a trait that is said to have afterwards been developed in the wilds of Colorado and to have given him great favor among the rough miners.

WALTER ERWIN.

DORCHESTER.

The programme for Memorial day this year will be different than in the past, as the decorations at the various cemeteries are to be made by details. The post will be at Cedar Grove at 11 o'clock, where the soldiers' lot will be decorated and addresses will be made. From here the post will march to their hall and partake of a collation. After this the post will march to Meeting House Hill, and Hon. Edward L. Pierce of Milton will make the address in the First Church. The post now numbers 300 comrades, and it is expected that 250 of these will attend services at the Second church, Rev. Dr. Little, pastor, next Sunday morning.

DIED.

BAXTER—In Quincy, May 23, Mr. James Baxter, aged 76 years and 10 months. Funeral services at late residence Adams street, Quincy, Sunday, May 25, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Burial private.

FAHEY—In West Quincy, May 21, Mary V., daughter of Mr. Thomas H. and Mrs. Hannah Fahey, aged 2 years and 5 days.

Temple St. Fish Market.
Large variety of all kinds of
FRESH FISH,
CLAMS.
Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.
BENJ. M. BEVINS,
Quincy April 30 20—26t

SEASONABLE GOODS
—AT—
BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.
CANNED MEATS,
Fruits and Vegetables,
of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.
Dried Fruits,
including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.
BUTTER.
All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.
Coffees and Teas
are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!
FLOUR
is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.
J. F. MERRILL,
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.
April 17. 9—tf

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

Electric Cars will run as follows:

Quincy and West Quincy.

Leave Quincy.			Leave West Quincy.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.10	12.27	7.32	6.40	1.00	8.00
7.15	1 40	8.20	7.45	2.00	9.00
8.10	2.20	9.32	8.35	3.00	10.00
9.00	3.35	10.26	9.25	4.00	10.45
9.45	4.20		10.05	5.00	
10.25	5.27		11.00	6.00	
11.23	6.31		12.00	7.00	
Sunday.			Sunday.		
7.30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8.30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
9.33	3.00	9.15	10.00	2.30	8.30
10.30	4.00	10.30	10.50	3.30	9.45
11.15	5.00		11.35	4.30	10.56
12.00	6.00			5.30	

Quincy and Neponset.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Neponset.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
7.00	12.20	6.40	5.55†	12.45	7.45
8.05	1.20	7.20	6.40	1.50	8.35
9.00	2.20	8.10	7.30	2.50	9.30
9 45	3.20	9.00	8.25	3.50	10.20*
10.25	4.20	10.00	9.25	4.50	
11.23	5.20	10.40*	10.05	5.40‡	
		11.00*	10.50	6.15	
Sunday.			11.50	7.00	
7 30	1.10	7.00	Sunday.		
8 30	2.00	8.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
30	3.00	9.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
10 30	4.00	9.50	10.00	2.30	8.30
11 15	5.00	10.30*	10.55	3.30	9.30
12.00		11.10*	11.40	4.30	10.10
				5.30	

*To Car House only.
†From Car House only.
‡ To Beale street only, returning at 5.55.

Quincy and Quincy Point.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Quincy Point.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.25	12.18	6.31	6.40	12.50	7.10
6.55	1.40	7.32	7.10	2.00	8.00
7.25	2.20	8.30	7.55	2.40	8.50
8.08	2.55	9.32	8.20	3.15	9.45
8.35	3.35	10.26	8.50	4.10	10.38
9.30	4.41		9.45	5.05	
10.25	5.27		10.40	5.40	
11.23	5.56		11.45	6.15	
Sunday.			Sunday.		
8.20	1.10	6.03	8.35	12.15	5.40
8.55	2.00	7.00	9.15	1.30	6.40
9.33	3.00	8.00	10.15	2.30	7.30
10.30	4.00	9.00	11.00	3.30	8.30
12.00	4.50	10.30		4.30	9.30
	5.25			5.10	10.45

Subject to change without notice.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made between cars of the Neponset, West Quincy and Quincy Point Routes.

Cars from Quincy make close connections with West End St. R. R. at Neponset.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

YOU CAN BUY
—AT—
FRANK F. CRANE'S
New and Second Hand
Furniture,
Varnishes,
WINDOW GLASS.
HARDWARE,
PAINTS AND OILS,
Paper Hangings,
Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,
GARDEN HOSE,
Lawn Mowers,
WINDOW SCREENS,
Hammocks,
Second-hand Bicycles,
MOORING ROPES,
Oars and Rowlocks,
SPAR VARNISH,
Straw Mattings.
DRAPING POLES,
with Brass Trimmings,
ONLY 25 CTS.
Hen Netting,
MOSQUITO NETTING.
—ALSO—
1 PIANO
—AND—
1 ORGAN,
SECOND-HAND,
And in Good Order.
Curtains Made and Hung,
KEYS FITTED,
Remember the Place,
FRANK F. CRANE'S,
Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,
QUINCY.
May 15. 6t

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

ANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

urniture,

Varnishes,

INDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

AINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

ockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

INDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

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MOORING ROPES,

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SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

RAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

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— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

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KEYS FITTED.

Remember the Place,

RANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 41. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Headquarters Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

QUINCY, May 24, 1890.

General Order, No. 2.

Owing to repairs now in progress at the First Congregational church, the memorial services to have been held there Sunday evening will take place in the Unitarian church at 7 P. M. The Post will assemble at headquarters at 6.30 P. M., and proceed to the church, where a memorial address will be delivered by George W. Penniman. Paul Revere Woman's Relief Corps, No. 103, Francis L. Souther Camp, No. 27, Sons of Veterans, and old soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the public are cordially invited to be present.

☞ Pastors are requested to announce the change in their pulpits on Sunday.

By order of

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Commander.

[OFFICIAL.]

I. M. HOLT, Adjutant. May 24—1t

CHILDREN'S

Straw Hats,

TENNIS CAPS,

— AND —

Hats and Caps

OF ALL KINDS AT

SAVILLE & JONES',

Adams Building, Quincy.

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

DO YOU LIKE

Strawberries

JUICY AND SWEET,

and other kinds of

NICE FRUIT?

We are receiving daily

Green Peas, String Beans,

New Potatoes,

Asparagus,

and many choice

Vegetables.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM !

Step in at

Rogers Bros.' Market,

Hancock Street,

They will do you Good !

and saves medicine

At this Season of the Year.

Quincy, May 23. tf

CITY OF QUINCY.

Public Hearing.

The City Council of the City of Quincy, will give a Public Hearing in the Council Chamber, June 4th, 1890, at 8.30 P. M., on petition of the Manet Street Railway Company to change the location as follows:

First: Beginning at a point marked A in the present location as granted by an order passed March 24, 1890, and as shown on a plan made by H. T. Whitman, to which reference may be had; said point marked A being on the southerly side of Sea street, and about nineteen hundred feet easterly from Palmer street; thence crossing said Sea street and running on the northerly side of said street a distance of about seventeen hundred and twenty-five feet to a point marked B on said plan. The location already granted being colored blue and the change of location petitioned for being colored red on said plan.

Second: Beginning at a point on the location granted as above-stated, on the westerly side of Sea street, near the junction of said street with Bay View avenue; thence running diagonally across said Sea street, and thence along its easterly side to the easterly terminus of said Railway, as granted by said order, together with all necessary turnouts for shifting its cars and for reaching its car house.

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
City Clerk.

May 20—24—31

CITY OF QUINCY.

PUBLIC HEARING.

IN COUNCIL, MAY 19, 1890.

Whereas, in the opinion of the City Council of the City of Quincy, the public necessity and convenience of the inhabitants of said city require that the present location of the tracks of the Boston & Quincy Street Railway Company through that portion of Hancock street commencing at at a point 200 feet south of the south line of a private way called Linden street, thence to Neponset bridge, be taken up and relocated and placed in the centre of said Hancock street.

It is therefore hereby ordered that due notice be given to the Boston & Quincy Street Railway Company and all others interested, that the City Council intends to relocate said tracks in the way before mentioned, and that WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1890, at 7.45 o'clock P. M., is appointed as the time for a Public hearing of any objections which may be made to said relocating of said tracks.

At the City Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said City o Quincy.

Adopted May 19th, 1890.

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
City Clerk.

May 20—24—31.

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t

THEY FOUGHT FOR US

The Roster of Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R.

WHERE THE MEMBERS SERVED.

Together with the Charter Members, the Officers of 1890, the Committees, Etc.—Mayor Porter Among the Charter Members—Post Organized in 1869.

There has been compiled by Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., a valuable little book containing the roster and branch of the service, also the charter members, officers and committees, by laws, etc. At this time of the year when the thoughts of the people are turned toward the soldiers, it will be of interest. The Post was organized June 4, 1869 with the following charter members, those marked (*) are deceased:

Charter Members.

Charles H. Porter, Daniel F. French, *Charles A. Follett, *William H. Follett, Henry B. Brown, Warren Dunbar, Warren W. Adams, William G. Sheen, W. H. H. Rideout, John W. Moore, *Henry Lunt, William W. Penniman, James W. Peirce. *William Spellman, *Robert Monk.

Officers 1890.

Commander, John D. Williams, S. V. Commander, Chas L. Orne, J. V. Commander, Franklin Curtis, Adjutant, Isaac M. Holt, Quartermaster, Andrew W. Gardner, Surgeon, Charles S. Thomas, Chaplain, Elijah S. Brown, Officer of the day, Warren Dunbar, Officer of the Guard, William J. Young, Sergeant Major, John S. Farrell, Quartermaster Sergeant, Elwood M. Litchfield.

COLOR BEARERS.—Samuel B. Turner, Nathan Pratt.

The Committees:

RELIEF.—Elwood M. Litchfield, Ward 1, chairman; George H. Osborne, Ward 2, Franklin Curtis, Ward 3, John S. Farrell, Ward 4, Charles S. Thomas, Ward 5, Stephen M. Bennett, Ward 6.

MEMORIAL DAY.—Isaac M. Holt, chairman; John D. Williams, Geo. H. Osborne.

TRUSTEES OF RELIEF FUND.—Isaac M. Holt, Francis P. Loud, Charles L. Orne.

TRUSTEES OF BURIAL LOT.—John D. Williams, Horace O. Souther, Edward A. Spear.

HALL COMMITTEE.—George H. Osborne, chairman; A. W. Gardner, Isaac M. Holt.

COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT OF GUESTS AUGUST, 1890.—Isaac M. Holt, chairman; John D. Williams, secretary; Horace O. Souther, treasurer.

Adams, Warren W. Co. G 44th Mass., Co. B 60th Mass.
Allman, Timothy Co. H 6th Mass. Battery.
Barry, David J. Co. B 7th R. I.
Bean, James Co. E 36th N. Y., Co. L 3d Mass. Cav.
Beard, George A. 2d S. S. 22d Mass.
Bennett, Stephen M. Seaman, Wabash, Navy.
Bent, Charles M. 20th Mass.
Bent, John Q. Co. H 11th Mass.
Bent, William Q. Co. G 45th Mass.
Brennan, Frank H. Co. D 1st Conn.
Brown, Edward A. 5th Mass. Battery.
Brown, Elijah S. Co. A 5th Cal.
Bryant, Peleg E. Co. B 1st R. I. Detached
Byard, Elikam Co. D 26th Me.
Cain, Abel A. Co. B 60th Mass.
Cain, Jonathan D. Co. D 45th Mass.
Carney, George Co. A 1st Mass. H. A.
Chubbuck, Henry Co. B 60th Mass
Cleverly, George F. Co. A 4th Mass., Co. D 39th Mass.
Cleverly, James M. Co. G 4th Mass. H. A.
Cobb, Silas H. Co. I 4th Mass., Co. E 32d Mass.
Coombs, Henry B. Co. H 8th Me.
Costain, Paul W. Co. I 4th Mass. H. A.
Cummings, Charles Co. F 18th Mass.
Curtis, Franklin Co. H 4th Mass.
Cutting, James M. 5th Mass. Cav.
DeForest, Samuel D. Co. D 39th Mass.
Dunbar, Warren Co. E 12th Mass.
Dyer, Calvin T. Co. B 1st Mass. H. A.
Eldridge, John L. Co. D 44th Mass.
Farrell, John S. Co. A 4th Mass. Cav.
Faircloth, John Co. G 2d Mass. H. A.
French, Joseph T. Co. D 39th Mass.
Fowles, Theodore W. Co. D 39th Mass.
Fox, John N. Co. D 1st Vt. Cav.
Gardner, Andrew W. Co. B 60th Mass. Co. C 62d Mass.
Glover, Joseph M. Co. B 60th Mass.
Gourley, Alexander Co. A 30th Mass.
Gavin, Patrick H. Co. D 39th Mass.
Graham, John R. Co. E 4th Mass. Cav.
Hallowell, Henry C. Co. A Unattached Me.
Hanson, Mark E. Co. I 22d Mass., 32d Mass.
Hart, Bernard Co. A 16th Mass.
Hayden Jos. Warren Co. M 1st Mass. H. A.
Hayden, Jos. White Co. B 60th Mass.
Hobart, Marcus M. Co. B 60th Mass.
Holmes, Elisha B. Co. B 60th Mass.
Holt, Albert A. Co. G 42d Mass.
Holt, Isaac M. Co. G 11th Maryland.
Houghton, Charles Co. E 22d Mass.
Howard, Alonzo Co. K 18th Mass.
Hunt, Chas. N. Co. H 4th Mass., Co. H 29th Mass.
Hunt, Harrison S. Co. F 40th Mass
Lapham, Joseph A. Co. H 4th Mass., Co. K 18th Mass.
Leavitt, Aaron Co. E 35th Mass.
Lennon, Edward Co. D 16th Mass.
Litchfield, Elwood M. Co. C 4th Mass. H. A.
Litchfield, Ira Co. C 4th Mass. H. A.
Loud, Francis P. 2d Mass., 58th Mass.
Marstin, C. M. Co. H 142d N. Y.
Martin, William P. Co. K 3d Mass. Cav.
Maxim, John L. Co. I 4th Mass. H. A.
McIntire, Lewis G. Co. G 24th Mass.
Merrill, James F. Co. D 7th R. I.
Mitchell, Thomas F. Co. A 21st N. Y. Cav.
Murphy, John Co. G 1st Me. H. A
Muse, Eben Co. E 9th Penn. Vet. Reserves.
Newcomb, H. G. O. Co. D 39th Mass.
Newcomb, Thad. H. Co. G 4'd Mass.
Ordway, George A. Co. M 1st Me. Cav.
Orne, Charles L. Co. C 25th Me., U. S. Navy.
Osborne, George H. Co. L 4th Mass. Cav.
Otis, Stephen Co. F 4th Mass. Cav.
Parker, William 2d Co. I 38th Mass.
Parrott, John F. Co. G 42d Mass.
Peirce, James W. 11th Mass. Batt'y.
Penniman, Wm. W. Co. B 60th Mass.
Phillips, George S. Co. M 1st Mass. H. A. U. S. N.
Phillips, George L. Co. E 12th Mass.
Porter, Charles H. Co. D 39th Mass.
Pope, Asa A. U. S. Navy.
Pratt, Nathan C. Co. G 45th Mass., 2d H. A.
Prouty, George H. Co. F 32d Mass.
Prouty, James B. Co. E 32d Mass.
Ramsdell, Samuel D. Co. K 7th Mass.
Rich, Isaiah 14th Mass. Battery.
Rodgers, Charles H. 19th Unattached Me.
Sanborn, Nathan S. Co. F 61st N. Y.
Simmonds, W. E. Co. A 42d Mass.
Smith, Thomas Co. H 4th M., Co. K 18th, 4th M. Cav.
Soule, Lewis M. Co. G 45 h Mass., Co. M 2d Mass. H. A.
Souther, Horace O. Co. H 4th Mass.
Spear, Edward A. Co. H 4th Mass., Co. D 39th Ma s.
Spear, Edward A. 2d. Co. B 60th Mass.
Stoddard, Chas. H. F. Co. I 4th Mass., Co. E 32d Mass.
Talbot, Henry Co. G 48th Mass.
Thayer, Ephriam F. Co. K 3d Mass. Cav., Co. C 12th Mass.
Thayer, T. J. H. Co. D 39th Mass.
Thomas, Gershon B. 20th Unattached Mass.
Thomas, Chas. S. 2d S. S. of 22d Mass.
Trainor, John Co. B 47th Mass.
Turner, Samuel B. 6th Mass. Bat. Co. E 56th Mass.
Watson, Benjamin 2d Mass.
Whicher, Joseph 5th Mass. Battery.
White, George Co. B 24th Mass. B 24th V. Reserves.
White, John Co. K 18th Mass.
Whittier, Ozro M. Co. F. 13th Mich.
Willett, George A. Co. D 39th Mass. B 60th Mass.
Willett, W. H. H. Co. B 60th Mass.
Williams, John D. Co. D. 13th Me.
Wright, George W. Co. K 12th Mass. F 3d Mass. Cav.
Young, William J. Co. D 39th Mass.

LESSONS OF PATRIOTISM.

Special Services Appropriate to Memorial Day to be Held at Wollaston.

The following circular-letter has been issued by Rev. Edward A. Robinson, pastor of the Wollaston Congregational church, and Mr. E. C. McClintock, Superintendent of the Wollaston Congregational Sabbath school.

On next Sabbath, May 25, being the Sabbath next preceding Memorial day, we desire to recognize in the general exercises of the school, some of the lessons of patriotism which Memorial day suggests. While nothing will be introduced inconsistent with the time and place, we hope that the singing particularly, will be largely made up of those national airs which are our common heritage and pride as Americans.

Believing you will agree with us that one of the lessons desirable to impress on every one is that of love for our country and her institutions, we cordially invite you to be present on that day, and to bring with you any friend who may be in sympathy with this object.

Sincerely yours,

EDW. A. ROBINSON, Pastor.
E. C. MCCLINTOCK, Supt.

Reunion Class '88, Q. H. S.

The class of '88, Quincy High school, met last evening in the school building and held a short but pleasant reunion. The meeting was called principally to see about getting flowers to decorate the grave of the validictorian of the class, Miss Agnes Dunn, daughter of Mr. James C. Dunn of South street, who died last November. After her graduation she entered Thayer Academy, and was a good scholar as well as a favorite with all. It is fitting on Memorial day that her former schoolmates should thus remember their validictorian by decorating her grave.

At this meeting the officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President,—George Holden; vice-president,—Willie Chubbuck; secretary and treasurer,—Jenette Paterson.

Memorial Sunday Services.

Paul Revere Post gives notice that the oration will be delivered in the Unitarian church on Sunday evening, instead of the Congregational church as previously announced, as the latter is undergoing repairs. George W. Penniman will be the orator.

Maine Cutters' Price-List.

ROCKLAND, ME., May 23.—J. M. Porter, president of the Long Island branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union of Friendship, was in this city today and submitted the following statement of prices paid their men: Cutters, $2.75; blacksmiths, etc., $2.65; the men working nine hours, except on Saturdays, when they work eight. The company has a number of contracts on hand, and is the only company that has had no trouble with its men.—*Globe.*

O. H. Bailey & Co. of Cambridgeport have in preparation and will issue in about a month, a birdseye view plan of Wollaston.

NORFOLK CLUB.

Hon. J. S. Clarkson, First Assistant Postmaster General, a Guest.

An important event in the history of the Norfolk Club was the dinner last evening, when the guest of the club was Hon. J. S. Clarkson, first assistant postmaster general. Hon. Warren E. Locke president of the club presided, and on his right and left were many distinguished persons.

Quincy was well represented at the tables, the following being present: W. W. Adams, John F. Merrill, Charles W. Johnson, H. H. Faxon, Charles A. Howland, J. L. Whiton, E. E. Williamson.

The speakers were: Lieut. Gov. Haile, Mayor Hart of Boston, Hon. J. S. Clarkson, Ex-Gov. Long, and Hon. A. W. Beard.

The Globe say: "Warrior Faxon was present, and availed of the opportunity to circulate among his neighbors, while at dinner, a letter of his to the National Temperance Society, written a few days ago, in which he severely scored the Republican party."

ENDED IN NOTHING.

Sudden Collapse of the Suit Against County Farm Officials.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 24.—The case of Daniel O'Donnelly, who sued Superintendent Wentworth and Overseer of the Poor Martin of the Stafford county poor farm for $10,000 damages, for alleged illegal imprisonment at the poor farm, collapsed yesterday at noon, after several witnesses for the defense had been examined. It was made evident to counsel for O'Donnelly that their client stood not a ghost of a chance of getting a penny damages, and so at noon Lawyers Foster and Pierce conferred. They decided to throw up the case. Judge Colt instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants. The jury then found a formal verdict of "not guilty," and so ended a "sensational case," which resulted in a great big nothing.

A Sudden Ending.

PORTLAND, Me., May 24.—The Brunswick embezzlement case, which has been on trial two days in the superior court, has collapsed. This was the case in which Robert G. Reed, assistant ticket agent of the Maine Central railroad at Brunswick, was accused by H. W. Wheeler, the ticket agent there, of having stolen, during December last and the first week in January, some $1200. The county attorney threw up the case, and the jury, under the direction of the court, returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

Foul Play Suspected.

WATERBURY, Vt., May 24.—William Cota, aged 14, has been missing since May 3. He worked for John Thompson on a farm in Duxbury. Thompson was accused by the boy's father of ill treating the lad, and a row between the two men ensued. It is alleged that Thompson took the boy off into the woods, an unbroken wilderness between Duxbury and Huntington, and foul play is feared. The police are hunting for Thompson, who has fled.

Mr. Clarkson Entertained.

BOSTON, May 24.—The Norfolk club gave its closing banquet for the season at Young's last evening. First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson was the guest of the club and made a speech. There were also speeches by Lieutenant Governor Haile, Mayor Hart, ex-Governor Long and Collector Beard.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 186 in the United States this week, against 151 last week, and 140 this week last year. Canada had 28 this week, against 16 last week. The total failures in the United States Jan. 1 to date is 4027, against 4909 in 1889.

A Priest Fatally Shot.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Rev. S. M. Barrett of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church was shot on his doorstep and fatally wounded, by a young man who called, professing to be in a dying condition from heart trouble. The murderer is unknown, but is believed to be insane. He is in jail.

Short Lived.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The passenger rate between Chicago and New York, after having been in effect hardly twenty-four hours, was rescinded by the General Traffic association. The $16 rate still remains in force, however.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Forecast for Maine: Slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in the extreme eastern portion; variable winds; cloudiness and rain.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly warmer; southerly winds; frequent showers.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly warmer; southerly winds; cloudy weather and rain.

Quincy Post Office.

Letters advertised today, May 24:

Amariah Bart'et, Carl Blonquist, Frank A. Bates, Lewis Beals, W. H. Blake, A. E. Christenson, Mrs. G. Crehan, Edwin C. Copeland, Miss Katie Faney, Miles Johnson, Joe Livingston, Homidas Laporte, Hugh J. McKenzie, Euphemia McLean, Christy McDonald, Malcom McDonald, Sarah O'Connor, John F. Sargent, Henry Saunders, D. M. Wadsworth, William Ward.

Today's Court.

Patrick Gannon for being drunk paid a fine of $3 and cost.

Patrick Graney of Randolph, for an assault on Thomas Mulhane, case continued for three weeks.

John Brier for an assault on Truman B. Braley, was discharged the plaintiff acknowledging satisfaction.

—The common council of Brockton concurred Thursday evening with the order adopted by the aldermen for the adoption of sewerage system on the broad irrigation and downward filtration plan.

—The Robbins circus train was wrecked on the Nashua & Rochester railroad early Thursday morning.

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Prince Albert Victor Will Waive His Right to the Throne if Permitted to Wed the Girl of His Choice.

LONDON, May 24.—It is whispered about in well informed circles that the domestic difficulties in the royal family are approaching a climax. Prince Albert Victor of Wales has returned from India in anything but a submissive frame of mind. Finding that no establishment and no dukedom had been provided for him in his absence, he has not been at all backward in expressing his discontent.

All suggestions of his marriage with any one except his cousin, Princess Mary of Teck, are scouted by him, and he has informed his intimates that he not only corresponded with her regularly during his Indian tour, sending her many effusions of his poetic muse, but loyally carved both their names in lovelike fashion on the Temple of Delhi.

While the young man is thus enamored of a maiden, who, it is rumored, does not at all return his liking, the queen states very positively that he shall not have his wish so long as she is alive.

Nothing daunted, however, Prince Albert Victor has lately made a suggestion that has been eagerly welcomed by his perplexed relatives. It is nothing less than an offer to waive his right to the throne as his father's eldest son, in consideration that he be allowed to marry the girl of his choice and have settled upon him an ample allowance. His brother, Prince George, who will be 25 on the 3d prox., would in that case become the heir, and in all probability the next King of England.

This arrangement is considered the more desirable as Prince Albert Victor is both physically and mentally weak, while his brother is possessed of a sound constitution. In this controversy the Princess of Wales is said to take her son's part.

A LONG TRIP FOR NOTHING.

Government Scientific Expedition Returns from Its Trip to Africa.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The old frigate Pensacola dropped anchor off Staten Island with the so-called "government scientific expedition," which was delegated to go to the coast of Africa and make observations of the total eclipse of the sun, which was visible on that coast Dec. 22.

The Pensacola arrived at her destination, Maserie bay, Cape Lido, a perfectly uninhabited stretch of country, Sunday morning, Dec. 9. The landing was on an unprotected sand beach, with a heavy sea running at the most quiet times, and it taxed the skill of both officers and men to the utmost to get the articles on shore without loss.

At last the day came and found the instruments fully ready. But as the moment of eclipse approached, so did the usual thick bank of clouds, for during the three weeks of preparation there was but one clear afternoon, though during the progress of the eclipse vague glimpses of the contact could be seen. At the prized moment of totality everything was a blank, and the long and expensive trip went for nothing.

Denny Kelleher in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—At the Golden Gate Athletic Club last night, Denny Kelleher of Quincy and Joe Ellingsworth of New York fought to a finish, for a purse of $1,000, the winner to receive $800. The contestants are now on their twentieth round, and Kelleher seems to have the advantage.

LATER, Kelleher was knocked out in the forty-nineth round.

Sunday Services.

Sunday services are printed in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER free of charge. Pastors are requested to forward the same to reach the office on Friday.

Universalist Church.

A. J. Torsleff, acting pastor. Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., has been invited to the morning service at 10.30, and Rev. William H. Trickey of South Newmarket, N. H., will preach a special sermon. Sunday school at 11.45. Meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 5.45 P. M. A hearty welcome to all.

First Church.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M., by Rev. B. H. Bailey of Malden. Sunday school at 11.45. Guild of the Great Teacher at 6.30 P. M. Memorial services in the evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Memorial Church, Atlantic.

Rev. J. H. Yeoman, pastor. Preaching in the morning by the pastor. At the evening service there will be addresses and readings, and music appropriate to Memorial day.

M. E. Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford's subject for Sunday morning will be "The Transforming Power of Faith."

Wollaston Unitarian Church.

Rev. W. S. Key, pastor. Service at 7.30 P. M. It being Whitsunday, the pastor will take for his subject, "The Day of Pentecost." All are invited.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor. Preaching by pastor at 10.45 A. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League at 6, and praise service of song, followed by sermon by Rev. G. H. Spencer, at 7 P. M. Strangers and others most cordially invited.

Christ's Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

Christadelphian Meeting.

In Dr. French's hall, Quincy, Sunday evening at 7.30, lecture by Mr. Charles McLauchlin. Subject: "The Kingdom of God; what is it?" All are invited.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15 tf

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by I. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set in s. 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE. May 21. tf

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The April number of the "Brockton Shoe" has a sketch of the prosperous Brockton Daily Enterprise. It gives the publishers of the DAILY LEDGER new life and hopes. Whereas the Enterprise started out with a circulation of 500, the LEDGER has nearly 1000. In ten years the circulation of the Brockton paper has increased to 6,189 copies daily, and its advertising columns attest that it is one of the most successful dailies outside of Boston. It is located in a four-story brick block, built for its occupancy. The paper is very appropriately named, The Enterprise.

If the proposed system of sewerage for the city of Brockton, which is on the broad irrigation and downward filtration plan, will cost but $200,000, it is worthy of consideration by the city government of Quincy. The system proposed for this city last year would cost over double that, and it was not acceptable to everybody either. While we believe the gravity system with the outfall at Quincy Point the most feasible for Quincy, we might on investigation favor Brockton's plan. A system is needed for the growth and health of the city.

The nine-hour bill as finally passed to be engrossed in the Senate, provides that the act shall apply only to such cities and towns which accept it by popular vote. There is no doubt but a majority in Quincy will accept it.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Almost every day the rain falls and almost every day the legislature wrestles with the public bar. Its the old fashioned mixture of rum and water.—*Worcester Times.*

We are pleased to note the re-nomination of Major George S. Merrill as insurance commissioner. The campaign against him was too clearly a matter of spite to be successful.—*Waltham Free Press.*

A new insane asylum is called for in Massachusetts to accommodate 500 patients to begin with, to be increased to 1000, at an average cost of not over $500 per inmate. That is, the building will not cost less that $250,000 at first, with an increase to $500,000. In the words of an exchange, "the insane problem is enough to drive people crazy."—*Milford Journal.*

Brockton wants a pumping station stand pipe and filter for its water supply. The latter could be made of a coal screen and improve the water much. It's almost as bad as the soup served at Whitman.—Old Colony Memorial. Even a coal screen would not keep out the reptiles the Memorial man sees in the water when he visits Brockton.—*Whitman Reporter.*

For fifteen years Henry B. Peirce, of Abington, has been Secretary of the Commonwealth. He will retire at the end of the present year. He has made a good record in office, and retires with honor. At one time a campaign of spite was organized against him, but it failed of its purpose and the Secretary continued one of the permanent institutions of the State. In the new field of finance to which he will devote his energies, success will doubtless attend him. That it shall be so is the wish of hosts of friends.—*Lynn Item.*

We are sorry to see that the attorney general has decided that the proposed bill to allow cities and towns to manufacture gas or electricity for public or private use would be unconstitutional. This decision cuts off many towns and cities from the opportunity to secure a better lighting service at a less rate than they pay now. It is in direct contradiction to the principles of Nationalism, which are now taking such a hold on the public mind and which in many of the things they advocate are as much of an improvement over the existing condition of things as the present order of things is over the condition that the Puritans enjoyed—to use that word advisedly.—*Fitchburg Mail.*

THE SEVENTY SENT OUT.

LESSON VIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 25.

Text of the Lesson, Luke x, 1-16—Commit Verses 8-11—Golden Text, Luke x, 11—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

Many things have transpired in the life of our Lord between the transfiguration and the sending out of these seventy. We will just indicate them and where they may be found. After they came down from the mount, He cast out a dumb spirit which the disciples could not cast out; He again foretold his violent death; He taught humility by the little child; He rebuked the disciples because they forbade one to cast out devils in Jesus' name, simply because he was not of their company; He journeyed through Samaria on His way to Jerusalem, but is rejected by the Samaritans; He talks to several who desire to follow Him. All this is briefly mentioned in Luke ix, 37-62. Matthew and Mark record some things more fully. But according to Mimpriss' Harmony we must insert between the 50th and 51st verses of Luke ix, the whole of Matt. xviii (which is peculiar to Matthew), and the whole of John vii, 2, to xi, 54 (which is peculiar to John).

1. "After these things the Lord appointed other seventy also, and sent them two and two before His face into every city and place whither He Himself would come." In the previous chapter (v. 51) it is written that "When the time was come that He should be received up, He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem." It would seem, therefore, that the sending forth of these seventy was a last appeal ere His crucifixion.

2. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest." The same words concerning the greatness of the harvest and the need of laborers He spake before He sent out the twelve; and on another occasion He said "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest" (Matt. ix, 37; John iv, 35). Is not the same cry with greater power than ever wringing in our ears today? Open doors everywhere in all the world, but where are the laborers? True, there are more going forth than ever before; but one mission alone (the China Inland) is asking for 300 additional laborers a year for the next five years, to occupy in some measure the vast fields of China.

3. "Go your ways: behold, I send you forth as lambs among wolves." Compare His instructions to these with His instructions to the twelve in Matt. x.

4. "Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes: and salute no man by the way." Carry no money, no food nor bag to put it in, no extra clothing. Have no anxiety about outfit or expenses; leave all that to the manager and proprietor who sends you. This is His affair, and He will take care of His workmen. Do not stop by the way for the sake of earthly friendships, or to do honor one to another; you are going forth to honor the King, and the King's business must be done quickly. None who go in His name, relying on Him, will lack any good thing. (Lu. xxii, 35; Ps. lxxxiv, 11; Rom. viii, 32.)

5. "And into whatsoever house ye enter, first say, Peace be to this house." He is the Prince of Peace; He is the Peace of God; He is our Peace when we receive Him (Isa. ix, 6; Phil. iv, 7; Eph. ii, 14), and the commission of all whom He sends is to preach peace by Jesus Christ (Acts x, 36; Rom. v, 1). Perfect peace is the privilege of all whose minds are stayed on Him, but it is His own peace, and can only come to a heart wholly subject to God in all things as His was (Isa. xxvi, 3; John xiv, 27).

6. "If the Son of Peace be there." They were not taught to expect a reception in every house.

7. "Eating and drinking such things as they give, for the laborer is worthy of his hire." When they found a welcome in any house, there they were to abide, and be content with such fare as might be provided, not running from house to house for the sake of receiving better fare. We are not to think too much of what we eat, but where we are welcome there receive and gratefully partake of whatever is set before us (I Cor. x, 27). The Lord hath ordained that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel; and the laborer is worthy of his reward (I Cor. ix, 14; I Tim. v, 18).

8. "Whatsoever city." In verse 5 it was "whatsoever house." The whosoevers and whatsoevers of Scripture are a glorious study, and open wide the door to the unsearchable riches of Christ for all who are willing to enter in. God comes in mercy to cities, and households, and individuals, offering His love to all, but not forcing himself upon any. He gives the best He has, but leaves it to us to offer Him such as we choose.

9. "Heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The Kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." Blind eyes opened, deaf ears unstopped, lame people healed, no body sick, and all this in connection with the forgiveness of iniquity, were features of the Kingdom foretold by the prophets; and this did not refer to Heaven, but to the land and people of Irsael (Isa. xxxv, 1-10; xxxiii, 20-24).

10, 11. "But into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you not." In obedience to Christ they were to go their way into the city proclaiming peace, but if that peace was rejected they were to go their way out of the city, wiping its very dust from their feet, and at the same time assuring the city that the kingdom of God had come nigh unto them.

12. "It shall be more tolerable in that day for Sodom than for that city." At least two things are clear from this statement: the people of Sodom have yet to come into judgment; and punishment at that time will be in proportion to past privileges and opportunities which have been slighted. For those who knew and did not, there shall be many stripes; while for those who knew not and did not there shall be few stripes (Luke xii, 47, 48).

13. "Woe unto thee, Chorazin! woe unto thee, Bethsaida!" Similar words had He used on a previous occasion; and at another time He had said that the men of Nineveh and the Queen of the South would rise in judgment against that nation (Matt. xi, 20-24; xii, 41-42). He says these things at this time, no doubt, to impress upon the seventy the importance of their mission, and the awful responsibility resting upon those who might reject them. Many who are to-day in lands where the gospel has never come would gladly receive it if it were brought to them. In how much worse case, then, is the one who has heard the gospel and rejected it than the one who has never heard it!

14. "It shall be more tolerable * * * at the judgment." This gives the meaning of "that day" in verse 12; it is the judgment day to which He refers, and He who speaks will be the Judge. The day and the Judge are both appointed (Acts xvii, 31), and all believers should, in view of those facts, be preaching repentance to all others, if by all means we may save some (I Cor. ix, 22). Be careful to distinguish between the judgment of believers for service and rewards; the judgment of living nations when Christ shall come in power and glory to rebuild Zion, and the judgment of the rest of the dead at the great white throne a thousand years later.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

Many Republicans Disagree with the McKinley Bill.

ITS CHANCES IN THE SENATE.

Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards Will Receive Appropriations Recommended—Proposed Pan-American Road.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The earliest date fixed for the reporting of the tariff bill from the committee on finance to the senate is June 1. The probability is that the Republican members of the committee will first agree upon their definite plan before the measure shall be taken up for detailed consideration in the full committee. The Democrats will be better equipped than before to consider the details of the McKinley bill, for the reason that their caucus committee has decided that Mr. Carlisle shall succeed Mr. Beck as a member of the committee on finance.

Mr. Vest was a candidate for the promotion to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Beck, but Mr. Vest's re-election is pending. For many reasons the friends of Mr. Carlisle were influential enough to secure for him the succession to Mr. Beck upon the committee on finance. The probability is that Mr. Beck's place upon the committee on appropriations will be taken by Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Carlisle will therefore come before the committee on finance fresh from the consideration of the McKinley bill in the committee on ways and means. He comes with a speech already prepared upon that subject, which, owing to considerations of delicacy in the fact that he was already elected to the senate, he did not deliver in the house.

The probability is that a substitute will be reported back to the senate for the McKinley bill, and not the McKinley bill with amendments. There are certain advantages in this in the matter of the determination of contested points between the two houses in the haste of the closing days of the session. If the McKinley bill should be reported back to the senate with amendments there might be a contention in conference over every amendment which the committee on finance might purpose. If, on the other hand, a substitute bill shall be reported by the committee on finance for the entire McKinley bill, the process of disposing of the measure ultimately in conference will be much simplified. It is evident that the debate upon the tariff bill will be protracted. The Republicans have not been able to decide yet that it is expedient to change their rule in order to control debate or to limit it.

Senators are not inclined to talk much for publication as to the tariff bill; but from what they say privately it is evident that a considerable number of them only regard the McKinley bill as a possible basis for compromise. In many localities, notably in New England, it is known that the McKinley bill is not satisfactory to Republicans. The latter object to any increase of duties except in a few special cases, and that rather for purposes of equalization than for additional protection. Some conservative New England members express the opinion that it may be greatly doubted whether the McKinley bill, as it now stands, would increase the Republican vote. It is evident that the senate will amend the measure in important particulars, and it will undoubtedly be changed in some of the provisions as to which the house was most persistent. There has always been opposition to bounty upon sugar. The indications are that sugar will be put back upon the dutiable list at a large reduction.

APPROPRIATIONS RESTORED

For the Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards—Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Hale called up the naval appropriation bill after the morning hour. All the amendments of the appropriations committee striking out appropriations for Boston and Portsmouth navy yards were defeated. They were urged by Senator Gorman and others on the Democratic side. Senator Hoar called the attention of Senator Hale and the senate to the fact that the secretary of the navy desired these appropriations, and they were restored without further opposition.

This leaves the appropriations in the bill as they were inserted by the house. Boston is to have the $50,000 for the repair of the dock, and Portsmouth the amount recommended for the rebuilding of the houses destoyed by fire, without which the yard would be useless.

Important Naval Changes

have been made as follows:

Capt. R. L. Phythian, detached from duty as superintendent of the naval observatory and ordered to duty as superintendent of the naval academy, June 30, relieving Capt. W. T. Sampson, who is ordered to San Francisco on business connected with the cruiser San Francisco. Capt. F. V. McNair, ordered to duty as superintendent of the naval observatory. Capt. Charles C. Carpenter, from command of the receiving ship Wabash and ordered to duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Capt. R. O. Matthews, from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to command the Wabash. Capt. Albert Kantz, from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to hold himself in redinness for sea service. Capt. Henry Erben, to duty as a member of the board of inspection, vice Capt. T. O. Selfridge, who is ordered to command the navy yard, Boston.

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Outline of a Bill Introduced Providing for Surveys.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representative McCreary of Kentucky introduced a bill to provide for surveys to be made to encourage the construction of an inter-continental railway to connect North and South America. The bill authorizes the president to invite the several governments of Mexico, Central and South America to co-operate with this government in the appointment of an international commission to examine the possible routes, cost and advantages, and to make a proper survey for a railway between these southern republics and the United States.

This inter-continental commission of engineers shall meet in Washington as soon as practicable, to be composed of not more than three engineers from each nation. The bill recites that, so far as the common interests will permit, it should unite the principal cities lying in the vicinity of its route, and that if this cannot be done without great inconvenience, branch lines should be surveyed to connect these cities with the main line.

The construction and operation of the railway shall be at the expense of the concessionaries or to the persons sub-letting the work. The expenses incident to the surveys, salaries of commissioners, etc., are to be assumed by the nations accepting the propositions. Sixty-five thousand dollars is appropriated by the bill to cover the proportion of expenses due by the United States.

A SEVERE STORM.

Lightning and Rain Cause Considerable Damage in Western Peunsylvania.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—The heaviest rain and electrical storm known in years passed over a large section of western Pennsylvania last evening, doing great damage to railroad and other property and resulting in the loss of several lives. In the east end of this city, the wind played havoc. Houses were blown down, trees uprooted and small buildings demolished. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000.

At Greenburg William Frye, the gardener at St. Joseph's academy, was killed by lightning. The heavy rains caused great damage by the floods in the lowlands in this vicinity. Lightning also struck Col. Ruff's palatial residence; the First Reformed church and other buildings, doing great damage in every instance.

Near Washington, Pa., lightning struck a derrick in the course of erection on the Col. Robert Miller farm, killing William Furman, single, and seriously injuring William Gates.

At Corry, streets were converted into rivers in some places two feet deep, tearing up the sewers and washing out the roads. The railroads both east and west of the city sustained heavy damage. The valley from Corry to Irvintown, a distance of twenty miles, is a complete lake of water from one to three miles in width. The loss will probably reach $100,000 or more.

At Medville the lightning put out all the electric lights and several buildings were struck, although none were severely damaged.

BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.

Figures Showing What Has Been Accomplished During the Past Year.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the American Baptist Missionary union begun here at the Immanuel Baptist church. The union is the foreign missionary society of the Baptists of the northern states and represents about 6000 churches and 700,000 Christians. Rev. Dr. George W. Northrup of Morgan Park, Ills., president of the society, delivered an eloquent address.

The annual report of the executive committee showed a very successful year of work. The total income of the society was $559,527; the debt of last year was reduced to $7942. In two years the annual income of the union has increased $50,000. The summary of the missions showed 64 stations and 1382 out-stations, 337 missionaries, 1376 native preachers, 1361 churches, with 138,292 members, of whom 11,461 were baptized during the last year. The net increase during the year was 52 missionaries, 45 churches and 3989 members. The following officers were elected: President, George W. Northrup, D. D. of Illinois; vice president, Hon. E. Nelson Blake of Massachusetts; recording secretary, H. S. Burrage, D. D. of Maine.

MAN WITH A LION'S HEAD.

He is Dead, After Being Chained to a Floor Fifty Years.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 24.—Jay Hill, the terror of the neighborhood and an idiot from his birth, is dead. He was 70 years old. For fifty years he has been chained to the floor of the house in which he died. He was a monstrosity, his head resembling a lion's more than that of a human being.

Up to his 20th year he was regarded as harmless, but he suddenly developed a vicious disposition, and would attack, with great ferocity, any one who ventured near him. He broke his chains twenty years ago and was at large for a day or two. He was recaptured with great difficulty and only after he had been wounded.

Death of One of the Harpers.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Fletcher Harper, a member of the firm of Harper & Bros., and a son of Fletcher Harper, the youngest of the original four brothers who established the well-known publishing house of that name is dead. He had been suffering from a complications of disorders which baffled the skill of his physicians. Gradually these difficulties developed into marasmus, and death was caused at last by a general consumption or wasting away.

Mr. Harper was 61 years old, a prominent Free Mason and a member of the Union League club.

Affairs in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian minister here, denies emphatically the truth of the report telegraphed from Mare Island, to the effect that he had requested that the cruiser Charleston be sent to Honolulu to prevent possible trouble on the assembling of the Hawaiian legislature.

There is a contest in the Sandwich Islands between English and American influence.

Broker Pell Found Guilty.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The jury in the trial of George H. Pell, charged with grand larceny in having taken $31,000 in bonds belonging to the Lenox Hill bank at the time of the recent bank wrecking conspiracy, found a verdict of guilty. The penalty is not less than five nor more than ten years imprisonment. Sentence was deferred.

Barre Strike Ended.

BARRE, Vt., May 24.—The Granite Cutters' union committee have been successful in settling the difficulty between the quarrymen and employers, and work will be resumed speedily. The only question unsettled is that between the sharpeners and the employers at the quarries, but that is likely to be adjusted quickly.

Faithful Dog Saved One.

PROVIDENCE, May 24.—Mrs. John Huling, Mrs. Della Mannel and Miss Mamie Huling were rowing in a canvas-backed boat on Davisville pond, when the craft suddenly filled. Mrs. Mannel and Miss Huling were drowned, but Mrs. Huling escaped by clinging to her dog, which swam with her to shore.

Cruel Youngsters.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 24.—Carl Matterson, Ludie Danielson and Alexander Anderson, three boys from 12 to 17 years of age, were before the police court, charged with inflicting tortures on the person of Bertie How, 11 years old. The case was adjourned.

Four Killed by Lightning.

ALLIANCE, O., May 24.—George Patterson, his wife and two children of Salineville, O., were instantly killed by lightning while standing under a tree.

The Brooklyn Standard-Union, of which Murat Halstead is editor, has had thirty-two editors-in-chief in twenty-seven years.

50 Pieces No. 22, All SILK Ribbon,

19 Cents per yard.

ALL FANCY COLORS.

Very handsome, and very, very cheap.

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

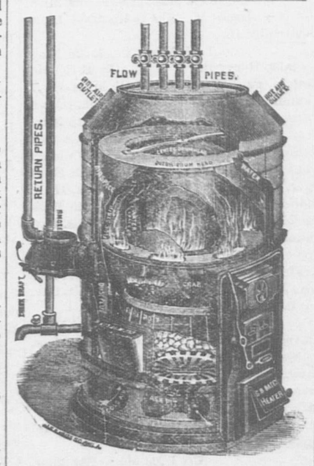
George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

May 20. tf



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from a little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

A LAWFUL SENTENCE.

Kemmler's Case Decided by the Supreme Court.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY

Not Considered a Barbarous Method of Punishment—Formalities Which Will Delay His Third Sentence to Death.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The supreme court of the United States denied the application for a writ of error in the case of Kemmler, under sentence of death by electricity. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The opinion first recites the proceedings in the lower courts, leading up to the bringing of the case to this court. The court says that it is urged in Kemmler's behalf that the fourteenth amendment is a prohibiiton on the state of the imposition of cruel and unusual punishment, this being included in the term, due process of law. The origin of the phrase, cruel and unusual punishment, the court said, was in the English act of settlement of 1688, and meant that barbarous methods of punishment should not be inflicted. It meant that a man should not be sentenced to death by torture, but did not mean that the death penalty itself was cruel.

The court of appeals, the opinion says, held that the punishment inflicted on Kemmler was unusual, but there was no evidence to show that it was cruel. The legislature of New York had the facts bearing upon this question, and the court must presume that the legislature had devised a punishment they thought less cruel than the former mode. That decision, the court says, was not against any special privilege set up by the prisoner, and was so plainly right that the court would not be justified in overruling it.

The fourteenth amendment did not materially change the whole theory of the government. Citizens still remain citizens of the state and of the United States. The only change is that the amendment furnishes an additional guarantee against encroachments by the state upon the fundamental rights of the citizens. The privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States are, indeed, protected by them. Those are the privileges arising out of the essential nature and character of the national government.

The court quotes the opinion in the Hurtado case, on the meaning of the phrase "due process of law." The change in form of death was within the legitimate sphere of the legislative power of the state. The legislature of the state of New York determined that it did not inflict cruel and unjust punishment, and its courts have sustained that determination. This court cannot see that the prisoner has been deprived of due process of law. In order to reverse the judgment, this court should be compelled to hold that the court of appeals has committed an error so gross as to deprive the prisoner of his constitutional rights. The court has no hesitation in saying it cannot do this.

OTHER FINE POINTS

Which Must Be Settled Before the Execution Can Take Place.

ALBANY, May 24.—The next step to be taken in the courts in the Kemmler case will be the argument of the appeal from the decision of County Judge Corlett of Cayagua county, denying a writ of habeas corpus, asked for on the ground of the unconstitutionalty of the power conferred on Warden Durston in the execution of criminals, which power is claimed to be vested in the sheriff of the county wherein the conviction is had.

The appeal will come up before the general term at Buffalo, June 3. This appeal does not affect the death penalty itself or the crime or manner of the execution. Another issue in the case will be the request for Judge Wallace to vacate the writ of habeas corpus granted by him at Syracuse on the condition that he would revoke the writ in case the United States supreme court denied Lawyer Sherman's application for a writ of error.

Will Be a Test Case, After All.

BOSTON, May 24.—After a prolonged hearing before Judges Hardy and Forsaith, a warrant has been granted for the arrest of H. W. Sanborn, who is president of the Boston Retail Liquor Dealers' association. The warrant charges him with keeping a liquor nuisance, "to wit: selling liquor to be drunk at a table without food." Mr. Sanborn will be summoned to appear in the municipal court next Tuesday morning.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 24.—In the senate the nine-hour bill was engrossed, after having been restored to the shape in which it came from the house.

The house adopted the amendments to the Meigs elevated railway bill and advanced it one stage by nearly unanimous vote. The gas and electric light consolidation bill was engrossed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 23.

The New York stock market displayed less animation than for weeks. The Boston market showed good buying, steadily maintained among the specialties.

The New York Market.

Atchison	48	Nor Pac. pref	53⅞
Central Pacific	35½	Oregon. Navi	100⅞
Chi & Northwest	116	Oregon Trans.	47⅝
Del Lack & West	146⅞	Pacific Mail	44
Del & Hudson	171½	Reading	40¼
Illinois Central	116½	Texas Pacific	20⅝
Lake Shore	111¾	Union Pacific	67¼
Missouri Pacific	75⅛	Wabash St. L. & P.	19⅝
N. J. Central		do pref	30⅜
N. Y. Central	109	Wheel & Lake E.	42⅝
Northern Pacific	37⅝	Western Union	83¾

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land		Fitchburg pref	95
Fremn's Bay Land	7⅛	Flint & Pere Mar	35½
Newport Land	2¾	Maine Central	133
West End Land	29	Mexican Central	28⅝
Atchison	48	N Y & N E	50¾
Atlantic & Pacific	5¼	do pref	
Boston & Lowell	173¾	Old Colony	178½
Boston & Maine	224	Union Pacific	67⅛
Boston & Prov	261	Wisconsin Central	21¾
Chicago, B & Q	108⅝	American Bell	205
Central Mass	21½	New England Tel	53
do pref	42	Erie Tel	43
Eastern	163½	Mexican Tel	17½

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 23. — FLOUR — Dull; city mills at $4 85 to 4 60; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 65 to 4 65; do straights at $4 00 to $5 10; do patents at $4 50 to 5 75.

WHEAT — Dull; No 2 red 99½ to 99¼ elevator; No 3 red 95c.

CORN — Firm; No 2, 40 to 40¼c elevator; steamer mixed 40¼c.

OATS — Less active; No 3, 34c; mixed western, 33 to 36c.

COFFEE — Rio quiet; fair cargoes 19¾c.

SUGAR — Raw firmer; refined steady; granulated 6c, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK — Firm; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

LARD — Firm; western steam 6 85.

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Pacific.....	33½	Oregon. Navi.....	100⅝
rthwest...116		Oregon Trans.....	47⅜
& West...146⅞		Pacific Mail.....	44
dson.....171½		Reading.....	40¾
ntral.....116⅜		Texas Pacific.....	20⅝
ve.....111⅝		Union Pacific.....	67¼
Pacific.....75⅞		Wabash St. L. & P.	18⅛
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The Boston Market.

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Bay Land.	7⅛	Flint & Pere Mar..	35½
Land.....	2¾	Maine Central.....	155
d Land....	29	Mexican Central..	25⅛
	48	N Y & N E.....	50¼
& Pacific.	83¼	do pref	
Lowell..178¾		Old Colony.....	175½
Maine....224		Union Pacific.....	67⅞
Prov....261		Wisconsin Central.	31¾
B & Q....198½		American Bell.....	235
Mass.....	21¼	New England Tel..	53
pref	42	Erie Tel.....	43
.....	169½	Mexican Tel.....	1.17½

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—Firm; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; do. 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of oc al and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 24.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presi- dents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1775—Braintree alarmed by British sloops in the harbor.

1843—Second public house of old Braintree and other buildings destroyed by fire.

1851—West Roxbury incorporated as a town.

1851—Newburyport, eighth city of Massachu- setts, incorporated.

World Wide.



E. ELLSWORTH.

1543—Death of Copernicus; born Feb 19, 1473. The father of modern astronomy.

1612—Death of Robert Cecil, min ister to James I; born 1550.

1702—Warsaw taken by Charles XII.

1792—Death of Lord Rodney, British admiral; born 1718.

1814—The pope returns to Rome after exile.

1816—Birth of Albert Smith, comic English writer.

1818—Gen. Jackson seizes Pensacola, Fla. Spain cedes the territory to the United States in 1821.

1819—Queen Victoria born; crowned June 28, 1838.

1819—The first American steamship, the Savan- nah, crosses the Atlantic in 25 days.

1841—Canton, China, capitulated to the English.

1850—Death of Jane Porter, novelist; born in 1776. Author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "Scot- tish Chiefs," etc.

1851—Thomas Francis Meagher escapes from Van Dieman's land and arrives in the United States.

1861—Col. Ellsworth shot while removing Con- federate flag from Marshall house, Alexan- dria, Va. His assailant killed by Frank Brow ell, one of his zouaves.

1871—Public buildings continue to be burned by the Communists in Paris. The archbishop of and 64 others shot by them in the prison de la Roquette.

1873—Marshal MacMahon, duke of Magenta, elect- ed president of the French republic.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—May 25.

1840—200th anniversary of town of Braintree celebrated at Quincy.

World Wide.

1430—Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans, captured at the siege of Compeigne; afterwards burned for a witch.

1635—The French Academy founded by Richelieu.

1787—Convention met in Philadelphia to form a federal constitution.

1803—Birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

1805—Death of Dr. William Paley, author of "Nat- ural Theology;" born 1743.

1846—Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham.

1850—Grinnell's expedition, under command of Lieut. de Haven and Dr. Kane, go in search of Sir John Franklin.

1861—Confederates at Harper's Ferry and Manas- sas, Va., supposed to be threatening Wash ington.

1862—Banks defeated near Winchester, Va.

1862—The government takes possession of all railroads in the United States for military purposes when required.

1862—Stanton telegraphs to governors of states for additional troops to defend Washington.

1864—Atlanta campaign; indecisive battle at New Hope Church, Ga.

1868—The Monarch, first English ironclad turret ship, launched.

1871—Bank holiday act passed in England.

He Could Sleep Beside It.

"Is he fond of work?" was the inquiry that Binks made of Banks concerning a young man who had applied for employ- ment.

"Fond of it? I should say so. I never saw a man who could take such good care of work as he does. One piece of work will last him for a week."—Washington Post.

An Important Item Overlooked.

Corker—My fortune's made, old boy. I've discovered a sure cure for rheumatism in tea leaves!

Wentman (dubiously)—I see. But how are you going to tell when they've got the rheumatism?

Corker—They? Who?

Wentman—Why, the tea leaves!—Ameri can Grocer.

A Cry for Help.

"Murder!"

The tone broke out, loud and clear, from the musical enthusiast, invited along with a lot of others to hear the piano perform- ance in Wagner of the host's fair daughter.

"What is it? What do you mean?"

"I was merely referring to the young lady's execution."—Philadelphia Times.

True Courage.

De Smythe—Who is that affected speci- men of humanity making towards us?

De Johnes—That's Dumley, and despite his harmless appearance he's a courageous man.

"Well, his looks belie him. But what makes you think he has courage?"

"He eats restaurant hash."—Texas Sift- ings.

An Awful Suspicion.



Proprietor of Lonesome Pike County Ho- tel—I don't agree with yer, Uncle Cook. If yer shoot him right through the winder it won't mess up the yard so, an' we kin git his hide off under shelter.—Life.

Betting on His Egoism.

"My dear sir," said the lecturer, "I had a very observant listener in you to-night. May I ask the reason? Were you deeply interested?"

"I was, sir—I was. I had a bet that you would use the first personal pronoun once every minute, and by Jove! I won the bet." —Harper's Weekly.

Bill Later.

Mrs. Cumso (when her new bonnet came home)—Why, actually, the bird on this bonnet hasn't any bill.

Cumso—The bill was too large to go on the bonnet. It will come separately in a wheelbarrow about the first of the month. —New York Sun.

Almost

The Entire Four Pages

of the

BRAINTREE OBSERVER

of

Saturday, May 24,

is

Devoted to

The Celebration

of the

250th Anniversary

of the Town.

For Sale

At Souther's.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The Sermon Preached at the First Congregational Church, Braintree,

BY THE REV. A. A. ELLSWORTH,

On the Occasion of the 250th Anniversary of the Town—Who the Puritans Were, and What They Accomplished.

Sunday morning last, as was most fitting, Rev. A. A. Ellsworth, pastor of the First Congregational church, preached an able and very appropriate sermon to a highly interested and fine congregation suggested by the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the town. The pulpit was beautifully and attractively decorated with wild and potted flowers, while above and back of it the date 1706 appeared in bold outline draped in the American and English flags, the latter representation of colonial times, when the church was first organized. At the conclusion of the service the audience, led by the choir, sang "America." The whole service was impressive and profitable.

The Sermon.

"Tell ye your children of it and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation."—Joel 1:3.

Anticipating in a few days the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of this town, we cannot free ourselves from the historic atmosphere—which all are breathing—and while it would be wrong to attempt the history, appointed for another day, by the town's chosen historian, it might seem an insensibility on my part not to present something in harmony with the public feeling. Therefore I have chosen to speak upon the Puritans—who they were? what they did? Or how did God in their history reveal himself to us—and speak to us—so that we have anything of a divine impulse to receive from our fathers and tell to our children? If we could review history by electricity and speak by phonographs the long, grand story could not all be told.

We must transpose ourselves back 500 years to 1380, and look upon England, and seek an introduction to a scholarly priest surrounded by old Greek, Latin and Hebrew folios, as well as the best English books of that time. This man's name is John Wycliffe and he is at work translating these old folios into an English Bible.

Many of these old Bibles the first in our language, are now found in the great libraries of the world, and prove that Wycliffe was a faithful and enterprising scholar. The state church of England essentially the Roman Catholic church had never allowed the common people to read the Bible. Only a small number of them could read intelligently. The power and security of the few who held the offices in the church had made it very corrupt. The honors of the church were given to unholy men. "Priests do eat up the people as they eat bread." Dignitaries who ought to have been holy bishops were sheriffs. The Religious beggars—monks and friars swarmed in every town, and devoured the earth. The poet Dante, a Roman Catholic, says of the church, whose popes he sends to hell:

"Of gold and silver ye have made your god,
Differing wherein, from an idolater?
But that *he* worshipped *one*, a hundred ye."

Wycliffe believed that the Bible would purify the church. He died in 1384, Dec. 31st, at Lutterworth. Thirty-one years afterward, by order of the Roman Catholic Council of Constance the Bishop of Lincoln sent his officers thither to take Wycliffe's bones out of their grave and throw them far off, from any Christian burial. To Lutterworth they came, took the bones out of the grave, burned them to ashes, and cast them into the "Swift," a brook running hard by. Upon this Wadsworth has written:

"Thus speaks that voice, which walks upon the wind
Though seldom heard by busy human kind,
As thou these ashes, little brook wilt bear,
Into the Avon; Avon to the tide
Of Severn; Severn to the narrow Seas.
Into the main ocean they, this deed accurst,
An emblem yields to friends and enemies,
How the bold teacher's doctrine, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed."

And it has spread.

From about this period, 1453, within the compass of a single lifetime, four events occurred, which both in England and elsewhere profoundly stirred the thoughts and widely moulded the lives of men. These were:

First—In 1453 the revival of learning in Europe which came upon the capture of Constantinople by the Turks and the blotting out of the Greek Empire, scattering the learned Greeks over Europe.

Second—In 1455 the discovery of the art of printing.

Third—In 1492 the discovery of America by Columbus.

Fourth—In 1517 the commencement of the Protestant reformation.

Bacon says:

"These wrought by their combined influence such changes in the world, that the age in which they occurred is the most remarkable in the annals of mankind save only, the age in which the world was redeemed by the Son of God."

Prior to 1535 Roman Catholicism prevailed in England. Providence seems then to have overruled the wickedness and wrath of King Henry VIII. to the limiting of the Pope's power and to the establishment of the English State church of which the sovereign should be head and of which all the English people were to be members by virtue of their English citizenship. But a mere law did not immediately establish the English church. A large party in Henry VIII time and following that of Edward VII and through Mary's reign, favored the Catholics, and hundreds of Protestants were burned at the stake and more fled into exile, among the martyrs were Cranmer and Rogers and Latimer, Ridley and others.

At last, in 1558, under Elizabeth who was an ardent Protestant in profession, the English church might be said to be established and immunity from Catholic persecution secured. But as to freedom of conscience it was only a change of masters. And many of the English exiles who were driven away by Bloody Mary's fanaticism and had returned under Elizabeth's protestantism found themselves sadly disappointed, as to personal liberty of thought or worship. The greater part of them accepted the situation and endeavored to conform to the legal requirements of the State church, awaiting in patience and hope for better days and further reformation, in regard to which they were destined to be disappointed.

This evangelical reforming party were called "Puritans." The early Puritans. Some of these Puritans for meeting together for religious purposes, not in conformity to the State laws were committed to prison in London and while in prison around the Bible spelled out the spirituality of the true church, its independency of the powers of the world, its right to self-



THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BRAINTREE.

government and its subjection only to the laws of it. Many of these, and those who agreed with them, although only demanding this liberty in religious matters, were executed for treason. Attempting to form churches they were arrested. Attempting to leave England either for America or Holland they were hunted and restrained. In these endeavors and persecutions families were separated, wives were in sorrow, and children homeless and destitute. Quite a number getting to Amsterdam, one after another, till by degrees the church of Scrooby, Eng., is transferred to Holland.

Therefore the Puritan was made out of the Reformer, and the Pilgrim was made out of the Puritan. The consistent self-sacrificing Puritan was indeed a Pilgrim on earth. Some of these men were educated, and trained in English Universities. "Though many of them were poor, yet the Dutch bakers and others would readily trust them in any reasonable matter when they wanted money because they had found by experience how careful they were to keep their word, and saw them so painful and diligent in their callings." But Holland offered them only a dangerous and temporary refuge. Sabbath desecration and infidelity threatened their children and poverty themselves, and they are thus compelled to seek other shores. The youngest of the Pilgrim community were to sail for America, and the older ones with their faithful pastor, were to remain. This holy pastor, the Rev. John Robinson, said as they were departing:

"I charge you before God and the blessed angels, that you follow me no farther than you have seen me follow the Lord Jesus Christ. If God reveal anything to you, by any other instrument of his, be as ready to receive it as ever you were to receive any truth by my ministry; for I am verily persuaded that the Lord has more truth, yet, to break forth out of His Holy Word."

He never believed in a council to fix in a permanent form what should be the limit of knowledge and belief on the basis of the Holy Word. You are undoubtedly all familiar with the fact that these Pilgrims sailed from Holland to Southampton, England and then in the Speedwell and Mayflower set sail across the Atlantic. Says Dr. Bushwell:

"Behold the little 'Mayflower' rounding now the southern cape of England, filled with husbands, wives and children, families of righteous men under covenant with God and each other to lay some good foundation for religion, engaged both to make and keep their own laws, expecting to supply their own wants and bear their own burdens, assisted by none but God in whom they trusted. Here are the hands of industry; the germs of liberty; the dear pledges of order; the sacred beginning of a home!"

Their design was to land near the Hudson river, their providence was to be driven within the bay around Cape Cod.

As they lay within the Cape all who were to be members of the colony met in the cabin of the Mayflower, and forty-one males, representing 102 persons, signed the following compact:

"In the name of God, Amen! We whose names are under-written, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign King James, by the grace of God, &c., having undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of his faith and honor of our king and country a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitution and offices from time to time as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

No wonder Bancroft says: "This was the birth of popular constitutional liberty." In the cabin of the Mayflower humanity recovered its rights and instituted government on the basis of "equal laws for the general good."

A month after making Cape Cod they effected a landing at Plymouth, Mass. 270 years ago, Sunday, Dec. 20, was their first Sabbath on shore; on the 21st they settled on the main land. What a small seed was this for a nation but into what a great tree it has grown!

In the second place we were to consider what came of all this? I cannot tell you of all their sufferings, the death of one-half the company in four months' time; the approach of famine, when a pint of corn was all the food for the company which allowed only five kernels to each; of Indian wars; of the oppression of the mother country; of their own mistakes; of the Revolution; of local rebellions; of the mighty statesmen and the noble patriots; of the beautiful domestic pastoral life and of the taking in the ignorance of Europe, the fanaticism of the Jesuits, the communism of France, the atheism of Germany, the superstition of Africa. And yet compelling all these various and opposite elements to contribute to the existence of a government "for the people and by the people," and to be recognized throughout the world as a country which is also a Nation—spelling it with a big N.

By these men of 270 years ago, landing at Plymouth, many of these roads were laid out. These stone walls built. They looked upon these hills, fished in these bays and ponds, worshipped under these skies and moulder in this sacred soil.

You must remember that in founding a permanent colony they succeeded when others had failed, and the best historians attribute this success, beyond commercial enterprise commanding money, and court favor to the fact that from the religious character of the people worldly objects were secondary to them, and that the curse of all small and independent communities, political ambition, found no place among them.

In comparison with all others of their time our forefathers were a liberal-minded people. They knew that firmness was not inconsistent with charity, and they had that real faith in God's rule that which left some things to his guidance and judgment. They were a humane race, led by Elliot and the Mayhews the great missionaries of America. And today where you find staunch supporters of an unfolding word of God you will find a son of the Puritan as the motive force.

Cotton Mather in Ratio Disciplinæ, 1726, says: "The churches of New England make only vital piety the terms of communion among them. They with delight see godly Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Anti-Pedobaptists and Lutherans members of the same churches, sitting together without offense in the same holy mountain at the same holy table."

Where you find a great home missionary society you will find, East or West, that the names of the officers are New England names; and it will be just as true if you seek the motive power of the opening up of China, and Japan, and India, to an open and free Bible and a brotherhood of mankind. They were the true stoics and not the epicureans of society. The patent office, no less than the schoolhouse, college and church, is a monument of useful lives, of intellect applied to man's needs.

That we may not seem to view this matter from a narrow standpoint, we may go to South Carolina, and take the testimony of her greatest statesman, John C. Calhoun, who, reviewing the records, says of the Pilgrims:

"By what causes has so inconsiderable a beginning under such formidable difficulties resulted in so brief a time in such mighty consequences? They are found in the high moral and intellectual qualities of the Pilgrims; their faith, piety, and confident trust in a superintending Providence; their stern virtues; their patriotism, love of liberty and order; their devotion to learning; their indomitable courage and perseverance. These are the causes which surmounted every obstacle, and led to such mighty results."

What our review of history should teach us, what the great Southern statesman is generous enough to acknowledge, is exemplified in its results by Dr. Raleigh of England, when in this country in 1865. Standing upon the top of Mt. Holyoke, he breaks out in the words of the poet:

"Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into mist decays."

Thirty church spires are visible from that hilltop, and every one of them the spire of an independent church. And then he writes that he knows not in the whole world, not even in old England, anywhere a state of society on the whole so good as he saw in the heart of New England.

But if he could have stood in the center of the Empire state, or on the side of the Alleghanies, or been lifted on the wings of a balloon over northern Illinois, and Iowa, and Kansas, and rested at last on the chimney tower at Golden in Colorado, he might have ventured the same general observation.

The Pilgrim fathers, where are they? Here they are in their principles and energy, and nationalism all about us.

The common schools was patently theirs, the royalty of it and its influence. The free academies sprung out of their motto which was "Education, the debt which the present owes the future." Hence the colleges of New England "to Christ and the Church," being their motto, but within the scope of anyone for whom Christ died. From them is our inheritance of a free Commonwealth. DeTocqueville sees in the New England township the unit from which all our national institutions have sprung. It has truly been said that in two principles, the dignity of man and reverence for law are found the forces of our civil prosperity. Among the Pilgrims there was never anything like modern slavery, only twenty years after the landing they passed this resolve, "there never shall be any bond slavery, villanage or captivity among us, except lawful captives in just wars, and such as willingly sell themselves or are sold unto us. The service of a negro stranger was for a term and by his consent, under the same laws as applied to the white apprentice. The negro enjoyed all the rights of citizenship, he bore arms, testified in court, was a voting member of the church, exercised the right of suffrage, whatever were the violations of the law no person was ever born into legal slavery in any of the New England states, and today these sacred acts march onward to receive the endorsement of a continent. The dust of Wycliff has fallen into the head waters of the Rio Grande and beyond the divide, and even the golden gate corruscates with these genis of immortality.

Obedience to law was a second great factor of their success. Assassination, fire-bugism, the shot gun reform, was never theirs. It was "*Pax et libertas sub legibus*," peace and liberty always under law to the last extremity. Obey law and if it is bad change it, with their principle, as it is the only principle under which a law and free commonwealth is a possibility.

No picture of the revolutionary war is complete without some representation of the undertone of sorrow which was always in the true patriot's heart, that he must separate from the mother country, as today there is no sanctified stalwartism which does not bear within its body the pain that any reference to sectionalism is necessary.

It is not the spirit of the Pilgrims to remove the ancient land marks; nor to delight in change, nor to run into license as liberty, nor to supply legislation by personal impulse. But it is liberty and peace under law, and obedience to authority as the only safe doorway to a larger and fuller application of love of freedom and the protection of rights. The history and work of these Pilgrims are matters of thanksgiving on this their anniversary.

We call them Pilgrim fathers, and we do well. They have been fathers to give us the most we possess, to be proud of. Some of us our very names and blood, but as flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God, so we cannot by name, blood, race, or estate, or country, inherit any true worth which was their glory. Have we the spirit of the Pilgrims? In a love of a Holy and just God? in a faith to willingly sacrifice for the enlightment of the world? in that appreciation of the dignity of man, and the duty of obedience to authority? the making, as well as enjoying a nationality, which shall not only be ours, but which shall from impulses which we impart be still better for them who are the generations of coming time; in conclusion let us be reminded that to be just what our fathers were 270 years ago is not our highest calling, but rather to be today what they would be with all of our accumulated advantages. They ask no empty applause of the past, they rather ask us to build on their ancient foundation according to the vision their faith saw, the superstructure of even better and holier things. This will be honoring them and telling to our children in the most effective way, the story of their faith, sufferings and victories.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 24.

High water at 2.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.15 A. M.; Sets at 7.08 P. M.
Moon sets at 12.01 A. M.
First quarter, May 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mr. Phillips of South Quincy left today for Morrison, Me.

We wonder if the price of ice has anything to do with this ulster weather.

The Swedish Lutheran church will have a sociable this evening in Plumer's hall.

Quincy and Wollaston was well represented at the Norfolk club last evening.

Peter Johnstone sails today for Aberdeen, Scotland, by Cunard steamer Pavonia.

A genuine surprise is in store for those who attend the Methodist church, Wollaston, Sunday.

The report that the Amy would enter the races this season is denied by the owner, Mr. E. W. Baxter.

Joseph W. Lombard will sell furniture of John H. Dean, West street, West Quincy, at auction next Tuesday.

The St. Mary's of West Quincy will play the Eckfords of Boston this afternoon on Dustin's field East Milton.

Auctioneer Adams sells the estate of Isabelle Givens on Bates avenue, West Quincy, at auction next Friday.

The Braintree OBSERVER, for sale at Souther's periodical store, has twenty columns about the celebration on Thursday.

Representative Quincy's bill for the printing of sample ballots under the Australian law was rejected by the House yesterday, 94 to 59.

Messrs. Duffy & White, a new granite firm shipped their first invoice of monumental work from South Quincy, this morning.

The "Vine cottage" formerly occupied by the late Capt. George Spear, will be sold by Auctioneer Adams this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Rev. Edward Norton lectures in the Pilgrim church vestry, North Weymouth, tomorrow evening, on "A horse-back ride through Palestine."

A public entertainment under the auspices of Granite Commandery, P. F. Y. B. O., will be given in G. A. R. hall next Wednesday evening.

Those desiring to become charter members of Granite Commandery should consult the Medical Examiner, Dr. Davis, at once, as the list will be closed May 28th.

The managers of Public Burial Places promulgate the usual order closing the Mt. Wollaston cemetery to carriages between 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., on Memorial day.

Daniel Murphy, Michael Barry and Con. Ford play ball today with the Westboros, in Westboro, against the Naticks. Murphy will catch, Barry plays short stop and Ford in the field.

Mr. Chas. W. Johnson who for some time has been the "crayon artist" for the M. E. Sunday school, Wollaston, will shortly give a "chalk-talk" before the Epworth league.

The members of the Unitarian Ladies' Aid Society of Wollaston, invited their husbands to supper in Unitarian hall on Wednesday evening, where a most enjoyable time was spent by the entire company, which numbered nearly eighty.

George R. Thayer who was arrested in West Quincy yesterday for being drunk, was sent to his home in Braintree in Hall's ambulance this morning on account of injuries received by a fall before being arrested. It was thought best not to try him on the complaint until he had fully recovered.

A. L. Litchfield, carpenter, has started to erect a building to be used as a store on School street, for Quincy Firemens Relief Association. It will be ready for Memorial day, and will be occupied by Thomas Conlon a disabled member of the fire department.

The Herald says the appointment of Mr. George I. Aldrich of Quincy on the State Board of Education, "is generally commended by those who are acquainted with the responsibilities of the position and the qualifications of the gentleman selected to fill it."

NORFOLK COUNTY.

The soldiers' graves in Norfolk and Bellingham will be decorated on Memorial day by the G. A. R. post of Franklin.

Capt. James McGrath of Dover, in his ninetieth year, died Thursday night.

Cypress Commandery, K. T., of Hyde Park, elected and installed officers Thursday evening: Henry W. Bates is eminent commander.

A train was run over the second track from Hingham to Old Colony station Sunday, and the remainder of the track to East Weymouth is being completed. An interlock will be put in at Hingham to overcome the lack of room near the depot.

WEYMOUTH.

"Door-keepers in God's House," will be the subject of Rev. Mr. Eaton's sermon in the Universalist church North Weymouth, on Sunday afternoon.

The next meeting of the Century club of North Weymouth, will be held Friday, June 6; subject for discussion, "Resolved that a day's labor should be eight hours long." Dr. W. A. Drake will take the affirmative and G. L. Newton the negative.

There will be a meeting of the directors of the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial society, Tuesday evening, May 27, at the residence of Presieent B. F. Poole, Rockland. As business of importance is to come before the meeting every member is requested to be present.

DEDHAM.

At the adjournment of the Norfolk Superior Civil Court yesterday afternoon, the jury were out on the case of George A. Goddard against the inhabitants of Weymouth, an action to recover $4,000 for personal injuries through a defective sidewalk on the corner of Broad and Madison streets, Weymouth.

The case of Barbara J. Bishop, John H. Bishop and Matilda Bishop, against the city of Quincy, are on trial. All are actions of tort to recover for personal injuries received September 21, 1889, by being thrown from a carriage in Quincy, on account of a barrier in the shape of a large wooden horse across the road. The plaintiffs Barbara and Matilda Bishop sue for $4,000 each, while John H. Bishop claims $1,000.

Millard F. Cottrell, a restaurateur of Brookline, filed a debtor's petition at the registry of insolvency yesterday afternoon. No schedules of assets or liabilities were filed.—*Globe.*

BRAINTREE.

Col. Beals, the veteran decorator, must have made a good thing out of the celebration business. He and his staff had all they wanted to do and more too.

Every body had a kind word to say of Braintree on Thursday. Braintree made a fine appearance and there never were before so many strangers in the good old town.

The subjects of the sermons in the South Congregational church, May 26th, are for the morning, "Whitsunday and its Lessons," evening "The Genesis of a New England Town."

E. P. Allen exhibited an iron pot in front of his residence on Washington street, on Thursday, all decorated in honor of the anniversary celebration, which was brought over in the Mayflower.

We call special attention to the fact that one of the best concerts and literary entertainments ever given by the M. E. church, South Braintree, will come off next Wednesday evening at the town hall. Be sure to be present.

A memorial address will be given in the Armory by Rev. Mr. Magwire, pastor of the Universalist society, at 2 P. M., next Sunday, May 25.

The prize exhibition of reading and speaking, given by the pupils of Braintree in the Grammar grades, is to take place on the afternoon of May 29 at the Town hall.

Braintree did not require to go beyond her own bounds to procure an orator worthy of the occasion and capable of handling his subject. All honor to Mr. Samuel A. Bates the respected town clerk. Long may his bow abide in strength.

Miss Annie Fox, sister of Mrs. F. C. Roberts of Hollis avenue, has returned to visit her old home, and to surprise her family. It seems that while away in Wisconsin she captured a husband, a well to do ranch owner, and now as Mrs. Delbert Doty, Braintree is to lose her.

Charles A. Swift, Esq., of the famous Swifts of Chicago, the world wide known packers, was the guest of N. E. Hollis, Esq., on Thursday, and took an interesting part in the celebration proceedings. He is an excellent man and a gentleman through and through.

Mr. George F. Hussey, superintendent of the Jenkins Manufacturing Company, East Braintree, is entitled to a vote of thanks for having shut down the works on Thursday, blew the whistle in honor of the procession when it passed, and joined in the same, being an honored member of the Grand Army Post.

Mr. Wallace Macgregor, having completed the full course in chemistry and mining engineering, graduates this week from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The president of a mining company in Arizona applied to Prof. Richards for the services of two students capable of assisting him in his business, one of those recommended by Prof. Richards was Mr. Macgregor. He accepted the position but will spend a few weeks at the Lake Superior copper mines before proceeding to the scene of his labors in the vicinity of Prescott, A. T.

TWO HUB VICTORIES.

Boston Leaguers Score 4, the Clevelands 3,

PLAYERS' THIRD STRAIGHT

Won from Pittsburg in a Game Devoid of Fielding Errors—Standing of the League and Brotherhood Clubs Up to Date.

The week in the National Base Ball league has seen the Boston nine club up a couple of pegs. It, however, is a considerable distance in the rear of the next club, the Cincinnati. The New York team has won its way to fourth place and is closely pressing Brooklyn. Philadelphia manages to maintain the lead, but Anson's team is hard upon its heels. Yesterday's games resulted in victories for Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, and the following is the record for the league to date:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	24	14	10	.583
Chicago	21	12	9	.571
Brooklyn	22	12	10	.545
New York	24	13	11	.541
Cincinnati	23	12	11	.521
Boston	25	11	14	.440
Cleveland	19	8	11	.421
Pittsburg	22	8	14	.363

The Players' League.

Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia won yesterday's games in the Players' league. The Boston nine still holds the lead and has considerable to spare. Following is the standing:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per. ct
Boston	25	16	9	.640
Brooklyn	26	15	11	.576
New York	23	12	11	.521
Chicago	22	11	11	.500
Philadelphia	24	12	12	.500
Cleveland	20	9	11	.450
Pittsburg	21	8	13	.380
Buffalo	19	7	12	.368

CLARKSON IN SHAPE AGAIN.

Cleveland Puts Up a Fine Game, But Meets with Defeat.

BOSTON, May 23.—The experience of those who attended the game on the South End grounds yesterday afternoon was not one that was calculated to encourage them to go again until the weather becomes more favorable for both participants and spectators of out-door sports. There was, however, a great deal of interest in the game the Clevelands are putting up against the Bostons, and the attendance did not show any appreciable dimunition.

The attendance was about 1000, and the features of the game were Donovan's fine catch of McKean's fly, Sullivan's great drive past third base, Long's stop of Gilk's drive to third, and Sullivan's sharp fielding. The Clevelands evidently found they had no pudding while John was in the box, and they put up a remarkable fine fielding and batting game under the circumstances. The game had no unpleasant features, and there was little if any fault found with McDermott's decision as umpire.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Donovan, cf	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Brodie, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Sullivan, lf	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Tucker, 1b	4	0	2	2	0	8	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	4	1
Shelhase, c	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
Clarkson, p	2	1	2	2	0	0	6	1
Totals	28	4	5	5	2	27	18	3

CLEVELAND	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Davis, cf	5	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Gilks, lf	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
McKean, ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	4	2
Veach, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	7	1	0
Daily, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Smalley, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Zimmer, c	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0
Ardner, 2b	4	0	2	2	0	3	2	0
Lincoln, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	32	3	9	9	4	24	12	3

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston..... 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 —4
Cleveland..... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Boston 1, Cleveland 1. Stolen bases—Boston 4, Cleveland 4. Base on balls—Boston 6, Cleveland 3. Base on errors—Boston 2. Struck out—Boston 1, Cleveland 4. Double plays—Smith and Tucker. Umpire—McDermott.

Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The Chicago National league club defeated Philadelphia again after a stubborn ten-inning game, by good all around play. Decker attempted to play left in the absence of Hamilton, who is still suffering from Hutchinson's spiking, and made a sorry spectacle of himself. Schriver was also away off behind the bat. Vickery was hit hard in the fourth and sixth. The hitting of Andrews and fielding of Allen were features.

Chicago..... 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 1 0 2—10
Philadelphia..... 4 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0—8

Earned runs—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Chicago 17, Philadelphia 11. Errors—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 6. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittridge, Vickery and Schriver.

Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 2.

BROOKLYN, May 23.—Terry was poorly supported by the Brooklyn National league team, and the Cincinnatis won. Viau pitched for the visitors and was very effective. The only error charged to his team was a fumble by Beard in the ninth.

Cincinnati..... 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 1—7
Brooklyn..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Cincinnati 11, Brooklyn 5. Errors—Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 5. Batteries—Viau and Keenan, Daly and Terry.

New York, 17; Pittsburg, 10.

New York..... 0 0 2 1 1 6 4 1 2—17
Pittsburg..... 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 0 3—10

NEW YORK, May 23.—Mutrie's local team found Picher Schmidt an easy mark, and batted him hard. Sharrott relieved Welch in the fifth.

Earned runs—New York 7, Pittsburg 4. Base hits—New York 19, Pittsburg 10. Errors—New York 6, Pittsburg 10. Batteries—Murphy, Welch and Sharrott; Miller and Schmidt.

Other Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Wilmington, 1.

At Hartford—Washington, 8; Hartford, 6.

At New Haven—New Haven, 9; Baltimore, 6.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 2.
At Rochester—St. Louis, 5; Rochester, 4.
At Syracuse—Columbus, 4; Syracuse, 0.
At Philadelphia—Toledo, 4; Athletics, 1.

RADBOURN IN THE BOX.

Boston Brotherhood Men Play Without a Fielding Error.

BOSTON, May 23.—The weather was not conducive to comfort when it came to witnessing base ball, and the attendance at the Congress street grounds was not over 1000. The Boston Players' league nine met the Pittsburg team for the third time this week, and the result was wholly satisfactory to the friends of the local club. It was an interesting game from the beginning, both nines hitting freely in spite of the wind, both Radbourn and Galvin being too well seasoned to indulge in extra efforts in such inclement weather. The fielding of the Bostons was grand, not an error being made in the field, and viewed from all sides the game was one well worth witnessing in spite of the low temperature. Stovey made a great catch and Irwin and Hanlon both gained applause by holding hard balls. The Pittsburgs worked hard for victory, but fortune was against them.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Kelly, c	5	0	1	1	1	5	0	0
Stovey, rf	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nash, 3b	5	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	4	2	2	4	0	12	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Irwin, ss	5	0	1	1	1	1	4	0
Quinn, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Radbourn, p	3	1	2	2	0	0	3	0
Totals	39	8	9	12	4	27	16	2

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Hanlon, cf	4	2	3	5	0	5	0	0
Visner, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll, c	4	1	2	3	0	0	2	0
Beckley, 1b	3	0	0	0	1	12	0	0
Fields, lf	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Kuehne, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Corcoran, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Robinson, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	3	6	1
Galvin, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	34	3	8	12	1	27	18	6

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston..... 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 1 0—8
Pittsburg..... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Boston 1, Pittsburg 3. Two-base hits—Richardson, Carroll. Three-base hits—Brouthers, Hanlon. Stolen bases—Boston 3, Pittsburg 1. Base on balls—Boston 3, Pittsburg 4. Base on errors—Boston 4, Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Boston 1, Pittsburg 5. Double plays—Stovey and Nash, Corcoran, Robinson and Beckley. Umpires—Jones and Knight.

Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—"Jersey" Bakeley was an enigma to Philadelphia Players' team. After the first inning, when two singles and a three-bagger were made off his delivery, Hallman, who made the first hit, was thrown out at the plate in trying to score on Shindle's hit, so only one run was made, and that was all the local team got in the game, the two hits in the fourth going for naught. Cunningham's delivery just suited the Clevelands, and they kept the ball going all the time Fogarty played, and was applauded by the 600 spectators on coming to the bat.

Cleveland..... 0 1 2 0 1 0 3 2 —9
Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland 4. Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 7. Errors—Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Bakely and Sutcliffe, Cunningham and Milligan.

New York, 23; Chicago, 9.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The giants jumped on Frank Dwyer at Brotherhood park and the Chicago white stockings again went to the earth. Gore, Brown, O'Rourke, Ewing and Whitney were especially vicious with the bat. There was some sharp fielding, but the Chicago's errors came at critical points. Connor was sick and Bill Brown played. Attendance 1547.

New York..... 3 1 8 0 1 1 2 6 1—23
Chicago..... 2 1 1 1 0 0 1 2 1— 9

Earned runs—New York 7, Chicago 3. Base hits—New York 23, Chicago 8. Errors—New York 5, Chicago 9. Batteries—Ewing and O'Day, Farrell and Dwyer.

Brooklyn, 6; Buffalo, 2.

BROOKLYN, May 23.—Rain stopped the game at Eastern park at the sixth inning. Buffalo was outplayed at every point.

Brooklyn..... 0 0 3 0 0 2 1—6
Buffalo..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 6. Base hits—Brooklyn 9, Buffalo 6. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Buffalo 1. Batteries—Kinslow and Weyhing, Mack and Krock.

Milwaukee Gets Pettit.

NEW HAVEN, May 24. The Toronto-Milwaukee-New Haven base ball controversy over the services of Pettit, New Haven's captain and second baseman, has finally been settled, New Haven losing. Bettit will start for Milwaukee at once.

The Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute.

LONDON, May 24.—The Chronicle publishes an account of an interview with the Newfoundland delegates on the fishery question. In their opinion a settlement might be arrived at by France abolishing the bounty system in return for the repeal of the bait act.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Owego (N. Y.) National bank has closed its doors.

Mayor Cottrell of Cedar Key, Fla., is still in hiding.

Red men in Indian territory are looking for the coming of an Indian messiah.

Henry Rice's daughter, aged 6, was drowned in Damariscotta, Me., pond.

Five favorites were beaten at the Gravesend races of the Brooklyn Jockey club.

Persons who want changes in the tariff bill are now training their guns on senators.

The appropriation bills before congress promise to cause a deficiency instead of a surplus.

The next congressional campaign is to be planned by Republican committees next week.

The big strike at the national tube works and that of William L. Scott's miners have been settled.

The Delaware and Hudson directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent.

The aldermen and ex-aldermen of Des Moines, Ia., have been indicted for raiding the city treasury.

The Missouri grand lodge of Odd Fellows has voted to exclude saloon keepers from membership in the order.

On account of the high price of ice the New Yorkers will have to pay a higher price per glass for soda and lager.

An important gathering of men interested in the steel and iron industries is to take place in New York next September.

Maj. Albert N. Down of Exeter, N. H., has been commissioned assistant adjutant general of the New Hampshire National Guard.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales is said to have offered to waive his right to the throne if permitted to marry the girl of his choice.

Some unknown persons have disfigured several tomb doors and committed other depredations at Ashwood cemetery, Weymouth, Mass.

William H. Dunston, American vice consul general at St. Petersburg, takes decided issue with Mr. Kennan in regard to Russian affairs.

B. H. Arnold, former sheriff of Colusa county, Cal., was acquitted of murder in killing an alleged friend who circulated stories defaming members of Arnold's family.

The waiters at the Auditorium in Chicago are making trouble, and the prospect is that there will be a rush to that city of unemployed waiters from all parts of the country.

It appears that the authorities at Washington knew all about the proposed filibustering expedition against Lower California and had taken measures to prevent any demonstration.

Governor Goodell enjoyed a railroad ride on Friday from Antrim to Bennington and treurn, with no apparent fatigue. The governor hopes to be able to preside at the next meeting of the executive council.

E. D. Morgan of New York has purchased the steam yacht Sans Peur, formerly owned by the Duke of Sutherland. She is a large steam yacht built for cruising purposes, and the duke came to New York in her once or twice from cruises in the West Indies.

MILTON.

Mr. Arthur Crane of Milton Lower Mills, sent twenty hacks and a barge to the celebration in Braintree on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sanford of Milton celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage last Tuesday evening, about fifty guests were present. They were made the recipient of many valuable and useful presents.

The appraisers of the estate of the late Robert M. Todd of Milton, submitted their report of appraisal to the Probate court last Wednesday at $42,370, of which $16,500 was real estate, and $25,780 personal property.

Anniversary Week.

Next week is "anniversary week" among several of the religious denominations, and the custom of holding anniversary meetings which has prevailed for so many years will not be changed this year.

The Baptists are now in session in Chicago.

Among the Congregationalists the annual meeting of the Sunday School and Publication Society will be held Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Pilgrim Hall, and the annual May festival of the Congregational Club will be held in Music Hall, Tuesday evening.

Today's Globe gives the programme in full for the Unitarians and Universalists, who have meetings every day.

Next Thursday evening there will be the annual strawberry festival in Unitarian hall, Wollaston. A first-class programme for the entertainment is in preparation by well known artists.

Death of a Harper.

Fletcher Harper, a member of the firm of Harper Brothers, and a son of Fletcher Harper, the youngest of the original four brothers who established the well-known publishing house of that name, died at his residence on East 60th street, New York city, on Friday night.

The Old Colony railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent.

BORN.

DELORY—In East Braintree, May 20, twin sons to Mr. and Mrs. Simon Delory.

DIED.

ALLEN—In Braintree, May 23, Miss Ruby Emily Allen, formerly of Scituate, aged 41 years, 11 months and 23 days.

MARLAND—Drowned in Great Pond, May 23, Mr. William Marland, aged about 40 years.

People's Five Year Benefit Order.

THE Charter List of Granite Commandery, No. 36, will positively be closed on MAY 28th. Those desirious of becoming Charter members, should consult Medical Examiner, DR. F. S. DAVIS, at once.

May 24. 1t

550 MILES.

The white paper used in one edition of the

BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD,

Would make a strip two feet wide and five hundred and fifty miles long.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

Electric Cars will run as follows:

Quincy and West Quincy.

Leave Quincy.			Leave West Quincy.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.10	12.27	7.32	6.40	1.00	8.00
7.15	1 40	8.20	7.45	2.00	9.00
8.10	2.20	9.32	8.35	3.00	10.00
9.00	3.35	10.26	9.25	4.00	10.45
9.45	4.20		10.05	5.00	
10.25	5.27		11.00	6.00	
11.23	6.31		12.00	7.00	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
7.30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8.30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
9.33	3.00	9.15	10.00	2.30	8.30
10.30	4.00	10.30	10.50	3.30	9.45
11.15	5.00		11.35	4.30	10.50
12.00	6.00			5.30	

Quincy and Neponset.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Neponset.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
7.00	12.20	6.40	5.55†	12.45	7.45
8.05	1.20	7.20	6.40	1.50	8.35
9.00	2.20	8.10	7.30	2.50	9.30
9 45	3.20	9.00	8.25	3.50	10.20*
10.25	4.20	10.00	9.25	4.50	
11.23	5.20	10.40*	10.05	5.40‡	
		11.00*	10.50	6.15	
			11.50	7.00	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
7 30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8 30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
30	3.00	9.00	10.00	2.30	8.30
10 30	4.00	9.50	10.55	3.30	9.30
11 15	5.00	10.30*	11.40	4.30	10.10
12.00		11.10*		5.30	

*To Car House only.
†From Car House only.
‡ To Beale street only, returning at 5.55.

Quincy and Quincy Point.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Quincy Point.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.25	12.18	6.31	6.40	12.50	7.10
6.55	1.40	7.32	7.10	2.00	8.00
7.25	2.20	8.30	7.55	2.40	8.50
8.08	2.55	9.32	8.26	3.15	9.45
8.35	3.35	10.26	8.50	4.10	10.38
9.30	4.41		9.45	5.05	
10.25	5.27		10.40	5.40	
11.23	5.56		11.45	6.15	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
8.20	1.10	6.03	8.35	12.15	5.40
8.55	2.00	7.00	9.15	1.30	6.40
9.33	3.00	8.00	10.15	2.30	7.30
10.30	4.00	9.00	11.00	3.30	8.30
12.00	4.50	10.30		4.30	9.30
	5.25			5.10	10.45

Subject to change without notice.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made between cars of the Neponset, West Quincy and Quincy Point Routes.

Cars from Quincy make close connections with West End St. R. R. at Neponset.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after April 28, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.35, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 12.53, 1.03, 1 20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07 4.56, 5.33, 5.40, 6.27, 6.46, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.24 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.30 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.15, 7.25, 7.44, 9.06, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 8.30, 9.45, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.30, 9.00 9.15 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.06, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 5.43, 6.30, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.28 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.10, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.41, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.26, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.36, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.31 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.13, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.32 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.24, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.21 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.26 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.02, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.25, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.29, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.17, 10.0[illegible] A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.
J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager.

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT, CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF TONIC AND STIMULANT, Greatest of Spring Remedies. RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES, BRAIN AND BLOOD. Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists. $1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

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New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

—ALSO—

1 PIANO

—AND—

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED.

Remember the Place,

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Varnishes,
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QUINCY.
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QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 42. QUINCY, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 26, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Oratorio of Emmanuel

will be given by the

QUINCY MUSICAL CLUB,

(Chorus 60 Voices,)

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. SUMNER COOLIDGE,

assisted by

Miss Lillian S. Cummings, Soprano
Miss Clara C. Prince, Alto
Mr. Herbert A. Thayer, Tenor
Mr. Ralph B. Savage, Bass
Mr. Dudley Hall, Pianist

and a Large Orchestra,

— AT —

Faxon Hall, Quincy,

Wednesday Evening, May 28, 1890.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

For sale by members and at the hall.
May 24—1w May 26, 27, 28.

CHILDREN'S

Straw Hats,

TENNIS CAPS,

— AND —

Hats and Caps

OF ALL KINDS AT

SAVILLE & JONES',

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REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.
Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

DO YOU LIKE

Strawberries

JUICY AND SWEET,

and other kinds of

NICE FRUIT?

We are receiving daily

Green Peas, String Beans,
New Potatoes,
Asparagus,
and many choice
Vegetables.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM ?

Step in at

Rogers Bros.' Market,

Hancock Street,

They will do you Good !

and saves medicine

At this Season of the Year.

Quincy, May 23. tf

LOVE OF COUNTRY

And Respect for the "Boys in Blue" the Lessons Taught in

SUNDAY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Grand Army, Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps attend Services at the Universalist and Unitarian Churches —Large Congregations, Earnest and Able Addresses.

Sunday was a very delightful day, and Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., who had been invited to attend services at the Universalist church, turned out quite largely, and were accompanied by the Sons of Veterans.

The altar was prettily draped with the stars and stripes, and the platform covered with beautiful plants and flowers. The audience was unusually large, nearly every seat being occupied. Mr. Herbert Fay Nye presided at the organ, and the singing was by the choir, assisted in some pieces by the soldiers and congregation. A very pretty solo was sung nicely by Mrs. W. Austin Winslow.

A special memorial sermon was delivered by Rev. William H. Trickey of South Newmarket, N. H. He had a very lengthy and forcible discourse, partly to the veterans, but principally to the congregation. How they should prize the old soldiers, and take good care that they did not suffer for food or raiment. See that none of them were obliged to spend their last days in the poorhouse. They had fought bravely and well to save the country, and now they should be carefully looked after. Some 20,000 were each year passing from us, and it would be but a short time before they would all be gone. The government should pass liberal pension acts, not only for the soldiers, but for their widows after the veterans had been called home.

AT THE FIRST CHURCH.

Able and Earnest Address by Mr. George W. Penniman formerly of This City.

Again in the evening the Post, Camp and Corps assembled to attend services in the First Church, and the ranks were full. By actual count there were seventy-six with Paul Revere Post, twenty-five Sons of Veterans and thirty-one of the Woman's Relief Corps. Seldom is such a large audience seen in the First Church as assembled on this occasion.

Rev. D. M. Wilson, the pastor, conducted the devotional exercises, and there was singing both by the choir and the congregation.

George W. Penniman.

It was a very able, earnest and interesting address, and had it been delivered at a different time and place would have been frequently applauded.

In opening, after stating the object which had called them together he cited the fact that the observance of ceremonies of this kind was not a custom of recent origin, and quoted the Greeks and Romans who were wont to gather about their fallen heroes and recount their virtues, and the trophies they had won.

He spoke of the nobility of character of the service of the hour, and said that it appealed to the loftiest sentiments, the tenderest memories and the most sacred affections of the human heart.

The history of the memorial services in honor of the Nation's dead in this land, was succinctly stated. A quarter of a century has sunk into the grave of time since Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, issued a peace proclamation declaring at an end what had been

The Greatest Civil War

In the history of the world. Since then the population of our nation has increased nearly 100 per cent. and we have wonderfully progressed in all the things that go to make a nation rich, and great and powerful. It was the speaker's opinion that at least 40,000,000 of the present population of the land are without an interest born of a personal experience in the thrilling scenes of "war time."

My own memory, he said, does not comprehend the four long and dreary years of the warfare, for I was less than six years of age when that matchless leader of matchless men, U. S. Grant, received the sword of Lee and the surrender of the Confederacy at the Appomattox Court House. I did not then know the meaning of the memorial service on the day of

Lincoln's Funeral

in April '65, nor did I realize what it meant, for my father to leave his home, family and business cares and with the members of his regiment don the blue and place himself at the service of his country. I could not understand why the newspapers at the time were so eagerly read at home, but today with the light of reading and the experience of others as my instructor, I *do* understand and with all the earnestness that I can put into the English language I say, God bless every man, white or black, regular or volunteer, native American or adopted citizen, who served three months or three years, who when his country called for men to rally to its defence, responded "Here" and was ready to bare his breast to rebel lead, to suffer and to die if need be, in order that

"Old Glory"

our loved stars and stripes might wave forever toward heaven and beneath its folds, liberty, justice and equality to all men might dwell forever on the earth.

As we contemplate briefly what these men did whose memory we honor, and whose deeds we admire in this service, surely we have occasion to

"Shake the depths of desert gloom
With our hymns of lofty cheer"

just as you did twenty-five years ago when those whom the God of battles spared, rejoined the loved ones at home, and you made the land ring with the songs of rejoicing until,

"The stars heard and the sea ;
And the sounding isles of the dim woods rang
With the anthems of the Free."

So long as the G. A. R. endures, the nation will have loyal defenders. When they have passed away who shall take up the work which they lay down except those in this land.

"Clean through from sea to sea,
Who believe and understand
The worth of being free."

There is no need of stirring sectional feeling or strife, but some of us have not yet reached that period in life, if indeed we ever shall when we fail to see a distinction between the cause for which the South fought and that of the North. It was a war of

Principle Against Sophistry,

equal rights oppression, union against disunion, liberty against slavery. The North was right the South was wrong. And as the son of a Union soldier I stand here this evening to utter my most humble, my most anxious and earnest protest, against these distinctions ever being forgotten, or ignored or blotted out.

The speaker then dwelt at length on the causes of the war and sketched the progress of the slave power from the day in August 1620 when a Dutch ship bearing a cargo of twenty slaves landed in Jamestown, Va., to that other day nearly 241 years later when the slave power sought the overthrow of the best government on the face of the earth, and fired the signal gun upon Fort Sumpter, in the harbor of Charleston, S. C.

The early days of the struggle, the magnificence of the response to President Lincoln's call, and the uprising of the North to meet the peril of the hour, was sketched in graphic language.

In this grand response that came up from the loyal North,

Quincy, True to Her History

and traditions as a leader in the patriotic movements of the past, won a prominent part. It is with no small degree of pride I note that the first organization to leave Boston, in response to the call of President Lincoln, issued April 14, 1861, was the 4th Mass. Regt. of Volunteers, whose headquarters were in Quincy, and whose commander was Col. Abner B. Packard, then as now, one of your most honored citizens. In that regiment was the Hancock Light Guards Co. H., Capt. Franklin Curtis, who is with us this evening as the honored Junior Vice Commander of your Post.

It was the privilege of this command, to be the first loyal regiment in the war to place foot upon ground, claimed by any seceding state, and it is a matter of history that the first flag of the Union placed on Southern soil, in the great civil contest was the marker of the 4th Mass. which fluttered in the morning breeze on 20th of April, 1861. The speaker paid a tribute to the men of Quincy for their part in the service of the country, declared in emphatic language that the men did not go to the front from base or sordid motives, and said that the man who in this day charge these men with having performed this service and sacrifice for the sake of the munificent sum of

$13 a Month

which they were promised, should be examined as a candidate for the Taunton lunatic asylum.

Many facts and incidents of the battlefield, prison pen and hospital were earnestly related by the speaker, to show heroism and valor of the "Boys in Blue," and the speaker closed with a reference to the duties of American citizenship in the contemplation of the services of these men. Addressing himself successively to the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, and the Grand Army of the Republic. The speaker concluded with the recital of an inspiring patriotic poem which breathed the spirit of loyalty, unity and devotion to the country.

AT ATLANTIC.

Special Singing, Addresses and Readings —Large Attendance.

Services appropriate to Memorial day were held in Memorial church Sunday evening, consisting of singing by choir composed of Messrs. Read and Owen, Mrs. Carver and Miss Amy Alden under the direction of H. H. Bemis; addresses by Rev. J. H. Yeoman and Mr. Charles F. Merrick; readings by Misses Stella Crocker, Grace Parker and Lillian Hammond; and an original sketch entitled "In and out of Belle Isle" by Miss Maud Rice. The programme was greatly enjoyed by the large audience.

Wollaston Congregational Church.

At the Sunday school services of the Congregational church, Wollaston, appropriate exercises were held in commemoration of Memorial day. The pulpit was very tastefully decorated with flowers, and draped with a large flag with the inscription "Thanks be to God that we have a President of the United States who went to the war to defend the old flag."

In the evening Mr. Barna S. Snow, the corresponding secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, gave an interesting talk on sailors and the good which the Society did in their behalf.

BASE BALL.

St. Marys, 12; Eckfords 8.

The St. Mary's defeated the Eckfords of East Boston on the East Milton grounds Saturday, by a score of 12 to 8. But five innings were played owing to the visiting nine being obliged to take the train for home. The score:

St. Marys.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB	SH.	PO.	A.	E
E.Gallagher, rf,	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
McKay, lf.,	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	1
Cole, 1b.,	4	1	1	3	0	4	0	0
Reardon, p.,	4	0	1	1	0	0	10	1
Kiley, 2b.,	3	1	1	1	0	5	0	0
Gilraine, cf.,	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Walsh, 3b.,	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
J.Gallaghe ,ss.,	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	1
Kegan, c.	2	3	1	1	0	3	4	3
Tota's,	28	12	10	15	0	14	14	8

Eckfords.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Malley, c.,	3	2	0	0	0	2	3	1
Weil, ss.,	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
W.Gilman, 3b.,	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
Doherty, 1b.,	3	2	1	1	1	7	0	2
J. Gilman, 2b.,	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	2
Dorsey, p.,	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	3
Dolan, cf.,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grace, lf.,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T. Gilraine, rf.,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals,	21	8	2	2	2	14	12	16

Bases on Balls Eckfords 3, St. Mary's 6. Struck out by Reardon 5, by Dorsey 1. Pass balls O. Malley 3, Keegan 2. Two base hits, J. Gallagher, T. McKay, E. Gallagher. Three base hits, Cole. Stolen bases, St. Mary's 14, Eckfords 3. Umpires, Barry and Mahoney. Scorer, J. O'Brien.

Wollastons, 12; Samosets, 2.

The Wollastons are easily taking the lead as the crack South shore ball team. Saturday's game at Whitman was a regular walk over for the Wollastons. The score:

WOLLASTONS.

	A.B.	R.	B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sargent, 3b.,	4	2	1	1	1	0	3	2
Slade, 2b.,	4	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
Piper, 1b.,	5	2	1	1	0	12	0	0
Rice, c.f.,	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Guerin, s.s.,	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	2
Farrington, c.,	5	1	1	1	1	11	1	0
Litchfield, l.f.,	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0
Stevens, p.,	4	0	0	0	2	0	17	0
Putnam, r.f.,	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals,	36	12	8	10	4	27	23	6

SAMOSETS.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	S.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
D. Slattery, 2b.,	4	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
J. Slattery, 3b.,	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Bell, 1b.,	4	0	0	0	0	12	1	2
Donovan, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Foster, s.s.,	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Bates, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stanley, c.,	4	1	0	0	0	5	2	4
Whiting, p.,	4	0	1	1	1	0	8	2
Leary, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals,	35	2	3	3	2	*23	18	11

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Wollastons,	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	1		—12
Samosets,	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 2

Two-base hits—Slade, Litchfield. Stolen bases—Wollastons, 7; Samosets, 7. First base on balls—Wollastons, 3; Samosets, 2. Left on bases—Wollastons, 5; Samosets, 6. Struck out—By Stevens, 12; by Whiting, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Putnam. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Edgar Frost.

*Sargent hit by batted ball.

Other Games.

At Merry Mount Park Saturday, the Merry Mounts whitewashed the Wollastons, Jr., 35 to 0. Score by innings :

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Merry Mount	0	3	0	1	5	7	7	2		—32
Wollaston Jrs.,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

The Pioneers of South Quincy beat the Coddington school Saturday afternoon 22 to 13.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT.

Charged With Grave Offenses Against the Laws of New York.

The Massachusetts Benefit Association has been brought to book in peremptory terms by the insurance department of New York state, says the Boston Advertiser in this morning's edition.

It is charged with grave offences and must answer to the department and the laws of New York. The point in which this matter touches the present controversy is clear; with overdue obligations on his shoulders, the Commissioner of Massachusetts was not over likely to examine very critically or seriosuly questions, not to say attack the Massachusetts Benefit, and the history of the office shows that he did not.

The company is charged with taking in moribund associations in its own and other states; with incorporating an indiscriminate line of risks, whose mortality has already brought disaster.

These charges have been talked about in all insurance circles for several months. The most notable cases are: First, the Granite State of New Hampshire, which passed away last summer, and second, the Security of New York, which is the case taken up by the New York department. Maj. Merrill saw nothing in all this.

21 CENTS THE MINIMUM.

The Quarry Owners Refuse a Compromise Offer of 21 1-2 Cents.

The conference between the Quarry men's Union Saturday evening did not result in a settlement of the differences. The Union made a proposition that the pay be 21 1-2 cents, but the Association stood firm at 21 cents and rejected the offer. It was a lengthy meeting. Four and one-half cents a day is all that stands in the way of a settlement now.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE MYSTERY.

Unearthing of a Skeleton Supposed to Be Connected with the Disappearance of Miser Beck's Brother.

CONCORD, N. H., May 26.—A report reached this city last evening that the skeleton of a man found by some farmers while plowing upon the Beck farm in Hopkinton, which was supposed to be that of the missing Galvin G. Beck, who, it is generally believed was murdered by his brother Perley. The latter died of exposure and starvation last winter. Calvin disappeared some eight years ago.

Upon visiting Hopkinton, last night it was found that a portion of a human skeleton—the skull and bones, had been discovered, not upon the Beck farm, but at a house a mile distant from that place. The place had been uninhabited since the death of its former occupant some years ago, and recently passed into possession of another owner, who discovered the bones described.

The doctor, in whose possession they are, thinks they have been partially prepared, but this only adds to the difficulty of explaining the find. The former owner of the house is said to have been of so timid and nervous a character that he could not have had any part in such work, much less have tolerated their being about the premises where he lived.

While the discovery is not generally thought to have any connection with the Beck tragedy, it is of a nature to cause considerable excitement, as it offers a new mystery for public speculation.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Explosion of Dynamite in a Burning Building Shakes Up a Whole Town.

MANSFIELD, O., May 26.—A very severe rain storm passed over this (Richland) county, accompanied with lightning and thunder. Lightning struck the John Charles block in Lucas, six miles east of this city, about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The block, which was occupied by a hardware and general merchandise store, was burned, with two dwellings adjoining. There is no fire apparatus in the village, and the citizens turned out with buckets, but could do nothing toward extinguishing the flames. Their efforts were then directed towards saving the contents of the building, and while they were removing the goods, about fifty pounds of dynamite which was kept in the store exploded, with disastrous effect.

John Smith and Jeremiah Jones were killed, their bodies being mangled beyond recognition. About twenty-five persons in all were more or less injured, the following seriously: Joseph Hanna, cut on forehead and hand; F. Russell, cut over left eye; John Gallagher, leg severely bruised by falling from a ladder; F. Myers, struck by falling bricks.

The report of the explosion was heard five miles distant, and the shock was so great that nearly all the windows in the village were broken. Rain finally put the fire out. The property loss is estimated at from $5000 to $8000.

BACK TO HIS FAMILY.

Rev. Mr. Martin Again Makes His Appearance in Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 26.—Rev. Louis Martin, the apostate French priest, who some weeks ago mysteriously disappeared from Montreal, leaving his wife and family destitute, has returned. At the time of his disappearance the Protestant clergy of Montreal claimed that he had been kidnapped by Catholic priests. Martin says that, thinking he had sinned, he went to the Trappist Monastery at Tracadi, Nova Scotia.

He has returned, he says, to find that, notwithstanding his compact with Mgr. Fabre, his family would have been destitute if it had not been for Protestant charity. He states that he will resume his Protestant teaching, and endeavor to earn a living without asking any favors from the Catholic church. "God never meant any man to sacrifice the happiness of his wife and family for religion," is his comment upon his return.

Pertinent Gossip.

City Council tonight.

Will the members embrace "their opportunity ?"

Shall the city pay next year with interest for street lights burned this year ?

Should a new contract be made June 1, from what source would the money come to pay for the lights since Jan. 1 ?

Will there be "combinations ?"

Ought West street to be Macadamized, and have edgestone and paved gutters ?

Shall the sidewalk appropriation be passed before the beterment act is accepted ?

Does it not leave too much with the Commissioner as it now reads ?

Is not the City Council to be invited to attend the Memorial day services ?

The Fall River Line.

It is reported that commencing Monday, June 16, the Old Colony railroad will make an important change in the operation of the Fall River line. All the passenger trains of that line will on that day be transferred from the Kneeland street station to the Park square station of the Providence division. By this move all the New York passenger business of the Old Colony railroad will be concentrated at one point, thus making the Park square station the great point of departure and arrival for Boston passengers to and from New York.

Celebrated Its Anniversary.

The St. Gregory's Catholic Total Abstinence and Mutual Relief Society of Dorchester and Milton, celebrated its twentieth anniversary at Odd Fellows hall, Dorchester, Thursday evening. About two hundred were present, among whom was Mr. Sullivan, president of St. James Temperance Society of Quincy.

Not to Build in Wollaston.

The Smith Paper Machine Company of Boston, who were to build a large brick machine shop near the Wollaston Foundry Co's. plant, have purchased the old Felt Mill building at Atlantic, and will locate there instead of at Wollaston.

ARE EXPECTED TO REPLY.

Questions Which Will Be Asked by Census Enumerators.

Here is a list of questions the census enumerators will have to ask the residents of the United States during the month of June.

1. Give Christian name in full, initial of middle name and surname.
2. Whether a soldier, sailor or marine during the civil war (United States or Confederate), or widow of such person.
3. Relationship to head of family.
4. Whether white or black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese or Indian.
5. Sex.
6. Age at nearest birthday. If under one year give age in months.
7. Whether single, married, widowed or divorced.
8. Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890.)
9. Mother of how many children; the number of those living.
10. Place of birth.
11. Place of birth of father.
12. Place of birth of mother.
13. Number of years in the United States.
14. Whether naturalized.
15. Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.
16. Profession, trade or occupation.
17. Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890.)
18. Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890.)
19. Able to read ?
20. Able to write ?
21. Able to speak English ? If not, the language or dialect spoken.
22. Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease and the length of time afflicted.
23. Whether defective in mind, sight, learning or speech, or whether crippled, maimed or deformed—name of defect.
24. Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, pauper.
25 and 26. Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by a member of the family ?
27. If owned by head or member of family, is the house free from mortgage or incumbrance ?
28. If the head of the family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or a member of his family ?
29. If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage or incumbrance.
30. If the home or farm is owned by head or member of family, and mortgaged, give post-office address of owner.

A Fabrication.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 26.—In the police court Carl Matterson, Alexander Anderson and Ludie Lamelson, three Swedish lads, charged with torturing Bertie Howe, were discharged after a hearing lasting ten hours. The evidence went to show that the Howe boy manufactured the whole story of the terrible cruelties he was alleged to have suffered.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

European miners are agitating for eight hours.

The licensing act caused a split in the Church of England Temperance society.

An Italian shot his wife and her mother in New York city, and then attempted suicide.

Vermont Democrats are preparing for their state convention at Burlington on May 29.

A recount of all the ballots thrown in the recent Rhode Island election is to be demanded.

A gigantic charge of dynamite was found at the base of the Haymarket monument in Chicago.

One man was killed and five injured by a collision of freight trains on the Vandalia railroad.

The Yale university crew easily defeated the famed Atalantas at New Haven on Saturday, and with seven men at that.

The town of Sefron, near Fez, Morocco, is inundated. The whole place is in ruins. Fifty-three Jews and many Moors have perished.

The Farrelly building at Morristown, N. J., was burned. Loss $100,000. The insurance on the building and contents is about $70,000.

Frank P. Slavin, the Australian heavyweight pugilist, has challenged Charlie Mitchell to fight to a finish. Mitchell is not likely to accept.

President Charles Harrington of the Mercantile National bank of Salem and his wife were thrown from a carriage at Lynn, Mass., and the former severely injured.

The senate has restored the appropriations of $50,000 each for the Boston and Portsmouth navy yards. The "original package" bill now has the right of way over the silver bill.

John H. Klock, one of the best known druggists in Connecticut, is dead, aged 67 years. He had been in business in New Haven for forty-one years, and amassed a fortune of over $100,000.

The power house of the electric motor street car line, a brick building 150 by 50 feet, was blown down during a heavy thunder storm at Laredo, Tex., and two white men and a negro were killed.

By the explosion of a blast furnace at the Illinois steel works at Chicago, five workmen were horribly burned and crushed. August Mullenhoffer cannot recover. The others were less seriously injured.

LOST.

LOST,—On Sunday, May 25, between Edwards hill and Mears' hotel, Houghs Neck, or Valley street, a pair of gold-bowed spectacles. The finder will please leave the same at Austin & Winslow's express office and be rewarded. May 26—1t

WANTS.

WANTED.—A young, experienced girl wants a situation to do cooking. Good references. Apply at No. 14 Clark avenue. May 26.—tf

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by I. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set in s. 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE. May 21. tf

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the **Monitor** School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's **Hero** School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's **Tug of War** Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in **Hats** may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the **Best!**

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

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MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.
Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

We are in receipt of a copy of Insurance Commissioner Merrill's annual report to the Legislature in regard to life, casualty and assessment insurance. The usual statistics are given, together with a full statement of the controversy with the New York Life company and its settlement. The assessment endowment corporations are severely criticized, and receive a wholesale condemnation from the commissioner, who says:—

The beginning of the end is in sight; the speculative tide, which was stimulated by the unfortunate statute of two years ago, swept over the commonwealth in a fantastic flood during the past year, and there have been organized up to the present time 46 corporations, promising upon the contribution of a comparatively insignificant amount in assessments the payment, at the end of a term varying from six months to 10 years, of a large endowment. How the promises of these corporations are to be realized no one of their promoters has undertaken mathematically to demonstrate. As this is purely a question of finances, of the proportion of assets, present and prospective, to liabilities, the plan, if one existed, would seem to be easily capable of explanation, but no where in the literature of these corporations has this been attempted.

The promise of spot cash, three dollars paid back when one dollar is deposited, is, the commissioner says, about the only plan remaining unimproved.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The steady, stately Presbyterians do not refuse to move on and keep in line with the advanced thought of the time; but they insist on going forward in good order, feeling the way carefully before them.—*Philadelphia Record.*

If Kemmler were not devoid of all sentimental feelings he would have become a raving lunatic long ago. Never was a criminal put through such a course of legal torture. The Supreme Court of the United States has denied the application for a writ of error, but the end is not yet.—*Fall River Globe.*

The Attorney General is being criticised in some quarters for his opinion against the constitutional right of cities and towns to tax their citizens for the maintenance of gas or electric light works for the public convenience. Well, let us see? There are some things surely, that municipalities cannot do, even under the guise of the public good, unless special provision of the constitution can be found therefor. If a town can furnish corporate light, why not heat, coal, flour, clothing? The line surely must be drawn somewhere, and it is more easy than sensible to deride the opinion of the attorney general, which has absolute decisions of the supreme court behind it.—*Lawrence American.*

As between gossip and the man who never says a word, commend us to the former every time. The man who never says ought neither for nor against is a dangerous person. Look out for him. Nine chances to one he is a hypocrite. He hears the scandal monger assail your character and speaks not out in righteous and indignant protest. But the high minded man, the true friend in storm and sunshine waits not a moment to rebuke recreant gossipers, the slanderer of somebody's fair fame, it makes but little difference who. All that is noble and sublime is found in the man who refuses to listen to the venomous tongue of the idle gossiper. The world is the better for this class, but as for the other they can be thought of only with feelings of contempt and abhorrence.—*Haverhill Bulletin.*

THE RIGHT OF WAY

Given to a Question of Great Commercial Importance

ANENT "ORIGINAL PACKAGES."

Probability That There Will Be a $100,000,000 Deficit in the Treasury Next Year—Week's Program in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The senate has decided to enter upon the consideration of the original package bill on Tuesday next, and to continue its consideration until it shall have been disposed of. This will displace the silver bill, but there are member of the senate who are of opinion that it is of quite as much importance that congress shall make a declaration as to the right of the states to exercise their police powers with respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors as it is to discuss the silver question.

The bill which has been introduced from the committee on the judiciary may be amended in important particulars. As it was reported it relates only to the liquor question, as the decision of the supreme court in the Iowa case did. But each day seems to bring to light additional information as to the far-reaching effect of this decision. Congressmen are receiving petitions daily showing that the decision has an influence upon different industries.

The butter men, the meat men, the dealers in produce of various descriptions and dealers in all classes of food products, as well as brewers and distillers, find that it would be possible to seriously affect their respective business by a strict enforcement of the principles of this decision. Strenuous efforts will be made by the committee on the judiciary to restrict the bill to the subject of liquors. But already Republicans and Democrats have moved amendments intending to extend it also to dairy products. The New York senators have received petitions protesting that the bill should contain a provision relative to oleomargarine. There is a movement in other states as to dressed meat products. There has been no decision of the United States supreme court for years which is likely to have a more important commercial effect than this one.

PUNCHING HOLES IN THE SURPLUS.

It Looks as Though There Will Be a Deficit in the National Finances Next Year of Over $100,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Conservative members of congress are beginning to feel a little uneasy about the way appropriation bills are piling up this session. The amount of appropriations on bills already passed and pending, point to an aggregate that will exceed the government revenue by many millions during the coming fiscal year. Government revenue from all sources for the year, including the postal revenue, was placed by the treasury department recently at $450,000,000. The regular annual appropriation bills, exclusive of deficiencies, will amount to about $323,000,000, and the permanent appropriations, including the sinking fund, will reach $101,600,000.

The deficiency bills will, according to the estimates of the senate appropriations committee, be at least $31,000,000. That makes an aggregate of $455,600,000 of appropriations exclusive of the dependent pension bill, which, if it becomes a law as passed by the senate, will call for $26,000,000. Appropriations for the increase of the navy as passed by the house amount to $8,000,000. There has been $1,500,000 appropriated for the World's fair. I the river and harbor bill and the Galveston harbor bill and the one for the lake channel between the upper and lower lakes all pass, that will make $32,000,000 to be added to the appropriation.

The miscellaneous appropriations at the last short session amounted to $10,255,795, and they are likely to amount to a good deal more at this session, as the public building bills already reported in the house carry an aggregate appropriation of $14,000,000, to say nothing of the senate bills, but if the miscellaneous appropriations carry only the same amount as at the last session, the total of appropriations will amount to $547,355,795, leaving a deficiency of $97,000,000. These figures and estimates leave out of sight possible appropriations for coast defenses, the direct tax bill and many other purposes, which, if made, will swell the deficit next year considerably above $100,000,000.

MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

To Be Considered by Both Branches of Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Several subjects of importance are likely to engage the attention of the senate this week. The naval appropriation bill comes up to-day as unfinished business. That it will be disposed of in one session is uncertain, as an attack upon the appropriation for three battle ships is expected from the Democratic side of the chamber. By an agreement reached last Friday, Senator Wilson's bill to place imported liquors in original packages under state regulations, is the special order for Tuesday, to be discussed to a finish. Under the conditions that will exist it is doubtful if the silver will bill get a hearing this week. Friday will be Memorial day, and the senate will adjourn from Thursday to Saturday, which, under the present arrangement, is devoted to bills on the calendar to which there is no objection made. The committee on appropriations expect to have the fortifications and legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bills ready to report during the week.

Probably the small remainder of the river and harbor appropriation bill, which has not yet been considered, will be disposed of by the house before it embarks upon the consideration of District of Columbia matters, including the Rock Creek park bill, which has for some time stood as the unfinished business in the way of other local legislation. The conference report on the anti-trust bill may be presented early in the week, and will doubtless give rise to much debate, as the report is unacceptable to Mr. Bland and other Democrats. The Alabama contested election case was to have come up Tuesday, but has again been postponed by agreement, in order to afford time for the preparation of the minority report. It was intended to allot days during the week to the public buildings committee and the judiciary committee, which latter is urging action on the judges salary' and the bankruptcy bills, but the absence af Speaker Reed may cause a postponement of the proposed arrangement. It is possible, however, as Mr. Carlisle's retirement from the house leaves a Republican majority in the committee on rules, even in the absence of the speaker, that this program may be at once carried out. The postoffice appropriation bill is within easy reach on the calendar, and the conference reports on the District of Columbia appropriations bill, the service pension bill and the administrative customs bill are among the subjects for consideration.

SALISBURY'S BANTER.

Explorer Stanley Makes a Sharp Reply to England's Premier.

LONDON, May 26.—The Times prints a long and caustic letter from Mr. Stanley in reply to the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Stanley declares that he has nothing but a sentimental interest in any part of Africa, but he says that on finding that many of his friends have embarked their money in an African enterprise on the strength of a charter not worth a counterfeit six pence unless the terms of the understanding with Germany are rigidly adhered to, and there being every indication of a disposition on the part of the government to help Germans instead of Englishmen, he has urged his friends to discover the exact limits of their territory.

He wishes to quarrel with neither Germany nor England, but says boldly that, if the German colonial demands be granted, it would be more economical to make Germany a gift of the whole British sphere. Then British investors might obtain as many shillings for the pounds they so credulously have been victimized out of. In conclusion he declares that the German sphere is the finest in Africa, and adds: "Still, their cry is 'give, give.' If you think they are better adapted than the English to civilize the African, do nothing half-hearted. Yield all, including Egypt. Never a word of protest shall you hear from me. Excessive amiability may become an infirmity, and the infirmity of negligence, like other diseases, grows till it ends in chronic senility."

MUST PAY THE CLAIM.

A Case of Interest to Those Connected with Assessment Societies.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 26.—A case that has excited much interest throughout the state has been decided by Judge Barnard. Mary Climons sued the Royal Society of Good Fellows, a benefit order, for $3000, which, she claimed, was due her, because of the policy issued to her father, and on which he had paid the required assessments.

The father, Patrick Durnan, died in November, 1889, and at the time of his death was a member of the order referred to in good standing, but the daughter's claim for the $3000, for which he was insured for her benefit, was denied on the ground that at the time the application for membership was made and granted the father was over age, and also that his name had been rejected before the time of his application, when he certified that he had never made application before. A number of witnesses were examined, after which Judge Barnard gave the plaintiff $3000 on the ground that Durnan had paid his assessments in good faith. The society had taken the money and therefore it must pay.

TOWN DESTROYED BY TRAMPS.

Lawlessness Which Will Probably Be Followed Up by Lynchings.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 26.—A disastrous fire set by tramps has destroyed every house in the city of Coolidge, N. M., except the railroad eating house and the depot buildings. The tramps had been loitering around town for several days, and were infuriated because citizens had made preparations to drive them out. For three days they had held control of the town. Tribute was levied on the stores, the demand being emphasized by a show of weapons.

Finally the residents were driven to wage war in self-defense. Their resistance enraged the tramps, and in retaliation in flammables were scattered among the buildings and set on fire. Before the ashes of the town was cool a posse of citizens on horse back were in pursuit of the tramps, and lynchings are probable. The leader of the tramps is believed to be Black Rube, a half-breed and hard character.

WEEPING FOR THEIR DEAD.

Burning of Mummified Indians Threatens to Start Braves on the War-Path.

WINNIPEG, May 26.—The Indians of northern British Columbia are in a terrible state of excitement and are liable to break out in rebellion over the burning of their burying ground. Canadian Indians "bury their dead" by hanging them in large trees. The Siwash tribe had 600 of their ancestors hung up in this manner, and when hunters set the forest on fire the bodies, dried by years of exposure, burned like tar barrels. Among the Indians there was uncontrollable grief and they threaten vengeance.

LOOKS LIKE A GO.

Muldoon Asked to Train Sullivan to Fight Jackson.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Evan Lewis, "the strangler," has arrived here. He says just before he left Chicago Muldoon showed him a telegram reading, "Will you (Muldoon) come to New York and put Sullivan in shape for the Jackson fight? John is willing." Muldoon has left for New York. This is the first real evidence that there will be a fight.

City of Rome Came in First.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The ocean race between the steamers City of Rome, Aurania and the Alaska ended Sunday with the victory for the first named. The time of the City of Rome to Fire Island was 7 days, 5 hours and 4 minutes; Aurania 7 days, 6 hours and 26 minutes; Alaska 7 days, 8 hours and 40 minutes.

As the steamship Aurania was coming up the bay, and when off Robbins' reef, she ran down a small steam launch named Yeda, containing six men, two of whom were lost.

Due to Carelessness.

PAOLA, Kan., May 26.—The south bound freight train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas from Paola to Parsons was wrecked six miles from here by a switch being raised too high by the workmen who had repaired it. The engine and six cars were derailed and demolished. Engineer Casey and Fireman Downes were fatally hurt. Brakeman Delans was badly injured.

About That Dracut License.

LOWELL, Mass., May 26.—It is understood that the selectmen of the town of Dracut have arranged with John Lennon to pay back his $8000. The selectmen feel that the legislative act passed Friday gives them more authority in the matter than the town could have given them.

Nellie Bly Outdone.

TACOMA, Wash., May 26.—George Francis Train completed his trip around the world Saturday evening, arriving here at 7 o'clock. The time from start to finish was 67 days, 13 hours 3 minutes and 8 seconds.

50 Pieces No. 22, All SILK Ribbon,

19 Cents per yard.

ALL FANCY COLORS.

Very handsome, and very, very cheap.

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

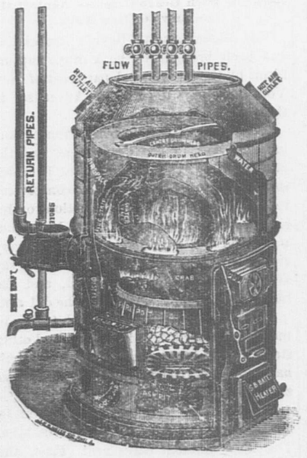
George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

May 20. tf



The following testimonial speaks volumes for the merits of the G. B. Bates Combination Heater:

EAST WEYMOUTH, APRIL 4, 1890.

THE G. B. BATES HEATING CO.,

Gentlemen: The Hot Water Heater furnished by you is working finely, and to my entire satisfaction. I have no hesitancy in testifying to its many excellent qualities, and can endorse all you say of it. I also acknowledge the completness of the work of putting the heater in position, together with all connections, etc. The work being entirely satisfactory. I believe it is the best heating apparatus in use, and would not part with it for any other, for it goes far beyond my expectations. There seems to be a great many interested in this system of heating, as many have called to see it. When going to the cellar to see the heater, as I open the door for them to see the fire, they invariably say: "That isn't the fire that is heating this house?" I say yes, and show them that we get the full benefit of the coal burned by this combination method of hot water and hot air heat. To appreciate the heating power it must be seen and felt how so much heat is obtained from so little fire.

Yours respectfully, S. B. TOTMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 6. tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

MR. LODGE'S REPLY

To the Anti-Civil Service Reform Portions of

COL. CLARKSON'S ORATIONS.

He Points Out Statements Calculated to Mislead Those Who are Not Familiar with the Subject—How the Rule is Carried Out in the Bay State.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge was seen here by a representative of the Associated Press, in regard to the speech of Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson at Boston, on Friday night, on the subject of civil service reform.

Mr. Lodge said: I have read with interest Mr. Clarkson's Boston speech, especially that part which relates to civil service reform. Massachusetts has always been strongly in favor of the reform, and the great body of her people have come to believe thoroughly in taking the routine offices out of politics. This is shown by her legislature, by the tone of the Republican press, by the attitude of all her Republican leaders, and by the manner in which her representatives both in the house and senate have sustained the reform by their speeches and their votes. I suppose it was on account of these facts that Mr. Clarkson took occasion to make an attack on the reform in Boston.

Mr. Clarkson made a careful and serious argument. He is of course too able a man to do otherwise or to indulge in the cheap abuse which with most opponents of the reform does duty as argument. He could not quite refrain from making the good old joke about asking astronomical and scientific questions of the average candidate for their civil service. Old jokes are always born good; otherwise they would never reach maturity, much less an advanced age, and this particular jest is so aged that it must have been very good indeed, originally.

Mr. Clarkson is incapable of misrepresenting the facts as to the civil service examination, and of course would not discuss the subject seriously if he was not familiar with them, and he knows, therefore, that what he said about the questions

Was a Joke.

But others less well informed might be misled. Questions about the stars are asked of candidates for the place of assistant astronomer at the observatory and ought to be asked. They are not asked of copyists and letter carriers because they would be grotesque. The examinations of copyists, carriers, etc., are to-day as simple and practical as human ingenuity can devise and such as any business man would ask of his clerks.

Mr. Clarkson spoke carefully, and what he says has therefore more than usual interest on this subject. He is opposed to thrusting the offices back into the old system, and he is in favor of reform, but he is against this particular reform now in existence, a not uncommon state of mind with the opponents of anything. His argument against the existing reform system consists of three propositions: That the offices should be held by members of the party in power; that the present scheme makes a civil pension list inevitable; and that the true way to carry on the government is by having chiefs of departments select their own subordinates.

Let us take these points in order. Some offices ought to be and must be held by

Members of the Party in Power.

Such are cabinet officers and their assistant secretaries, foreign ministers, law officers and all who are engaged in carrying on a policy which is that of the ruling party. In the routine business offices of the government, which form the great mass of the civil service, politics is of no consequence and never would be thought of in that connection if the holders of those places had not been taught for years that the right to carry letters or run errands for the government depended on their political activity. It is, moreover, a delusion to suppose that the distribution of this mass of offices is anything but a source of weakness to a party and its representatives or has any effect except to cripple its usefulness and prevent its doing the work for which it was placed in power.

If patronage in office is a source of strength, how does it happen that it did not save Iowa last fall, and that the lack of it did not lose Massachusetts to the Republicans? The reverse was the case. The second point, as to the civil pension list, is always held up as a bugbear by the opponents of the reform. Here and there some rare person, like President Eliot, whose mind runs in the channel of English thought, may advocate a civil pension list for all civil servants and for meritorious persons generally, but no one who discusses the subject with a knowledge of American thought, history and conditions would dream of such a thing.

Mr. Clarkson, himself, indeed, is the only person who has discussed the subject seriously, who advises anything of the sort, as he does by this very speech, a pension for railway mail clerks. No man need enter or continue in the government service unless he chooses, and there is no need of promising a pension to get a government servant.

A Civil Pension List

is utterly at variance with American ideas, and no one ever suggests it except those who wish to cast odium on the reform. In my opinion there not only ought not to be a civil pension list but there ought to be an age limit. The report of the house committee on appropriations shows that there are between 400 and 500 superannuated clerks in the departments who are there, be it said in passing, under the old law, not under the new system.

Civil service reform does not prevent removals made to promote efficiency, as Mr. Clarkson seems to think. These men are not kept in by the civil service law as he seems to think. They are probably retained from politic or charitable motives, and if they should be removed for the benefit of the service no civil service reformer would find fault. Some of these men may be in Mr. Clarkson's own department, and he might easily try the experiment and find out whether civil service reform prevented removals of this character.

The Third and Last Point

is that heads of departments and bureaus ought to select their own subordinates. They are supposed to now, and if they really did there would be little need of reform, for with hardly an exception these chiefs of the service are ambitious only of good administration. The trouble is that those men do not select their own subordinates and never have done so. Their subordinates are selected for them by senators, congressmen and other politicians great and small, who are not responsible for nor primarily interested in having the best administration. The object of civil service reform is not to take appointment from the heads of departments who do not now make them, but to take them out of politics and out of the hands of politicians who do make them.

Mr. Clarkson does not appoint the postmasters whom he commissions. They are appointed by congressmen. I have introduced a bill to give absolute control of the appointment of fourth-class postmasters to Mr. Clarkson and his successors, free from any importunity or influence on the part of congressmen. It is in the precise line of what Mr. Clarkson says is the true system of civil service, and yet I have not heard that it meets with the approbation or support of Mr. Clarkson, or any other opponent of the present system of civil service reform.

I read also with great interest Mr. Clarkson's able and forcible arguments on the tariff and on a national election law, and I cannot help thinking that it is wiser for Republican leaders to advocate Republican principles on all questions than to assail another Republican principle of which we are equally and solemnly pledged, which the mass of Republicans believe in, and which we are all bound in honor and good faith to sustain.

NEW ENGLANDERS LOSE.

Cincinnati Takes a Game from Seelee's Men—Chicago Wins in the Brotherhood Game.

BOSTON, May 26.—The Cincinnati red stockings made their first appearance in Boston on Saturday in a championship game since 1880, and celebrated their advent by a victory which was presented to them by the home team after the visitors had in like manner given away the game. A dispute between the umpire and Tucker cost the latter $25, but there is some doubt as to Tucker's having been the offending party. Attendance 2352.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	–7
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	–5

Earned runs—Cincinnati 3, Boston 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 9, Boston 8. Errors—Cincinnati 6, Boston 9. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Nichols and Hardie.

New York, 5; Chicago, 3.

New York	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	–5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	–3

Earned runs—New York 3. Base hits—New York 10, Chicago 7. Errors—New York 7, Chicago 9. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Coughlin and Kittridge.

Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 3.

Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	–7
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	–3

Earned runs—Brooklyn 4. Base hits—Brooklyn 11, Cleveland 12. Errors—Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 13. Batteries—Caruthers and Daly, Beatin and Zimmer.

Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburg, 6.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	–9
Pittsburg	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	–6

Earned runs—Philadelphia 5. Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 13. Pittsburg 10. Errors—Philadelphia 11, Pittsburg 18. Batteries—Gleason and Schriver, Gray and Burger.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

A Collision in the Field Causes Boston to Lose a Game.

BOSTON, May 26.—The Chicago team, before 6530 people, on Saturday, pulled a game out of the fire by a combination of luck and poor coaching of Boston fielders. Brown and Richardson colliding in their efforts to get a fly ball which would, if caught, have ended the game in Boston's favor, the bases being full, with two men out. The game was a lively one, full of batting, but the fielding of the Bostons was at times bad.

Chicago	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	–9
Boston	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	–8

Earned runs—Chicago 5, Boston 6. Base hits—Chicago 12, Boston 12. Errors—Chicago 4, Boston 16. Batteries—King, Barston and Boyle; Kilroy and Kelly.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 0.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	–6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0

Earned run—New York 1. Base hits—New York 6, Cleveland 5. Errors—New York 3, Cleveland 14. Batteries—Keefe and Ewing, O'Brien and Sutcliffe.

Philadelphia, 10; Buffalo, 8.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	–10
Buffalo	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	–8

Earned runs—Philadelphia 7, Buffalo 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 12, Buffalo 13. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Buffalo 1. Batteries—Sanders, Knell and Cross; Haddock and Halligan.

Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

Brooklyn	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	–8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	–4

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 13, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 12. Batteries—Van Haltren and Cook, Staley and Quinn.

Sunday Games.

At Brooklyn—Columbus, 13; Brooklyn, 8.
At Brooklyn—Columbus, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
At Syracuse—Louisville, 14; Syracuse, 13.
At Erastina, L. I.—Jersey City, 7; Washington, 6.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 9; St. Louis, 0.

Baptist Missionaries Appointed.

CHICAGO, May 26.—T. Edwin Brown, D. D., of Providence, R. I., gave the annual sermon before the American Baptist Missionary union. It was an eloquent address. After the sermon, six men who are going to foreign fields were introduced and briefly addressed the congregation. Their names and designations are as follows: W. H. Cossum goes to China, W. W. Cochrane to Upper Burmah, Charles Hadley and P. M. Johnson to India, Thomas Moody to the Upper Congo and William Dring to Assam. There are also twenty-seven others appointed to go to foreign fields this year, who were not present at the meeting.

Rather Discouraging.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 26.—The almost completed channel span of the Union railroad bridge, now in course of erection by the Wheeling Union Bridge and Terminal company, composed of eastern capitalists, together with the false work, etc., was swept away yesterday. The river channel is filled with hundreds of tons of bent and twisted iron, while the wood work was carried down the river. Navigation is extremely dangerous at this point, and some weeks delay in the progress of the bridge work will result. The loss to the company cannot now be estimated.

Federation of Railroad Orders.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—A meeting of railroad employes was held here to discuss the federation of the different orders in the railroad service, 500 delegates being present from various western states. Speeches in favor of federation were made by prominent officers of the Brotherhood and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. The convention voted for the scheme and it now goes to the Brotherhood of Engineers for ratification at their meeting in the fall.

Speaker Reed's Mother Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., May 26.—Speaker Reed is unexpectedly called home from Washington by the death of his mother, which occurred in Deering Saturday. Mrs. Reed was a widow and 80 years old. She made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ellaha W. Conley. Speaker Reed is her only son and Mrs. Conley is her only daughter. The funeral will take place at her daughter's residence, probably on Tuesday.

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	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0–5

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New York, 5; Chicago, 3.

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Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 3.

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nd	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0–3

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York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0–6
land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0

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Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

lyn	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2–8
urg	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0–4

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of oc al and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 26.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1851—Land purchased for the Quincy High School.
1857—Law enacted for County Commissioners to lay out Neponset and Weymouth turnpike.

World Wide.

735—Death of the venerable Bede, historian.
1708—Death of Samuel Pepys, author of "Diary;" born February, 1632.
1805—Napoleon crowned king of Italy.
1809—Death of Francis Joseph Haydn, father of modern orchestral music; his greatest work "The Creation;" born 1732.
1844—Death of Jacques Lafitte, French banker and politician; born 1767.
1848—The French assembly pass a decree perpetually banishing Louis Philippe and his family.
1848—John Mitchell, Irish patriot, starts for fourteen years' sentence in Australia; escapes July 19, 1854.
1868—The last public execution in England; that of Michael Barrett, connected with the Clerkenwell explosion.
1870—Last Fenian raid into Canada thwarted and Gen. O'Neil captured.
1871—Atrocities by the Communists in Paris; twenty-six Dominican fathers executed.

The City Child's Idea of It.

Teacher—How many of you can tell me something about grass? Well, Johnny, what do you know about it?

Johnny—Please ma'am, it is something you always have to keep off'n.—New York Sun.

A Thoughtful Horse.

"I say, friend, your horse is a little contrary, is he not?"

"No, sir."

"What makes him stop then?"

"Oh, he's afraid sombody'll say 'Whoa' and he won't hear it."—New York Press.

Hard to Masticate.

Dumley (to landlady)—Did you say, Mrs. Hendricks, that this is a canvasback duck?

Mrs. Hendricks—So the dealer told me.

Dumley—Then it must be so. But I think, Mrs. Hendricks, that you have given me a piece of the canvas.—Harper's Bazar.

Two Men We Meet.

Mr. Idel—The world owes every man a living, but I find it mighty hard to collect the debt.

Mr. Bizzie (hurrying on)—You're right. It is hard to collect it and that's the reason why I can't stop to talk.—Boston Courier.

An Echo from the Nursery.

"I don't believe in raising children on silver dishes and golden spoons."

"Well, it isn't altogether wise to raise them by the ears or on the toes of boots, either."—Philadelphia Times.

Had to Be Fast.

A.—What a wonderfully fast horse that Axtel is.

B.—Bound to be fast. Just look at the gang at the race track he is obliged to associate with.—Texas Siftings.

Finished His Story Himself.

"Depew is right," said Senator Watson C. Squires, of Washington. "North Carolina has a corner on atmosphere. Up around Asheville the air is loaded with balsamic elements, almost a specific for lung troubles. I went there twenty years ago far gone with consumption. I had been given up by the doctors as a hopeless case. In less than three months I"——

"You were a well man?"

"No. I died and was buried on the spot."—Washington Post.

"I am going to write a poem," said Willie Wishington.

"You don't know how."

"Y-a-a-s; I've just found the secret."

"What is it?"

"First, you've got to make folks think that you don't know what you are talking about, and then that maybe you do and they don't."—Washington Post.

Willing to Wait.

"You seem to think that because I am rich there is no need of your working," said a congressman to his son. "You should profit by the motto, 'learn to labor and to wait.'"

"I have tried it, father; and I've concluded that I'd rather do less laboring and more waiting, if it's just the same to you."—Washington Post.

A Hard Name Anyway

Mr. Blobson—Didn't I hear you calling one of your little playmates hard names just now, Johnny?

Johnny Dumpsey (who is twice as erudite as his father)—Perhaps you did, pa. I don't see how I could very well help it. His name is Peter Stone.—Burlington Free Press.

Meteorological.

"The weather seems to be in the agricultural implement and ordnance casting business."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because it had no sooner ceased raining pitchforks than it began to blow great guns."—Boston Courier.

An Extensive Acquaintance.



—Life.

A Long Farewell.

Pauline—Don't go, Reginald.

Reginald—I must, love; it is after 10.

Pauline—Indeed it isn't; it's only half after.

And Reginald, upon consulting his watch, observed that it said just 10:30.—Harper's Bazar.

A Good Place for Them.

"Have the judges of the supreme court any lockers, or do they wear their robes through the streets?"

"Oh, no. They keep them folded up in the bureau of justice."—New York Sun.

ABOUT THE ECONOMITES.

GRAPHIC SKETCH OF A PECULIAR PEOPLE AND THEIR HOMES.

Harmony the Basic Principle of the Organization — Early Experiences — Two Removals — The Present Contrasted with the Past.

[Special Correspondence.]

PITTSBURG, May 22.—On a bluff overlooking the beautiful valley of the Ohio, eighteen miles below Pittsburg, is a peculiar village, inhabited by a peculiar people. Although possessed of many millions of dollars, the people and their town are precisely where they were forty years ago. Economy is the name of this town and its people are called the "Economites," although they, themselves, prefer to be known as the Harmony community.

The Harmony community was founded by George Rapp and his band of followers, numbering nearly 1,000, on Feb. 15, 1805, at a point in Butler county, Pa., twenty-five miles north of Pittsburg, near what is now Zelianople. Driven from Germany by religious persecution they decided on binding themselves in perfect harmony and living only for themselves. All their possessions were to be held in common; the proceeds of their labor to go into one common treasury. For ten years they were a prosperous and happy people, but began to realize that the selection of the site of their town had been ill advised, as it was twelve miles from the Allegheny river. After mature deliberation it was decided to go west, so the 6,000 acres of land and their little town were sold in the spring of 1815 for $100,000, and the colony moved toward the setting sun, finally purchasing 30,000 acres of land on the Wabash river in what is now Posey county, Ind. A new town of Harmony was started. Ten years was spent there, but the country being new was unhealthful, and another move was decided upon.

Strangely enough, the Indiana land was sold to another colony possessed of peculiar views. Just about the time the Economites had fully made up their minds to make a change an Englishman named Richard Flower, who represented Robert Owen's community, of New Lanark, Scotland, appeared on the scene and purchased Harmony and 20,000 acres for $150,000 cash. It was a great sacrifice. A steamboat was built and the greater portion of the band, now numbering about 700, started for the Keystone state. Several points were examined, but finally the location they now occupy was decided upon. This was in 1825. Some 2,500 acres of land was purchased, and on a commanding plateau, fifty or more feet above the highest waters of the river, the town was laid out.

The question of a name was a serious one. Harmony was getting to be too common, and although a large proportion of the community favored the name for the third town, the name Economy was decided upon, it being very suggestive of the one great cardinal principle, to the practice of which they largely owed their prosperity.

From the very first, the third and last settlement of the Harmonists was a success. Their cattle increased, the crops brought forth an hundred fold and the health of all improved. Thousands of grape vines were planted, and many acres were set out with fruit bearing trees. As time rolled on a woolen mill was erected.

It was followed by a cotton mill and a flour mill. The flour of the Economites was always the whitest, the cotton the purest, and the blankets and broadcloths were not equaled. It was here that the first silk ever made in the United States was produced. The silk worms were imported and a factory built and filled with all the necessary machinery, but it was not a success on account of the difficulty in producing the cocoons. However, the silk was of such an excellent quality that garments made nearly half a century ago are still to be seen in the quaint old town. Fifty years ago all was activity. Today everything is as exactly the opposite as can be imagined.

A hotel, commodious and well kept, was one of the attractions, and half a century ago its corridors and piazzas resounded with the merry laughter of summer boarders, who for an extremely small sum obtained the best the market afforded, and at night found perfect rest in the large, airy rooms. In winter sleighing parties made the Economy hotel a favorite rendezvous, and many old people of the Ohio and Beaver valleys remember with pleasure the winter suppers before the big, old fashioned fireplaces. But time changes all things, even the young folks. With no more summer boarders or winter sleighing parties, the hotel was often for weeks without guests, although always ready for them. To the Economites "the stranger within thy gates" was a charge entitled to the best, but he was invariably entertained at the hotel and not at a private house. As time rolled on the tramp took advantage of these unsuspecting people, and one winter the hotel was maintained solely for the entertainment of a dozen of these nomads, who lived on the fat of the land, "without money and without price." Tramps are not now entertained, the innocent old people having discovered that they were being imposed upon.

For a number of years one of the attractions to Economy was the museum. In the great public hall, a three story building on the main street, was a magnificent collection of old paintings, and a museum of rare minerals, birds, shells, insects, etc., besides a large number of Indian relics and several treasures brought from Germany by the older members. When the museum became a burden instead of a pleasure it was sold to the Western university in Allegheny. On the outskirts of the village there was maintained for years a deer park, and near by a curiously constructed labyrinth of closely trimmed hedge, in the center of which was a summer house. All are of the past.

The thousands of grape vines soon bore bountifully, and enormous vaults were constructed in which to keep the wine. These are of the present, and so also is Elder Ernest Wollfel, the keeper of the cellars. But little wine is made now, as but little is needed, yet the short, smooth faced, but rotund elder, can, with but little search, find hidden in the dusty recesses oddly shaped bottles that have lain undisturbed since 1847. Money cannot buy it, but the person who causes Ernest Wollfel to form a good opinion of him will be invited to partake of a glass of wine not less than twenty-five years of age.

The most distinctive feature of the religious creed of these worthy people is their condemnation of the married state and their practice of celibacy. During the first two years of the society's existence a number of weddings took place solemnized by Father Rapp himself. Among them was that of his own son John, whose daughter, Gertrude, presided at the organ for sixty-five years and died Dec. 29 last, aged 81 years. In 1807 there was a religious revival in the community, and soon after it was decided that the married state was incompatible with the purity of the soul which they desired to attain. They finally decided that those who had wives should be as those who had none, and that celibacy should be the sine qua non of membership.

Feb. 15, the eighty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the society, was celebrated with the usual ceremonies that have marked the passage of the years. There were services in the church, big dinners in the large public hall, where everybody was urged and expected to eat all he possibly could, and music all day long by an excellent brass band. The great feature of the day was the admission of sixteen new members. All of them had been employes and fully understood the step they were taking. Some were married, but henceforth they must live apart.

George Rapp, the founder, was laid to rest 'neath the apple trees in 1847, and all his followers are laid with him except twenty-seven, four having passed away during the past year. When all of the original members shall have joined the silent majority is but the question of an exceedingly short space of time, and the perpetuation of the society and the one hundred millions of dollars in cash, stocks, bonds and manufactories requires deep and mature deliberations. The heirs of members who joined after raising families outside of the society threaten to sue the society for a share of the millions, and it is more than probable that the present generation will witness some interesting lawsuits.

When George Rapp died the community decided there should be two heads instead of one, and they selected R. L. Baker and Jacob F. Hewrici, who, during the latter years of Rapp's life, had been his trusted advisers and agents in business transactions. Baker died in 1868, and Mr. Hewrici, by right of succession, took his place as supreme head of the society, Jonathan Lenz being elected as his assistant. Both are men of over 80 years, of medium height and as sharp and shrewd in a business transaction as it is possible for men to be. Their dress is as old in style as they are in age, but on their holidays these old, white haired men appear resplendent in blue silk suits, such as were worn by the old burgomasters in their native country when their founder was a boy. The dress of the women is of a uniform style, but they, too, appear in silk on state occasions.

To the credit of this curious people let it be said that scandal among them is a thing unknown, and while they have amassed great wealth it has all been gotten honestly, and none can say that the Harmonists have been in any way a detriment to the Ohio or Beaver valleys.

A. S. JESSOP

The Late John Kelly's Wife.

NEW YORK, May 22.—"What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue," spoke Edmund Burke in a burst of eloquence years ago. I could not help recalling these lines this afternoon as I saw a small, stooped shouldered, weary looking little woman with a child held by the hand walking in Central park. It was a woman who not many years ago wielded more influence than the occupant of the White House. She was the beloved wife of the greatest political boss that America has ever known, John Kelly. Her house was the center of political gravity. All the big and little men in the Democratic party flocked there, and in the back parlor of that home some of the biggest political deals in the history of the state were consummated.

She was the most courted and petted woman in the town. She was Mr. Kelly's second wife, a niece of the famous Cardinal McClosky, a woman of independent fortune, splendid attainments and everything to make her feel at peace with the world. Her husband was a great big, broad shouldered, strongly built man, who wielded more power than any man in the Democratic party. Rich gifts were laid at her feet by men who hoped for political preferment. She was the envy of every woman of her acquaintance. But, alas, how soon we are forgotten! John Kelly is dead. Tammany Hall is going through the greatest crisis in its history, and Mrs. Kelly, the petted and pampered wife of the boss, is living in luxury, to be sure, for she is still wealthy, but the political friends of her husband have deserted her. They never call to see her now. There are no more conferences in the little back parlor. Her name is forgotten, and only a few of her friends are still loyal. She has two pretty children, the elder about 10 years of age, who bids fair to become as great physically as his father.

Mrs. Kelly goes through life uncomplainingly, but, should she wish, she could make a great stir. For she has in her possession all the political papers and documents of her late husband—a rich mine, indeed. There are many secrets contained in these papers, and if Mrs. Kelly so wished, she could write a book that would outsell any of the memoirs in the market today. Some day she may do this. She has collected all these papers together, and they are now in such shape that they can be drafted for publication without any difficulty.

FOSTER COATES.

Important Questions

Tonight:

$12,000 for Common st.

$5,000 for West street.

$6,000 for Sidewalks.

$4,100 for Street Lights.

Full Report

of

City Council Meeting

in

Tuesday's Daily Ledger

SISSY JANE.

Allays—mornin', noon an' night,
Rose o' dawn or candlelight,
She was toilin' in the house,
Creepin' roun', jes like a mouse;
Washin' kittles, pots an' pans,
Runnin' erran's in the rain,
Lots o' work fer her small han's—
Sissy Jane.

Had to work er' she'd get spiled,
Bein' jes a char'ty child;
Them's the kind that folks despise—
Kind o' scary like brown eyes,
Hair that fell without a comb,
Like a yearlin' colt's rough mane,
'Cause she hadn't any home—
Sissy Jane.

Finerly she sort o' failed,
Cheeks got sunken like an' paled,
Eyes kep gettin' bigger, too,
Elbow jints come crowdin' through.
So she up and died about
Time the men was cuttin' grain.
Reckon she got tired out—
Sissy Jane. —Chicago Herald.

A RULE FOR BOTH.

"And is this the girl my nephew Paul has married?" said old Maj. L'Estrange to himself. "Why, she is nothing but a child, and a lovely child, too."

The soft, yellow twilight was enfolding the drawing room in its enchanted glamor, and Dolores, rising from her piano, stood with large eyes and heightened color to receive her new uncle.

She was only 16, but she belonged to the beautiful creole race, who blossom so early into womanhood, and she had the dignity of a young princess as she stood there all in white, with her jet black hair gathered into a net of gleaming gold.

Young L'Estrange looked first at his wife and then at his uncle with natural pride.

"Here she is, sir!" said he. "My little Dolores!"

And then the old gentleman courteously advanced, holding out one slender, aristocratic hand, on which gleamed a diamond of rare size and water.

"I am very glad to see you, my dear," said he, courteously, and not without a tender accent of affection.

And from that moment all Dolores' secret fear and dread of her husband's uncle vanished.

"I am so glad you are not a cross old crab," she said, impulsively.

"Has Paul given me such a bad character as that?" said the old gentleman, smiling.

"Oh, no, no!" cried Dolores. "But he always says 'My uncle will like this—my uncle will disapprove of that,' until, don't you see, I have learned to be afraid of this unseen potentate. But," with a shake of the blue black curls, "I am not afraid now. Oh, I am sure I shall love you very, very much! Might I kiss you, please?"

"You might try," said the major, looking very much pleased; and from that moment Maj. L'Estrange and his niece-in-law were sworn allies and firm friends.

"And you love him very much?" said the major, speaking, of course, of the one Prince Charming who had ensnared the creole's heart.

"Oh, yes!" cried Dolores. "I am sure, Uncle Gerald, that there is no one like him in the world. No one!"

"And he is good to you?"

"Yes, always."

"And are you happy?"

"Yes, and—except"——

"Hallo!" said Uncle Gerald. "Here's a flaw in the diamond—a crumple in the rose leaves! There ought to be no such thing as an except!"

"There isn't," stoutly maintained Dolores. "Only"——

"It's the same thing," said Uncle Gerald, shaking his head. "An 'only!' Come, Dolores, what is it? Open confession, remember, is good for the soul. What is the meaning of this mysterious 'only?'"

Dolores hung down her head, the ink-black lashes drooped over her peach blossom cheek.

"It isn't anything at all, Uncle Gerald," said she. "Only—I should like a little money to spend sometimes."

"Eh!" said the major. "Why, how is this? Paul isn't a miser, I hope."

"Not in the least," cried Dolores. "But—but—I hardly know how to explain myself—he thinks I ought to come to him for every penny I spend. He thinks I should keep within a certain limit. Of course he's right, but it's a little hard sometimes. There's no need for a woman's spending money, he says."

"Ah!" commented the major.

"And I wanted some bonbons dreadfully yesterday," said Dolores, laughing and blushing. "Of course it's ridiculous—a grown woman like me wanting bonbons like a child; but, indeed, Uncle Gerald, I couldn't help it, and I was ashamed to ask Paul for $1 to buy French candies with; and if there's an organ grinder, or a beggar, or a poor woman selling buttons and shoestrings, why, I have my rings and my ribbons and my bracelets, but nothing else."

The major smiled and stroked his white silk beard as he sat there in the bamboo chair in the shadow of the sweet southern passion vines.

"It is a hard case," said he.

"Yes, isn't it?" cried Dolores earnestly. "I told Paul he ought to give me a regular sum for pin money, but he only laughs at me and says I am a little goose. How would he like it himself, I wonder?"

"Ah!" said the major; "how, indeed?"

"And flowers!" cried Dolores, clasping her hands. "There was a flower girl along yesterday with the sweetest Japan lilies and tuberoses, and I could not buy one. And tuberoses always make me think of beautiful New Orleans. Oh, Uncle Gerald, I did so want those waxen darlings! But Paul says it makes a woman extravagant to have all the money she wants. Would the tuberoses have been extravagant, Uncle Gerald?"

"No," said the old gentleman, looking at the beautiful speaking face, "I don't think they would. But now, little Dolores, there comes your pony up the drive. Go for your airing and leave me to sleep."

But the major did not sleep at all. He meditated. He faced the financial problem of the L'Estrange household and resolved to conquer it.

Paul L'Estrange came up from the city that evening in excellent spirits.

"My dear uncle," he said, "I shall have to call on your generosity once again. Only fancy my meeting Hall and Ovington on the parade this afternoon! And they tell me that Col. Praed and young Jennings are in town also. So I have just ordered a little bachelor supper at Auranio's for to-morrow evening."

"Ah!" said Maj. L'Estrange.

"I looked at that chestnut mare, sir," added Paul. "She is simply perfect, so I told the man to bring her up here. I am to have her for $375. It's a bargain."

"Indeed?"

Paul L'Estrange turned quickly around and looked at his uncle.

"Is anything the matter, sir?" said he.

"The matter? No. Why should there be?"

"Only your tone was so peculiar—that is all."

"Well, to tell the truth, I was thinking," said Maj. L'Estrange.

"Of what, sir?" questioned Paul.

"Of where you meant to get the money to pay for all these things," dryly answered the old man.

"Why, from you, of course," said Paul, half puzzled, half amused. "You have always given me all the money I wanted."

"But that is no sign that I shall always continue to do so," deliberately remarked the old gentleman. "Look here, Paul, I am thinking of turning over a new leaf."

"I don't understand you, sir."

"Don't you? Then I must endeavor to elucidate my meaning a little. The money is mine, isn't it?"

"Most assuredly it is," Paul answered, with knitted brows.

"Well, then, I have a right to deal it out as I please. And I am seriously thinking of stopping your allowance."

"Of—stopping my allowance, Uncle Gerald?"

"Yes. If you want anything you can come to me for it, you know."

"Like a school boy, Uncle Gerald!" cried the young man, with crimsoning temples.

"Why not?" serenely questioned the old gentleman. "Do you know, I have an idea that it makes a man extravagant to have the handling of too much money. That, I believe, is your opinion also."

"Mine, eh?" echoed Paul.

"It is what you tell your wife," said Uncle L'Estrange, with a twitch of the corners of his mouth.

Paul looked puzzled.

"But she is a woman, sir."

"And ergo, she has no wants! Is that logic, my boy?"

"I am always ready to give her anything she wants!" exclaimed the young man.

"Exactly the platform which I occupy in respect to you," said Gerald. "And yet you don't seem satisfied with the arrangement I propose. Come! Let's be judicial, my boy. Let us be perfectly impartial. Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum, you know. If my niece's money is to be dealt out to her a penny at a time, so must my nephew's."

"My dear uncle," cried Paul, jumping up, "I never looked at the thing in that light before. My poor, little Dolores. What a sordid old miser I must have appeared to her. Why didn't some one do me the favor to tell me what an egregious idiot I was making of myself? What shall I do, Uncle Gerald? Shall I make her a regular allowance—so much a week?"

"I dare say we shall find some satisfactory method of adjusting the balance," said Maj. L'Estrange, with a smile. "It's a sort of ad hominem argument, this of mine, I must confess; but it was a real trouble to little Dolores, and so I thought I would just hold up a looking glass to you, Nephew Paul. But don't look so grave; you shall have your supper at Auranio's, and your chestnut mare, and all those other little luxuries of life which have grown to be necessities to you. But Dolores must have her bon bons and flowers and little charity coins also. As I said before, fiat justitia."

"With all my heart, uncle," said Paul, laughing.

And so little Dolores won her cause after all. She came to her uncle the next day.

"Oh, uncle," she said, "I am so sorry I told you that about Paul."

"Why, my dear?" asked the major.

"Because we have talked the matter all over," said Dolores, "and he is so good. I am to have a separate allowance all of my own. Isn't he splendid! And I wouldn't have him think I complained of him for all the world!"

"Don't be afraid, my dear," said the major. "It shall be a state secret between us two forever and a day. And you are sure you're quite happy now?"

"Oh, yes, quite," declared Dolores with emphasis.

But she did not know that Uncle Gerald was the magician who had wrought this wonderful change.—New York Ledger.

Positions in Church Choirs.

I wish I might say that the one great requirement for obtaining a position in a city choir is a voice. But, unfortunately, I cannot. Influence, youth, a pretty or intelligent face, taste in dress and a good address will each and all have their value in this as in other pursuits and professions. All of the latter, however, are of only the slightest importance in comparison with the power wielded by the first of them—influence.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Marble Fluid.

The Austrian sculptor, Friedrich Beer, in Paris, has discovered a process for making marble fluid and molding it as bronze is molded. The name of the marble thus treated is beryt. The new product costs little more than plaster, and is especially well adapted to the ornamentation of houses and the construction of floors, baths and small pillars. A stock company has been organized in Paris to place beryt on the market.—New York Telegram.

Perceptible.

"How did you enjoy the opera last night, Miss Chatter?"

"Why, did you see me?"

"No—I only heard you."—Epoch.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 26.

High water at 4.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.13 A. M.; Sets at 7.09 P. M.
Moon sets at 12.37 A. M.
First quarter, May 26.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Anniversary week.

The last week in May.

The City Council meet to-night.

The DAILY LEDGER is seven weeks old.

George Bell of Wollaston has been granted a pension.

The first regatta of the Quincy Yacht Club will be sailed Saturday, June 7.

Mr. Theodore M. Perry and family of Elm street will move to Milford, Mass., in a few weeks.

The "Dude" train which runs to the Cape will be put on by the O. C. R. R. this afternoon.

A Private theatrical will be given in Faxon hall, Tuesday evening by the Quincy Shakespeare Club.

Building operations on the new Wollaston Unitarian church are expected to begin in about two weeks from date.

The Diadem, White Fawn and other yachts are entered for the Memorial day regatta of the South Boston Club.

Work on the Willard school is progressing rapidly. A number of stone-cutters are at work and are rushing the stone work right along.

Sunday was a delightful day for a walk, and it was improved, many visiting Merry Mount Park, Wollaston Park and the Mt. Wollaston Cemetery.

The group picture of the City Council of 1889, has been completed by Photographer Bussell. It is a group of fine looking men and a credit to the artist.

Heretofore the Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has ordered the flags to be at mast head on Memorial day, but this year Gen. Alger has ordered all flags at half mast.

The flag staff formerly on the court room building has been presented by Mr. H. H. Faxon to Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., and on Saturday evening was put up on its building.

The funeral of James Baxter was held from his late residence on Adams street at 2 o'clock Sunday. Revs. D. M. Wilson and Edward Norton officiating. The interment was at Mt. Auburn cemetery.

The Memorial day exercises of the Wollaston school, and the awarding of the Corthell prize for the best essay on the American flag, will take place on Thursday afternoon, May 29. The prize essay will be published in full in Thursday's LEDGER.

Today's Court.

Edmund Pitts of Quincy for being drunk, paid fine $3 and costs.

Michael Frazier of Quincy for being drunk paid fine of $3 and costs.

The Hull Yacht Club has now a membership of 300, which is its limit. If the application warrants, it is possible that the limit will be raised, and in any event yacht owners will be eligible to membership.

A. O. Closson, the veteran clam baker of Downer Landing, with his cooks, has arrived at that place and getting ready for the rush.

Mr. W. P. F. Meserve of the Rockland house has engaged the chief of La Normandi, Washington, to serve his guests.

The Prohibition State Committee have decided to hold its convention in Worcester, September 16.

Dedham Co-operative Bank.

The amount of the dividend of the Dedham co-operative bank is given below, representing the earnings per share for the last six months in the various series.

1st series dated Feb., 1886, $1.64 per share; 2d series dated May, 1886, $1.49 per share; 3d series dated Nov., 1886, $1.28 per share; 4th series dated May, 1887, $1.06 per share; 5th series dated Nov. 1887, .85 per share; 6th series dated May, 1888, .64 per share; 7th series dated Nov. 1888, .46 per share; 8th series dated May, 1889, .27 per share; 9th series dated Nov. 1889, .09 per share.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

The new high school building at Norwood was dedicated on Thursday. The building is finely located on a commanding site near the Congregational church, on Beacon street. In architecture it is modern and appropriate; in construction, thorough; in finish, beautiful and complete.

DEDHAM.

A memorial sermon was preached at the Methodist church Sunday morning by Rev. C. W. Wilder. The Grand Army, Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans were in attendance.

BRAINTREE.

An edition of nearly double the usual size of the Braintree Observer was printed Saturday but so great was the demand that could not be supplied that the editor was forced to leave town Sunday to escape the beseiging crowd. It was then too late to print more.

The funeral of William Marland, who was drowned by the upsetting of his boat in Great Pond last Thursday, was held from his late residence, Sunday afternoon.

The Grand Army attended services at the Universalist church, Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Magwire preached a special sermon.

WEYMOUTH.

Mr. Fisher, the Superintendent of Schools of Weymouth has been elected and has accepted the position of Superintendent at Muskegon, Mich. The maximum salary of the position is $3000 but Mr. Fisher begins with $2500. Muskegon is a good point. It has a population of about 30,000 and is growing rapidly. It is the centre of an important fruit growing section and is noted for its immense saw-mills.

The Monatiquot Club has its open day tomorrow off the club house.

The jury in the case of George W. Gardner of Hingham vs. the town of Weymouth, disagreed and were discharged at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. This was a suit for $4,000 damages for personal injuries received April 13, 1889, by a defect in a sidewalk on Madison street, East Weymouth.

Mr. Samuel Ford of North Weymouth, is carrying rhubarb to Boston at the rate of two tons a day, says the Weymouth Gazette.

Undertaker King of Weymouth has just purchased a new and handsome hearse which cost $1000.

The ordinance of baptism was administered to nine candidates by Rev. W. L. Smith of the Baptist church Sunday.

Col. B. F. Corlew, proprietor of the Bayside house for the past six years, has had the house thoroughly renovated and put in order for summer boarders. A number of his rooms are engaged for the season, some being already occupied. This house is situated on the bank of the beautiful Monatiquot river in North Weymouth. The location is one of the healthiest and attractive places on the shore. If North Weymouth only had railroad facilities that it ought to have, there would probably be many beautiful summer residences built on its shores in a very short time. There is no place on the Atlantic coast more attractive or more to be desired than North Weymouth. Give us a railroad and this place would experience a boom that it never dreamed of.—*Gazette.*

HINGHAM.

Mr. George Cushing gave a dinner at his hotel, the Cushing House, Sunday, complimentary to his nephew, Mr. Marshall H. Cushing, secretary of Assistant Postmaster General, John S. Clarkson. Mr. Cushing, who formerly lived in South Hingham, is a graduate of Harvard. Since leaving college he has gained considerable prominence in journalism and up to the time of his appointment as secretary to the Ass't Postmaster General, was the Washington correspondent for the Boston Advertiser and Record. The dinner was entirely informal.

The new Fort Hill Cemetery Chapel at W. Hingham was dedicated Sunday afternoon with interesting and impressive ceremonies. The exercises opened with singing by a select male quartet, consisting of Messrs. Barzillai Lincoln, A. F. Bicknell, Forbe Peare and A. E. Bradford. Prayer followed by Rev. S. R. H. Biggs of the Universalist Society, who also conducted the scriptural exercises. An interesting historical address followed by Hon. Quincy Bicknell, president of the Fort Hill Cemetery corporation, and the exercises closed with singing and benediction. The building was filled with an audience which completely packed it. The idea of a chapel for the cemetery was first conceived by a number of ladies some eighteen years ago. These ladies formed themselves into an association, and have labored incessantly since to accomplish this object, which was today brought to so fitting a consummation. The building is a very neat and attractive structure, and an ornament to the surroundings. The cost of the structure and furnishings was in the neigborhood of $1800.—*Herald.*

A new club house for the Savin Hill Yacht club is to be erected on the site of the old house and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by the first of July. The first floor will be devoted to lockers, janitor's quarters, etc. The second floor will have a parlor, committee room with lavatory attached, and a hall, the latter having some 1200 or 1500 feet of floor space.

DIED.

WHITE—In Boston, at City Hospital, Mr. Levi White, formerly of this city, aged 57 years, 1 month and 25 days.

A SABBATH PICNIC

Ends in a Sad Drowning Accident Near Fall River.

EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED

Out of a Party of Twelve—Particularly Distressing Circumstances Attend the Accident.

FALL RIVER, May 26.—Eight persons lost their lives yesterday in Watuppa lake, a sheet of water at the extreme eastern section of this city. Samuel Whittles, foreman in one of Cobb, Bates & Yerxa's stores in this city, is a prominent member of the Humboldt club, a scientific organization, and he, with his wife and three children, concluded to enjoy the beautiful weather by spending the day in the woods that surround the lake. Whittles was much taken up with photography, and took his camera with him. John Buckley, his wife and two children, Walter Turner and his young son, and George Homer were members of Mr. Whittles party.

All entered into the spirit of the outing, and after a morning tramp partook of a lunch at noon. About 1 p. m., when the start was about to be made for home, one of the children began to cry, saying she was too tired to walk any farther, and upon this rests the story of one of the saddest drowning accidents ever recorded in this city. The members of the party walked back to where they had spent most of the morning watching Mr. Whittles taking photographic views.

One of the men discovered that by going a little farther, they could, by rowing across the lake, get home much more quickly and with less trouble to the children. A small skiff was procured of a farmer, who agreed to let the party beach the boat on the west side of the lake, and he would come after it in the morning. The entire party of twelve got into the boat, when some one asked if it was safe. After mature deliberation it was concluded that if due care was exercised, the west shore could be reached in safety.

It so happened that the place where the picnickers embarked was the widest part of the lake—nearly one mile. The water was very choppy, but the men in the boat handled it so well that not a drop of water was shipped until within about twenty feet of the objective point.

The skiff set very low in the water, and a wave dashed over the sides. The children commenced to cry, the women got alarmed, and all the female occupants began to move about. The rocking of the boat caused it to fill with water and capsize.

On being thrown into the lake all hands set up terrific yells, and John H. Bullock of the water works station hastened to assist those in distress, but the thick growth of bushes impeded his progress greatly, and he arrived too late to be of any material assistance. But four members of the dozen were saved, and two of these were rescued by the only two of the party who could swim. The rest of the party had sunk before any assistance could be rendered. Following are names of those who were drowned.

Samuel Whittles, aged 50.
Mrs. Whittles, aged 45.
Samuel Whittles, Jr., aged 13.
Henry Whittles, aged 10.
Mrs. John Buckley, aged 35.
Fred Buckley, aged 3.
Willie Buckley, aged 8.
Willie Turner, aged 9.

Those saved were John Buckley, George Homer, Walter Turner, and Edwin Whittles. Turner is a professor of stenography. When he reached the shore he fainted. Word was sent to the police station and a crowd of men with grappling irons immediately went to the scene of the accident. All bodies were found excepting that of Willie Turner. Buckley loses his entire family, and young Wittles is left alone in the world. The bodies have been taken in charge by two undertakers. The scene of the accident is about four miles from the city proper.

Whittles was one of the most prominent Englishmen in the city, and had been in the employ of Cobb, Bates & Yerxa for many years. He was well read, a leader among the scientific men of the city, and was formerly president of the Humboldt Scientific society, which organization he was to have addressed last evening.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW YORK.

Inhabitants of Two Towns Receive a Sunday Morning Fright.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., May 26.—At 7 o'clock Sunday morning the city was visited with a severe shock of earthquake. Large buildinge were shaken, people were thrown out of chairs and out of bed and glass was shattered. The earthquake was preceded by a loud rumbling sound. Another slight shock of earthquake was felt about noon.

TRIBES HILL, N. Y., May 26.—An earthquake shock was felt in this vicinity soon after 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Buildings trembled and dishes in cupboards rattled. The inhabitants were considerably alarmed. The duration of the vibration was one second.

Trains Blocked by a Washout.

UTICA, N. Y., May 26.—A washout occurred on the canal one mile west of Whitesboro, on the long level, last night. The water is nearly out of the level and the four tracks of the Central railroad are washed away for some distance. A freight train and engine were ditched. All trains are held here.

Labor in Politics.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Central Labor Union decided to put a labor ticket in the field at the next municipal election. The Socialists opposed the plan.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 26. — Forecast for Maine: Cloudiness and rain; southerly winds; warmer in the interior, stationary temperature on the coast.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Warmer; southwesterly winds and rain.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer; southwesterly winds; frequent rains.

Cautionary signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Norfolk section to Portland section, except at Fort Monroe, West Point, Va., and Baltimore.

SOME STRIKING CONTRASTS.

Many orators and writers have set forth many points in which the war for the Union differed from all others, and yet it is not too late to point out wherein its consequences and the years following it have differed from everything known in previous history. At the close of the war nearly all foreign critics predicted, and many Americans feared, certain evil results, such as had followed all previous civil wars. It was predicted that the disbanding of a million men would leave a fearful element of vagrancy afloat; that the vanquished would renew the conflict at the first fair opportunity; that the government credit would sink; that liberty would be destroyed by military methods, and dire evils of many kinds follow in the line of local strife and guerilla war.

How little did these prophets of evil understand the American nature. To say that the exact opposite happened in each case is too mild a statement. Every evil that has come differed from the one predicted, and of all elements in the population the most conservative is that from which innovation and perhaps revolution was feared. Evils enough have come, but not from the veterans north or south, not from the public debt, not from a revival of old issues and most certainly not from any curtailment of the citizen's personal liberty.

On the contrary, the disbanded soldiers rushed into the ranks of industry with a zeal that seemed almost like greed; and it is matter of laughter that, instead of complaint for their laxity, there is occasional criticism for their push. The government credit rose rapidly to be the best in the world, and the surplus national vigor overflowed in public enterprises that astonished the world. The paroled Confederates went to their plantations, offices and shops with a sort of fiery energy they had never shown before, and through all the southern states the eye of the patriot is cheered at sight of Federal and Confederate in business partnerships and generous rivalry.

Why this reversal of all previous experience? The answer is in one word—Principle. It was a war for principles. North and south, men went into it to fight for their honest faith; the point settled, they carried their principles into civil life again. It was no mercenary army. A few mercenaries, of course, there were, but most of them imbibed something of the spirit of the mass. Honor to the soldiers who fought for principle; all honor to the veterans who retain their honored principles in peace.

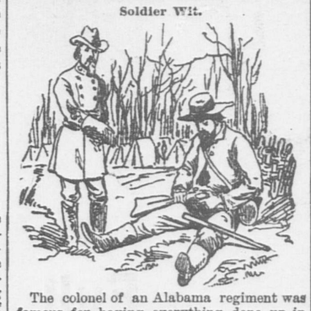
J. H. BEADLE.

The Lesson of Memorial Day.

On this Memorial day, with happy children bearing flowers for the dead heroes, with the generation succeeding the war already in active manhood and womanhood, and the surviving veterans already a small minority of the men of the country, we reopen the book of remembrance, and before the eye of the aged arises a field peopled with forms of wondrous interest. The men of 1861! Who and what were they? It cannot be too often repeated that they were men who loved peace and long strove to secure it, but did not weakly shrink from war when it became a necessity to national life and honor.

And this is the great lesson which Memorial days must teach the young. "Most fondly do we hope, most fervently do we pray," in the language of Lincoln, that the scourge of war may never come to this rising generation; but, if it does come, let them think upon the firmness of their fathers and shrink not from the trial. Let the young men of the new day that is to try men's souls look upon these monuments and drink in anew the spirit of patriotism, of firm resolve for the right and unyielding devotion to duty.

Soldier Wit.



The colonel of an Alabama regiment was famous for having everything done up in military style. Once, while field officer of the day, and going his tour of inspection, he came on a sentinel of the Eleventh Mississippi regiment sitting flat down at his post, with his gun taken entirely to pieces, when the following dialogue took place:

Colonel—Don't you know that a sentinel while on duty should always keep on his feet?

Sentinel (without looking up)—That's the way we used to do when the war first began; but that's played out long ago.

Colonel (beginning to doubt if the man was on duty)—Are you the sentinel here?

Sentinel—Well, I'm a sort of sentinel.

Colonel—Well, I'm a sort of officer of the day.

Sentinel—Well, if you'll hold on till I sort of git my gun together I'll give you a sort of salute.—Selected.

An Observing Negro.



A fine looking negro went into the Union lines on the Potomac and reported himself for work.

"Where are you from?" asked the officer on duty.

"Culpepper Court House, sar."

"What's the news down there?"

"Nothing, massa, 'cept dar's a man down dar lost a mighty good and valuable nigger dis morning, and I reckon he dun lose more afore night."—Anecdotes, Poetry and Incidents of the War.

Memorial days and commemorative institutions have an educational value of the very highest rank. Even in unconscious nature, even in the brute creation, we see something of this. Everything that is seems striving to become some memorial of itself. The strata tell of extinct species, the surface rocks bear the marks of evasion, the woods bear witness to those who have lived among them. All have their lesson for the observing; all make their impress upon the susceptible.

THE TOMB OF GEN. GRANT.

The Promise to Build Him a Magnificent Monument in New York Is Unfulfilled.

That there is more haste in the promise to erect a great man's monument than in the performance is a familiar fact, and the conduct of Americans in this respect is a perennial fountain of jokes to the newspaper man. "The Grant monument" is at once the latest and most striking case. New York started out with a fervent promise that the structure should be "unparalleled"—"worthy of the man in every respect." An association was formed and in due time the announcement was made that the original scheme was modified—a monument costing only $500,000 would be erected. And at the date of the latest report not quite half that amount had been raised!



GEN. GRANT'S TOMB.

Meanwhile the mortal remains of the great commander lie on the western border of Riverside park, on the bluff overlooking the Hudson, and over them is a structure which the sarcastic describe as an unstable compromise between an ice house and a beer vault. It isn't pretty—the engraving shows that. No one pretends that it is imposing, or tasteful, or in the slightest degree suggestive. It is simply a low, broad arched vault, far inferior to any one of many hundreds erected by wealthy private families in memory of their dead. But it is easily reached, and in all America the site could not be excelled.

Going through Central park to the northwest corner the visitor issues upon a lovely strip of high and tolerably level land, with just enough of the native timber to make it attractive. Westward the outlook is free over the broad Hudson to the heights beyond; the placid surface of the river is ever dotted with craft of all kinds, and in fair weather the numerous white winged yachts give a delightful variety to the scene. Whether Washington or West Point, or one of the western cities which claimed a right to the honor, would have been more appropriate has been sufficiently debated; but it is certain that in no other place would the proposed monument be more conspicuous or accessible to a larger number. New York is still the American metropolis and the Hudson remains the most thronged of water highways.

There is perhaps a certain fitness in the extreme simplicity of the present tomb. The stones are cut in the plainest manner, the arch is the simplest that masons can construct, the little iron cross with central circle is phenomenally plain, and the keystone from which it rises is simplicity itself. But the Grant Monument association assure the public that they are taking abundant time only because they want to make sure of the best design; that they have made no special effort to raise money because they felt sure of getting all they want as soon as the design and preliminaries are settled, and that in due time they will have a monument of which all the country will be proud. As it took three-quarters of a century to get the Washington monument the public should perhaps not grow impatient over the apparent delay in this case.

Past and Future of the Veterans.

They thought of the debt they owed to the past, they appreciated the claims that posterity had upon them, and they resolved to meet the demands of the present. As citizens of the republic, they had come into a royal inheritance. The proud memories and the gathered trophies of centuries of struggle and triumph were their birthright. For them others had wrought, suffered and died; for them Hampden had fallen on the field, and Cromwell had fought at Marston Moor; for them William had filled the throne of the Stuarts, and Burke had thundered in the house of commons; for them Jefferson had achieved our Independence. Among all the sons of men never did a people come to so rich a heritage. Others had for a brief hour found springs in the desert; others in their pilgrimage had set up the tabernacle in the wilderness, but only here in this land of promise had the enduring Temple of Liberty been erected; here only had the sacred ark found a resting place.

Comrades of the Grand Army—It pleased heaven to spare your lives through the war, and today you see your country crowned with these years of peace. Some of you carry silent though eloquent testimonials of your devotion to duty. You brought them from your country's battle fields, and they shall be yours until you "dream of battle fields no more." While the past must always have a peculiar interest for you, the duties of the present claim your first attention. It has been with you a labor of love to care for the orphan and widow of your deceased comrades. In this, as in all works of patriotism and charity, you have grand re-enforcements in this corps of noble women who are with us to lend grace and charm to this occasion.

In the darkest hours of war their faith, courage and constancy never faltered. They were the aids and auxiliaries that no gold could buy; they were ever present as the faithful ministers of him who has assured us that he who keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

Comrades, be of good cheer. The past is secure. The high duties of citizenship in this great republic demand your constant and unselfish service. The God who protected you in camp and field and gave you the victory, still calls on you to go forward in your high vocation.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat.
O! be swift, my soul, to answer him, be jubilant, my feet,
Our God is marching on.

—From address of S. R. Hornbrook, at Evansville, Ind.

There is a freemasonry among the veterans which is at once charming and practical. The eastern man is at home in the west, and vice versa, in a sense that was not the case some thirty years ago. It is not the freemasonry of the lodge or chapter room; it did not come of a ceremonial initiation. Its tie is in the memory of dangers and labors endured in a common cause. The veteran heart feels the same throbs in all sections; the old soldier is at home whenever he meets old soldiers.

People's Five Year Benefit Order.

THE Charter List of Granite Commandery, No. 36, will positively be closed on MAY 28th. Those desirous of becoming Charter members, should consult Medical Examiner, DR. F. S. DAVIS, at once.
May 24. 1t

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

Electric Cars will run as follows:

Quincy and West Quincy.

Leave Quincy.			Leave West Quincy.		
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
6.10	12.27	7.32	6.40	1.00	8.00
7.15	1 40	8.20	7.45	2.00	9.00
8.10	2.20	9.32	8.35	3.00	10.00
9.00	3.35	10.26	9.25	4.00	10.45
9.45	4.20		10.05	5.00	
10.25	5.27		11.00	6.00	
11.23	6.31		12 00	7.00	
Sunday.			Sunday.		
7.30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8.30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
9.33	3.00	9.15	10.00	2.30	8.30
10.30	4.00	10.30	10.50	3.30	9.45
11.15	5.00		11.35	4.30	10.56
12.00	6.00			5.30	

Quincy and Neponset.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Neponset.		
A. M	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
7.00	12.20	6.40	5.55†	12.45	7.45
8.05	1.20	7.20	6.40	1.50	8.35
9.00	2.20	8.10	7.30	2.50	9.30
9.45	3.20	9.00	8.25	3.50	10.20*
10.25	4.20	10.00	9.25	4.50	
11.23	5.20	10.40*	10.05	5.40‡	
		11.00*	10.50	6.15	
Sunday.			11.50	7.00	
7.30	1.10	7.00	Sunday.		
8.30	2.00	8.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
9.30	3.00	9.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
10.30	4.00	9.50	10.00	2.30	8.30
11.15	5.00	10.30*	10.55	3.30	9.30
12.00		11.10*	11.40	4.30	10.10
				5.30	

*To Car House only.
†From Car House only.
‡ To Beale street only, returning at 5.55.

Quincy and Quincy Point.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Quincy Point.		
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
6.25	12.18	6.31	6.40	12.50	7.10
6.55	1.40	7.32	7.10	2.00	8.00
7.25	2.20	8.30	7.55	2.40	8.50
8.08	2.55	9.32	8.20	3.15	9.45
8.35	3.35	10.26	8.50	4.10	10.38
9.30	4.41		9.45	5.05	
10.25	5.27		10.40	5.40	
11.23	5.56		11.45	6.15	
Sunday.			Sunday.		
8.20	1.10	6.03	8.35	12.15	5.40
8.55	2.00	7.00	9.15	1.30	6.40
9.33	3.00	8.00	10.15	2.30	7.30
10.30	4.00	9.00	11.00	3.30	8.30
12.00	4.50	10.30		4.30	9.30
	5.25			5.10	10.45

Subject to change without notice.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made between cars of the Neponset, West Quincy and Quincy Point Routes.

Cars from Quincy make close connections with West End St. R. R. at Neponset.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after April 28, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.35, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 12.53, 1.03, 1 20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07 4.56, 5.33, 5.40, 6.27, 6.46, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.24 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.30 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.15, 7.25, 7.44, 9.06, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 8.30, 9.45, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.41, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.26, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.36, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.31 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.13, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.32 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.24, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.21 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.26 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.02, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M.

SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.25, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.29, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.17, 10.0 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE.

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

1 PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED.

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

YOU CAN BUY

— AT —

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

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Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

— ALSO —

PIANO

— AND —

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED.

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15. 6t

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 43. QUINCY, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

Memorial Day.

Hats,
Neckwear,
Negligé
Shirts.

Don't fail to get what you require before close of business on Thursday, as we do not open on Memorial day.

SAVILLE & JONES,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Oratorio of Emmanuel

will be given by the

QUINCY MUSICAL CLUB,

(Chorus 60 Voices,)

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. SUMNER COOLIDGE,

assisted by

Miss Lillian S. Cummings,	Soprano
Miss Clara C. Prince,	Alto
Mr. Herbert A. Thayer,	Tenor
Mr. Ralph B. Savage,	Bass
Mr. Dudley Hall,	Pianist

and a Large Orchestra,

— AT —

Faxon Hall, Quincy,

Wednesday Evening, May 28, 1890.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

For sale by members and at the hall.

May 24—1w May 26, 27, 28.

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location !

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

DO YOU LIKE

Strawberries

JUICY AND SWEET,

and other kinds of

NICE FRUIT?

We are receiving daily

Green Peas, String Beans,
New Potatoes,

Asparagus,

and many choice

Vegetables.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM ?

Step in at

Rogers Bros.' Market,

Hancock Street,

They will do you Good !

and saves medicine

At this Season of the Year.

Quincy, May [illegible] tf

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The $12,000 Order for Common Street Sent to the Mayor.

NO APPROPRIATION FOR JULY 4.

The Mayor Advocates a Smaller Board of Health, the Members to be Paid—Mayor Requested to Petition for the Widening of the Hancock Street Railroad Bridge at Atlantic.

Councilman Faunce was the only absentee at the Council meeting last evening. While the one of last week was the shortest of the year, this was only about half as long, adjourning in fifteen minutes.

The Board of Health.

The following communication of the Mayor is self explanatory. It was referred to the joint committee on Salaries and Ordinances:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
QUINCY, 26 May, 1890. }

Henry O. Fairbanks, Esq.,
President of the Council,

SIR—Paragraph 11 of Section 34 of the City Charter provides for a Board of Health which, if they serve without pay, shall consist of five persons. A proviso in said paragraph says if the Council provide for the payment of the board it shall consist of three members. I think the time has arrived when the Board of Health should consist of three persons and the Council should provide for their payment.

Respectfully,
CHARLES H. PORTER.

A Ward Three Nuisance.

Fred Barnicoat and others petitioned that the nuisance existing at the westerly end, southerly side of Liberty street, be abated as soon as possible. A plan accompanied the petition. Referred to Committee on Health.

Minor Matters.

Applications of L. G. Murray to sell fireworks and James F. Kane for a common victualler's license, were referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The Committee on State Aid recommended that $4 a month be allowed Mary A. Lovell. Report adopted.

The Common Street Order.

The Committee on Streets reported that the order appropriating $12,000 for Common street ought to pass.

Councilman Newcomb moved to strike out the $12,000 and insert $10,000.

By a rule of the Council the question came on the larger sum, and it was adopted.

The order was then passed to be engrossed.

Councilman Burke moved to suspend the rules, as the necessity of the case required that the work should be done promptly.

Councilman Jones thought the street not as unsafe as represented, in fact that it was as good as nine-tenths of the streets.

Councilman Fallon favored suspension which prevailed.

Upon the roll call the order was passed to be ordained.

YEAS—Bass, Burke, Duffield, Ewell, Fallon, Graham, Green Hall, Jones, Kapples, Lovett, Morton, Read, Shea, Sherman, Slade, Souther, Warner and Wilde—19.

NAYS—Newcomb and Thompson.

Absent or not voting—Faunce and President Fairbanks.

No Appropriation for the Fourth.

Councilman Green offered the following order, but the Council refused to order it to a second reading, thereby rejecting it:

ORDERED, That the sum of $500 be and hereby is appropriated to be expended by the committee of citizens on Fourth of July celebration, the same to be charged to the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses; said sum to be paid over to the treasurer of the committee named when a similar amount has been raised by private subscription for the same purpose.

A Narrow Bridge.

Councilman Slade offered the following:

ORDERED,—That His Honor, the Mayor, be requested to petition the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, asking that the Old Colony R. R. Company be directed to widen their bridge on Hancock street near the Atlantic station in the city of Quincy, to the width of sixty-four feet, and to widen and rebuild the approaches thereto, in conformity with the plans adopted by the City Council of the city of Quincy, for the rebuilding of Hancock street.

The order was adopted.

Two Meetings Next Week.

At eight o'clock the Council adjourned. A regular meeting will be held next Monday evening, and on the following Wednesday, public hearings will be given on the street railway locations.

—John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams and others have petitioned the Boston city government for the improvement of Commonwealth avenue beyond Beacon street.

The St. Marys are to arrange a game with some strong club for Memorial day morning on their East Milton grounds. They have had a number of offers but as yet have not accepted any.

QUARRYMEN ACCEPT.

The Labor Struggle Probably at an End in Quincy.

The Quarrymen's Union met last evening, and after a lengthy discussion it was voted to accept the proposition of the manufacturers that twenty-one cents per hour be the average pay for the quarrymen.

The news was conveyed to the committee of the quarry owners, and work would have been resumed today but for the rain.

The bill was signed and will not be broken without a three months' notice. No objection will be raised to men working ten hours if they wish, but the tenth hour will be considered as "over time."

The First Council.

Hanging on the wall at the left of the President's chair in the Council chamber last evening were the cabinet photos of the members of the City Council of 1889, arranged in a large frame. Without exception, the work of Photographer Bussell is first-class. There the pictures will hang, a gift of the first City Council. A life-size crayon of Mayor Porter should now be secured.

Base Ball Memorial Day.

The Atlantics announce two games at home on Memorial day; in the morning at 9 o'clock with the Goodyear club of Boston, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock with the New England Piano Co.'s nine.

ORDAINED. The Rev. Mr. Leffingwell of Hingham, was ordained at the Ascension Episcopal church of Waltham on Thursday, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Paddock. Two other candidates were admitted to the priesthood on this occasion.

☞ The final services were held recently in the old First Congregational church, Wakefield. The church, which is 122 years old, is to be replaced by a $76,000 structure of stone. The society has outgrown the old house.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The postoffice at South Elliott, Me., was burned.

The steamer Thingvalla reports having collided with an iceberg.

The house finds itself nearly ready to take up the silver question.

Senator Plumb acts as if he intended to oppose the McKinley bill.

Florence Nightingale has passed the "three score and ten" milestone.

By the loss of the ship Oneida in Alaskan waters, seventy-seven Chinamen were drowned.

Weser's piano factory in West Forty-third street, N. Y., was burned. Loss $125,000; insurance $80,000.

The United States squadron of evolution has arrived at Tangier. The squadron will sail for Brazil to-day.

The constitutionality of New York's new electrical execution law is to be tested in behalf of two condemned murderers.

The London Standard acknowledges that England has the worst of it in the dispute with France over the Newfoundland fisheries.

The proprietors of the Bowdoin paper mill at Brunswick, Me., are planning to introduce the system of co-operation and profit sharing.

Corp. William Hackett of the marine guard at the United States training station, Newport, was shot white at target practice.

Amos A. Parker of Fitzwilliam, N. H., who is nearly 99 years of age, is on a visit, unaccompanied, to friends in Worcester and Springfield.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has accepted an invitation to be present at a reunion of the Army of the Potomac to be held in Portland, Me., July 4.

The shipments of American cattle to Europe are much smaller than heretofore, except from Boston and Montreal. Dealers are demoralized.

Garibaldi's name is still under the ban of Rome. The pope has protested against the placing of a tablet to his memory in a church at Florence.

Dracut, Mass., has voted $8000 for the Collinsville school, and the offer of Percy Parker of a schoolhouse lot at the "Navy Yard," was accepted.

President Walter E. Rex of the Merchants' Trust company of Philadelphia has resigned. He was a trustee of the suspended American Life Insurance company.

Hon. James W. Bradbury having resigned the presidency of the Granite National bank at Augusta, Me., John W. Chase has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The body of Saville Smith of Clinton, Mass., who has been missing for several weeks, was found in a pond in that town on Sunday. He was 48 years old and leaves a widow and three children.

A Dayton, Me., man says that his town does not owe a cent and has $3000 in the treasury, and that neither a lawyer, doctor nor minister resides within its limits, neither is there any church in the town.

Governor Goodell is now getting along finely. He has gained ten pounds within the last three weeks, sleeps well at night, rides out every afternoon, and is able to spend a part of every forenoon in his business.

Prince Albert Victor is now Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, and parliament will shortly be asked to vote an addition to his salary, in order that he may worthily support his new dignities.

Rev. Marks J. Hamburger, who died in Boston, had been pastor of the Congregational Bethel, and for the past twenty-eight years had been connected with the Congregational church. He had resided in Boston nearly forty years, and was well and favorably known. He was 57 years of age.

The members of the Republican congressional campaign committee from New England are Representative Boutelle of Maine, Senator Blair of New Hampshire, Representative Grout of Vermont, Representative Walker of Massachusetts, Representative Spooner of Rhode Island and Representative Russell of Connecticut.

DOUBLE SURPRISE.

Beautiful Flag Presented to the Sons of Veteran Camp.

WAR RELICS TO THE POST.

The Former the Gift of Members of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Grand Army, and the latter of Col. Packard and Comrade Curtis—The Three Organizations Present.

Francis L. Souther Camp, S. of V., was taken by storm last evening by its friends the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps. It was the regular meeting night and the descent was a surprise. Commander Williams presided, and called upon Judge Souther to pronounce the verdict. The foreman brought it in, a beautiful silk flag, and Comrade Souther spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, officers and members of Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and Comrades: At no gathering or organizations I attend, do I feel so much like speaking as at such an one as this. Where there are three separate organizations all joined hand in hand, or we might say banded together for the purpose of perpetuating the greatest principles upon which the foundation of any order ever rested—Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. I do not propose to go into any details of the trials and vicissitudes of the war for the effects of those are already instilled into every one of our hearts, and it is also well-known to you that it was from the effects of those trials that the bonds of sympathy and fraternal affection were so strongly cemented and caused the formation and growth of this our noble G. A. R., which at this time needs no eulogies or praise from me, for each and every one of us know the good work that is being done by this post and its auxiliary, and of each and every post and their auxiliaries throughout the country, over which floats the grand old flag that all helped to save. Some by gallant deeds, some by cheering words and kindly sympathies and others by works of charity; and it still waves over our nation as the emblem of liberty and union.

Numerically, financially and in works of charity our order has been a success. Numerically, comrades, our star has nearly reached its zenith, and as the years roll on our ranks will grow thinner and thinner until at no great length of time the last one will have been mustered with those who fell on the field.

What more pleasing thoughts, comrades, can we have as we near the end of our march, than that we have encouraged and are leaving behind those who will not only follow our example in perpetuating the memories of our fallen comrades, but at the same time will extend the same loving remembrances to us.

Capt. Bowker, upon you seems to have devolved the duties and responsibilities of forming and organizing a camp of the Sons of Veterans, auxiliary to Post 88. The members of your command and the interest shown by them proves how well you have performed those duties. Knowing the deep feelings of patriotism that all sons of veterans should have, and the respect and loyalty they must have for the flag which their sires so gallantly followed and nobly defended, and wishing to encourage you in the good work you have undertaken, Paul Revere Post and Woman's Relief Corps have purchased this stand of national colors for you as a token of their appreciation of your endeavors; and now, sir, knowing that you and your command will be proud to march under its spotless folds and that it will stimulate you to greater zeal in the future in behalf of Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R., and Woman's Relief Corps, No. 103, I present you this flag, feeling assured that we are placing it in the hands of men as true, as loyal and as patriotic as the veterans who saved it in the hour of peril; and right here let me say that I consider this the proudest hour of my life to have the honor conferred upon me of presenting that banner, the emblem of liberty, equal rights and national unity, to a camp named in honor of so near and dear a relative.

Capt. Bowker, officers and members of Francis L. Souther Camp No. 27, S. of V., we place it under your protection, and if you are ever called to defend it may you and your gallant band ever be found where your namesake was when he received his death wound—at the front, doing his duty.

Captain Bowker accepted the gift, briefly thanking the donors. He then read a poem written for the occasion which was handed him.

After singing the "Star Spangled Banner," Comrade Curtis presented surprise number two and three to the Post, first the silk marker of the old 4th Regiment, by which the company formed on the day Francis L. Souther was fatally shot. It was presented to him some time ago by Col. A. B. Packard and had been carefully preserved. Second, a piece of flag with the following note:

A piece of the Flag
Raised at Hampton, near Fort Monroe, Va.,
by the
4th Mass. Regt., July 4th, 1861.
The first year of the great civil war between
the Northern and Southern States.
(Signed) A. B. PACKARD.

Commander Williams would not have been more surprised had a shell burst at his side, but he was equal to the occasion.

There were remarks by W. W. Adams, C. L. Orne, W. W. Penniman, Mrs. H. O. Souther, Mrs. Stokes, T. F. Mitchell, F. P. Loud, Warren Dunbar and others, also singing.

Fruit was served by the Woman's Relief Corps, and a pleasant evening came to an end.

FRANK L. JAMES,

The Well-Known African Traveler, Killed by an Enraged Elephant.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Tribune publishes an interesting article relative to the death of Frank L. James of England, a well-known African traveler and author, and a half-brother of D. Willis James of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. of this city, who was killed near the Gaboon river, in Africa, on April 21, by a wounded elephant. The first news of the accident reached D. Willis James by cable April 23, while he was attending the wedding festivities of his son at Northampton, Mass.

The full details were received yesterday from Arthur James, who was in this country to attend his nephew's wedding, but hurried back to England to receive his brother's body. The dispatch says that Mr. James' body was pierced in front by the tusk of the enraged elephant. He lived only forty minutes after receiving the wound. Only one member of his party, Lort Phillips, was with him at the time of the accident, which happened about five miles from his yacht, and, by a strange fatility, on his birthday. The body was placed on his yacht, which reached Southampton, Eng., on Saturday night.

Mr. James started from Portugal about the end of January in his yacht, the Lancashire Witch, for a trip to Africa and South America, intending to get back to London about July 1. His party included Lord Scarborough, G. Percy Almer, E. Lort Phillips and Dr. J. Goffrey Thrupp. They entered the Gaboon almost directly under the equator, intending to spend some time in that region in hunting, and had gone but a short distance up the stream, when Mr. James' death occurred.

WICKEDNESS IN GOTHAM.

Evidence Shows That Some Politicians are Not of the Best Character.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Fassett investigating committee have for several days been giving special attention to the dives of the city and their relations to the police and excise board. Inspector Byrnes testified that he never went on the Bowery but that he met one or more thieves. He also told of the vileness of some of the dives. The testimony of other witnesses indicated that political influence had led to the licensing of notorious places, against the wishes of the general public. It was strongly intimated by Mr. Ivins that professional bondsmen signed the bonds of saloon keepers for a consideration. Mr. Ivins said: "Two-thirds of the licenses revoked during the past year have been reissued on the same day to the same party or to his bartender."

In Nine Rounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Joe Choynski of this city defeated Jack Davis of Omaha in nine rounds at the Occidental Athletic club in this city.

Pertinent Gossip.

The Councilmen have not had that "opportunity" yet.

Perhaps they have not got the "combination" fixed.

But so long as the orders are kept on the table it is well.

Common street has again reached the Mayor.

Although still in excess of his estimate it will probably be signed.

The way the appropriation for the Fourth was to be spent, evidently did not cause much enthusiasm among the Councilmen.

If it could be spent as in most cities by a committee of the council there might be some jobbery to secure the passage.

By the way, was it lawful for Quincy to raise money for the proposed drinking fountain to be erected in the Square.

It may never be built.

Is the treasurer responsible to the city for the money?

The fund if kept at interest long enough may reach the desired amount.

Reception at Atlantic.

Col. and Mrs. Fowler on Friday last gave a reception to friends at Atlantic, as well as from Boston, previous to closing their house for the season and occupying their new summer home at Winthrop. Whist, music and dancing were the order of the evening, and the graceful and genial attentions of the host and hostess left nothing to be desired in the way of enjoyment.

A very interesting feature of the occasion was an oil painting of "Ruth," just completed by Mrs. Fowler, and which is to adorn as a portiere their beach house.

The kindest wishes of their friends at Atlantic accompany the colonel and his wife.

Today's Court.

George Harvey of Portsmouth, N. H., a tramp, was sent to State Farm at Bridgewater for one year.

Mount Wollaston Cemetery.

A beautiful bronze vase, about five feet in height, has just been placed by the Woman's Relief Corps of this city, on a pretty granite base furnished by Messrs. Frederick & Field, and set in the centre of the G. A. R. lot in the Mount Wollaston Cemetery. The lot being a circle, on elevated ground near Sea street, makes the vase show to good advantage; and when filled with plants and handsomely decorated on Memorial day, will be one of the prettiest ornaments in this very attractive cemetery.

How thoughtful in the Woman's Relief Corps to place such a substantial and beautiful gift on the soldiers' lot. May this spot where rest but a few of our veteran soldiers, be even kept in as sacred remembrance as it is today.

The lots in the cemetery are fast increasing from year to year, and the amount of labor to be performed to keep the grounds in a becoming and attractive condition is much greater than many would suppose. Although they look well, still there is much needed to be done before Memorial day, to have it as our citizens would delight to see it. If it continues wet and rainy it will be impossible to complete the work which would give us so much delight and satisfaction.

Massachusetts Benefit Association.

Mr. George A. Litchfield in a letter to the Boston Advertiser in reply to the criticism in that paper on the Massachusetts Benefit Asssociation, says:—

So far as the difference between this company and the Commissioner of Insurance of New York is concerned, we can only say that at the proper time we shall be prepared to state fully the position of the Massachusetts Benefit, and we have no fear that we shall suffer in the estimation of the insuring public, whose confidence and patronage has been so liberally afforded us. As to the insinuation concerning the following, "The company is charged with incorporating an indiscrimate line of risks whose mortality has already brought disaster," we denounce it as untrue, and one which "Observer" would not dare to put in the form of a charge over his own signature. The fact is, the mortality of the company in 1889, la grippe included, was only eleven for each 1000 risks covered. The editor of the Advertiser in commenting on the article to which Mr. Litchfield takes exceptions says:—We have looked over the letter to which Mr. Litchfield refers, and think he has over estimated the reference to the Massachusetts Benefit. That was merely incidental to some reference to Maj. Merrill, and the last quotation made by Mr. Litchfield has reference not to the Massachusetts Benefit, as Mr. Litchfield suggests, but to their companies.

A Generally Useful Walking Stick.

A very ingenious combination walking cane was put on the streets last week and met with a ready sale. In appearance the stick looks like an ordinary ebony one, with a large silver plated mounting. This head screws off, and in it are stowed away the seat of a camp stool and a set of dice. It can be used as a drinking cup or dice box. The ferrule also screws off and has concealed in it a fan. The stick itself is composed of three pieces of bamboo that make the camp stool. The weight of the cane complete is only thirteen ounces, and the stool is guaranteed to bear with ease a person weighing 200 pounds. This new spring novelty would be a handy companion for camping out, excursions, baseball, races, fishing and all outdoor tournaments or games.—New York Tribune.

Java Coffee Growing Scarce.

Do you know that within a few years you will drink the last cup of Java coffee? The public does not generally know that the coffee plantations in Ceylon have been stricken with a blight the last three—four—years, which has been progressing through the east, extending through the islands of Java, Sumatra and others, to the extent that it threatens the total extinction of coffee culture, especially in Java. The estimated crop in Java in 1889 was 190,000 piculs. A picul weighs 133 pounds. Five years ago this crop yielded 1,200,000 piculs. So you can imagine that if no material change for the better sets in it will be but a short time when the world will find Java coffee but a reminiscence.—Interview in Chicago Herald.

A Hairdressers' Tournament.

The Society of Working Hairdressers of Milan are preparing for a great hairdressing exhibition, in association with a hairdressing contest, at which the whole world of working hairdressers are challenged to compete for prizes with their Milanese brethren. It is provided that the heads of the living models shall be "in no sense prepared." The Milanese competitors are required to bring with them a lady as model. Competitors from other parts will be provided by the committee with models at a fee to be left to the honor and conscience of these competitors.—Exchange.

Vaccination at sea has been declared by a number of New York doctors as more dangerous than smallpox, and Cunard passengers, who claim that they are suffering from blood poisoning in consequence of being vaccinated on shipboard, have brought suits against the great steamship line.

Mr. Beckton, of Plant City, Fla., has been engaged in catching and selling rabbits to Ybor City the past year, and during that time, within an area of six miles square, has caught 1,900 rabbits. They sell readily at twenty-five cents each.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A young, experienced girl wants a situation to do cooking. Good references. Apply at No. 14 Clark avenue. May 26.—tf

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by I. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set tubs, 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE. May 21. tf

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

Wanted!

THE MOTHERS of Quincy to know that we carry in stock the Monitor School Shoe for Girls and Hayden's Hero School Shoe for Boys, also Misses' and Children's Tug of War Shoe, which is the best shoe in the market for wear.

We carry the largest stock of Men's Shoes in the city. Price, $1.00 to $5.00. 20 different manufacturers constantly on hand.

A fine line of Ladies' goods just received.

We sell a genuine Ladies' Hand-sewed Shoe for $3.00, called the Flynn Shoe. This shoe is warranted in every way.

All the latest styles in Hats may be found at the

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 104 HANCOCK STREET.

JOHN PAGE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Quincy, April 18. 1—1y

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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By Carriers or Mail.

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Six months,	3.00
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ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

The Strike Settled.

There will be great rejoicing throughout the city on learning that the labor difficulty has been satisfactorily settled. The manufacturers arrived at an understanding with the granite cutters, polishers and blacksmiths a week or more ago, but so long as the quarrymen were out the prospects of a shut down for want of stock was inevitable, and business did not boom as usual. The quarrymen last evening accepted the proposition of the manufacturers, 21 cents per hour, and would have resumed work today but for the rain.

The prospects of Quincy were never brighter than they were this Spring. They have been somewhat retarded and it will be weeks before the workmen get upon their feet, so to speak, but business will take new life, and the exodus to other granite centres will cease.

The nine-hour day is thus easily inaugurated in this city. The carpenters have worked on that time about a year, but now the granite workers and city laborers are with them, and other trades must follow. Truly Quincy is in the advance in labor reform.

One of the special lines of work that the census department will lay great stress upon in the June enumeration will be statistics regarding soldiers and marines of the late war. All the G. A. R. posts have received instructions and schedules for statistics, but there are those which this will not reach. It is the desire of the Grand Army officers that when the enumerators go their rounds they may be able to obtain full information. They want the names of all surviving soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States, or if deceased, widow's name. Regarding the men or husbands, they wish their rank, company, regiment, or vessel, date of enlistment and discharge, length of service in years, months, and days, and disability incurred, if any. Also post-office address. If those interested will have the particulars ready for the enumerators it will be greatly to the advantage of the soldier or his widow.

A correspondent of the Herald, states the work of Insurance Commissioner Merrill, relative to the New York Life, very fairly and concisely. He says: "The question at issue in regard to the confirmation of Mr. George S. Merrill as insurance commissioner when reduced to its true essence is just this: The New York Life Insurance Company had a controversy with him in regard to the issue of a certain form of policy which he declared did not conform to the Massachusetts law. The other twenty-four life insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts and life insurance men very generally maintained the position of the commissioner. The policy was radically changed in name and features to conform to the requirements of the Massachusetts law, but the company, in a questionable spirit, has sought to prejudice public feeling and the state officials against the reappointment of Mr. Merrill, not that he was not an honest, careful commissioner, but that in discharge of his duty he opposed this policy. Now it would seem that by the lavish use of money, a paid lobby, voluminous newspaper articles, eminent counsel, politicians who are supposed to have influence and are also greedy of good reward, it is endeavoring to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Merrill. In fact it would seem that it is trying to dictate to the state of Massachusetts whom it shall have for insurance commissioner, and it is a question not only of honesty and honor in political office, but in state pride, whether Massachusetts shall allow one of its important offices to be dragged at the tail of a New York corporation."

MR. CLARKSON TALKS BACK.

In Reply to Mr. Lodge, He Says He Loves Progress, but Finds It by Staying with the People.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson returned to Washington from Boston and was asked if he had seen the reply to his speech in Boston as made by Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge and sent to the Associated Press. He said: "I have; and while Mr. Lodge is characteristically courteous, the force of habit of the so-called reformers, of always stating the other fellow's position instead of accepting it as he stated it himself, seems to have ruled with him in this case. I did not attack civil service reform as a principle, and distinctly said that the Republican party was committed to it and that it had come to stay. I did say, however, that it was a mortal affair and still open to discussion among the plain people as well as the reformers, and that I was in favor of amending and maturing it into something practical and changing it away from English into American spirit and form. I declared that all holders of official places should have fixed tenures, which the present law does not give; that all applicants should be subjected to thorough and practical examination by the departments which they desire to enter instead of being chosen, as now, by those who neither know anything of the practical workings and needs of the different departments nor have any responsibility for their condnct; that promotion should be made on merit and that all people in the federal service should be retained as long as they are found faithful and useful, just as the people themselves return the most desirable men to elective offices.

"My objection to the superfine theory of Mr. Lodge and others, is that it so largely suppresses both the elements of patriotism and practical sense in office seeking and office holding; that its logical effect is to make a man in office

Forswear Partisanship

and all zeal and activity in behalf of party principles or in public affairs. His theory would make a poor citizen of a man in order to make him a good officer. Instead, I believe that the hight character of citizenship should be represented in the offices, and not the poorest. Under his system the man accepting an office would accept it as a bribery that took away his political birthright and made him neutral in politics and without opinion to express or maintain. I am opposed to any such plan of decitizenizing free Americans.

"I am not lonesome in this position. The American people believe in it, and they are good company. They believe that the average man must be kept alive in public affairs, both politically and personally, in order to make the Republic succeed, and in the million of offices which they control, large and small, averaging some thirty to each township in the land, they change the occupants every two or four years. In my belief they will never change from this principle, as established by the fathers and proved to be good by a century of successful trial. I love progress, but I find it by staying with the people rather than going with Mr. Lodge and his brilliant co-theorists of transcendal clubs and ultra new fashions of statesmanship."

The LaGascogne's Narrow Escape.

HAVRE, May 27.—The steamer LaGascogne, which arrived here from New York, had a narrow escape from being wrecked on Sunday morning. She was steaming at half speed in a fog off the Sicilly Islands when suddenly the fog lifted and a rock was seen some yards ahead. The engines were immediately reversed, but the steamer struck the rock. LaGascogne grazed the rock and tore her side. The cargo was shifted in order to keep the hole above the water line until the vessel reached the harbor. The captain says he is unable to account for being out of the usual course, especially as he had headed the vessel out to sea for safety. The rock is known as Bishop's Island.

A Melon Syndicate.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 27.—The Georgia and Carolina Melon Exchange was organized here with J. R. Forrester of Albany as president and J. J. A. Alvey of Atlanta secretary. Of the 20,000 acres planted in melons this year, it is asserted that the owners of more than 10,000 have signified their intention of going into the exchange. The plan includes the purchase outright or the control of the entire melon crop, the same to be sold in the north through agents in different cities.

A New Industry at Orono.

ORONO, Me., May 27.—A special town meeting voted to abandon parts of certain streets and exempt from taxation for terms of ten years property in the interest of a new paper mill, with a capacity of sixteen tons daily, which will be built at once. The manufactured product will be of a kind suitable for newspapers. The stock is all taken, and articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state.

National Lockout Averted.

LYNN, Mass., May 27.—The labor trouble in the morocco trade in Lynn is now absolutely settled. Woods, the man on account of whom the trouble began, paid money to the Knights of Labor yesterday, as a pledge of good faith. The strikers returned to work at the noon hour. This puts an end to all chances of a general lockout in the morocco trade of the country.

A Failure.

NEW HAVEN, May 27.—The state convention of American Citizens' Equal Rights association (colored), which was to have been held here yesterday, in response to a call issued several weeks ago, did not materialize. No delegates appeared. No convention was held, and none of the local members or interested parties seemed to know anything about it.

On Its Last Legs.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Manhattan Mutual Fire Insurance company, whose principal office is in Goshen, Orange county, is said to be on the verge of collapse. Insurance examiners have been through the books and find liabilities of about $50,000, while the assets are uncollected premiums of from $8300 to $3000.

New Text for Stanley.

LONDON, May 27.—The Chronicle declares that the government has ceded to Germany the African state of Unyoro, which by reason of treaties concluded by Sir Samuel Baker, really belongs to Turkey.

Peace Reigns.

AUCKLAND, May 27—Advices from Samoa are that the British, German and American consuls there have established the new government and have opened a customs house.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 27. — Forecast for New England: Cloudiness and rain; southeasterly winds; stationary temperature, except in the vicinity of Eastport, Nantucket and Block Island, slightly cooler.

TRACED, BUT LOST.

Silcott Has Been Hiding in New Brnnswick Woods.

HE IS RECOGNIZED BY NATIVES,

But While They are Communicating with Officials the Absconder Makes His Escape—A Woman with Him.

GRAND FALLS, N. B., via Bangor, Me., May 27.—Coming over from St. John to Bangor on Saturday a reporter learned that parties were close on the track of ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Silcott of the United States congress. From Mr. Mayberry of the Great Falls hotel it was learned that some weeks ago he was informed by lumbermen coming down through from the province of Quebec that Silcott had been seen in that vicinity with a woman.

Mr. Mayberry procured from Boston pictures of Silcott and the woman known to be with him. These he sent to the people who had seen the couple, and they identified them at once. The priest of the parish, who had met the woman, she being a French Catholic communicant, also recognized the pictures. He instructed the people of his parish to have nothing more to do with the pair, on learning who they were. The messenger then returned to Grand Falls and reported to Mr. Mayberry. A warrant was procured for Silcott's arrest and that of his companion.

Mr. Mayberry then wrote to Boston and Washington for further advice. Instead of telegraphing they wrote, and three days were lost. About ten days ago the messenger, a trusty native, was again dispatched to find Silcott and his companion. Taking the New Brunswick railway to Edmundston and the Tamiscouata road to Riviere du Loup, he crossed the St. Lawrence, a distance of some twenty miles, to Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay river, and thence went to St. Louis parish.

He returned to Grand Falls late Saturday night, and reported that the game had flown. Three days before he reached the place the woman came out and took the Quebec steamer. The man was not to be found. None of the natives know where he is. The little hut, twelve miles in the woods, which the two occupied all winter was empty. Silcott bought the lumber and had the hut built. It was near the camp of some lumbermen, who supplied the couple with most of their food, for which they were well paid. To all persons they professed to be very poor, and when people came into the hut they found the woman wrapped in an old quilt, which she claimed was all she had to cover her nakedness.

On the way out to the steamer her old wooden box was accidentally broken open, and a lot of silk dresses and other finery exposed. The lumbermen say the couple had plenty of money. During the winter they were taken with la grippe, and came out to the settlement for assistance and medicine. Mr. Mayberry has no doubt the man was Silcott, but is of opinion that he will elude pursuit now by taking a European steamer at Rimouski, on the St. Lawrence, or he can travel through the woods for some miles toward Quebec and take a stage for forty miles farther. It is understood that being an offender against the United States government, the Dominion government is ready to deliver him over if caught, or to proceed against him for living with a woman not his wife.

Who Will Be Boss?

NEW YORK, May 27.—Reports were current that George J. Gould had resigned the office of president of the Pacific Mail Steamship company and had been succeeded by Thomas B. Houston, and that Calvin S. Brice and Samuel S. Thomas had been elected directors of the company. The officers of the company state that there is no truth in the rumor. It is understood that the names will appear on the Hart ticket at the annual meeting Wednesday, when a lively contest for control is expected.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 27.—The senate had little debate yesterday. Adverse reports were made in the house regarding the penalty of breaking and entering a dwelling house, and as to a recess committee on salaries of state and county officers.

In the house a bill was reported to regulate bucket shop transactions on margins. The Meigs elevated bill was engrossed without debate, and that to create a commissioner of highways in Boston was rejected, 64 to 80.

Druggists as Liquor Sellers.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 27.—In the police court Charles I. Bickum, druggist, was sentenced by Judge Carter to pay a fine of $100 and serve three months in the house of correction for maintaining a liquor nuisance. The case has excited a great deal of interest, as the principal witnesses were men sent here by the Citizens' Law and Order League of Boston. Lewis J. Sinnotte, another druggist, for the same offense, was given a similar sentence.

Murdered by Apaches.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., May 27.—The body of Robert Hardie, a well-known lawyer of Los Angeles, was brought in here from the Chiricahua mountains, where he was killed by hostile Apaches. His companion, Dr. Francis Haynes of Philadelphia, had his horse shot from under him, but escaped by mounting his companion's horse. The Indians fired from ambush.

Steamer Albano Sunk.

LONDON, May 17.—The British steamer Albano, Baltimore for Rotterdam, was sunk off the Sicilly islands yesterday, by a collision with the steamer Nerissa, from Cardiff for Port Said. The crew has arrived at Cardiff. One of the men is severely injured. The fore part of the Nerissa is full of water.

Dissatisfied Cigarmakers.

NEW YORK, May 27.—It is likely that a general strike of cigarmakers in this city will occur. About 750 hands have already quit work and matters are very unsettled. An answer from the bosses in regard to the demands of the workers is expected by to-night. If it is unfavorable a general strike will be ordered.

Affections Valued at $10,000.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A sheriff's jury awarded $10,000 damages in the suit against Francis K. Harte, a son of Bret Harte, by James J. Smith for the alienation of the affections of Smith's wife. The suit had gone by default. Young Harte eloped with Mrs. Smith at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1888.

No Case.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The suit of W. K. Freeman against the United States Electric Lighting company for alleged breach of contract, has been thrown out of court.

50 Pieces No. 22, All SILK Ribbon,

19 Cents per yard.

ALL FANCY COLORS.

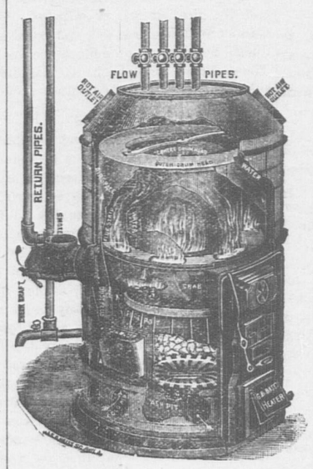
Very handsome, and very, very cheap.

—AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.



Office of W. I. TUCKERMAN,
237 Dorchester Ave.
BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1890.

G. B. BATES, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 2d, allow me to inform you of the success of the No. 336 Combination Hot Water Heater you placed in my house last fall in place of the furnace I then had. My house contains ten large rooms, eight of which are being heated by your system, and is performing the work to my entire satisfaction. The house is situated on one of the highest points of Wollaston Heights, being exposed to the bleak, cold winds from the north and west, besides getting the full benefit of the cold east winds from off the Bay, which my house so prominently overlooks, besides being very economical compared with a furnace. I am highly pleased with the heat it imparts, it being so pleasant and mild, which you cannot obtain with steam, furnace or stoves. I consider it the best method of heating known, and you are welcome to refer to me at any time. Wishing you great success, as your heater merits, I remain, yours truly, W. I. TUCKERMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

May 20. tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times,

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Commissioners at Large Appointed by the President.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED

By the Conferrees on the Customs Administrative Bill—Naval Appropriation Bill Passed—The Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The president has announced the names of the World's fair commissioners. The law provided that these commissioners should be appointed last Saturday, which was the thirtieth day from the approval of the act. It is probable that the letter of the law was complied with. There was nothing in the act declaring when the announcement of the appointments should be made. The commissions were signed on Saturday. One cause for the delay was the fact that the governors of the states were slow in making their selections of state commissioners.

The president did not care to appoint the national commissioners until the commissioners had been chosen from the states, for it might happen that his choice and that of the governors of the states be of the same person. The commissioners at large are: August E. Bullock of Massachusetts, Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, R. C. Merens of Missouri, Edward A. Amidown of New York, Peter H. D. Widener of Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Inman of Georgia, Henry Exall of Texas, Mark L. McDonald of California, and for the District of Columbia, A. T. Britton and E. Kurtz Johnson, with Alfred A. Wilson and Dorsey Claggett alternates.

Mr. Bullock of Massachusetts is well known in Boston. His alternate is Henry Ingalls of Maine. Thomas Palmer of Michigan is the ex-senator of that state, who has recently resigned the mission to Spain. He is a business man of great wealth, identified with the west, well known nationally, and of executive ability. His alternate is James Oliver of Indiana. R. C. Kerens of Missouri is everywhere better kuown perhaps as "Dick" Kerens. He is a successful business man, has been an active Republican politician, and is well known as one of the most devoted adherents of Mr. Blaine. It probably would not be incorrect to attribute the appointment of Mr. Kerens to Mr. Blaine. Peter F. Widener of Philadelphia is one of the most noted business men in that city. He is a member of the famous syndicate of Elkins, Widener & Co., which owns the street railroad system of Philadelphia and has large interest in the street railway business in New York, Chicago and other cities. John W. Chalfant of Pennsylvania is his alternate. Samuel W. Inman of Georgia is the famous railroad manager, and one of the richest, as he is one of the most energetic and successful, of the railway managers of the south. He is the typical southern Yankee, and has attained more business success by reason of his own energy than any other man in the south since the war. He is at the head of the syndicate which controls a considerable portion of the mileage of the southern railroads. His alternate is William Lindsay of Kentucky. A. T. Britton of the District of Columbia is a practicing lawyer here, who was chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Harrison inauguration. Curtz Johnson is a coal merchant and a bank president, and one of the most energetic of the business men of Washington. The alternates are the special friends, in this district, of Grover Cleveland. Alfred A. Wilson was the United States marshal here under Cleveland, and is the man through whom Oak View was both bought and sold for Cleveland. Dorsey Claggett is register of wills here, a position to which he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, and which he still holds.

No further step is to be taken by the administration under the law until after this national commission shall have reported that it is satisfied with the financial ability of the Illinois corporation to carry out its undertakings. The national commission is required to meet in Chicago for organization in June.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE BILL.

Conferrees Reach an Agreement on All Points in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The conferees on the customs administrative bill have concluded their work on the measure, an agreement having been reached on all points in dispute. There are ninety-two amendments made to the bill by the senate, and the house conferees accepted sixty-eight. The date at which the law shall take effect has been fixed at Aug. 1. The section providing for the appointment of the nine general appraisers, however, is to go into effect immediately. By the terms of the agreement the house provision was retained, that the invoice of shipment shall contain the declaration of the purchaser, manufacturer, owner or agent, that it (the invoice) was made at the place from which the merchandise is to be exported to the United States.

Senate amendments to section 7 were retained. These amendments impose a penalty of 2 per cent. of the appraised value of an invoice for every 1 per cent. it is found to be undervalued, if the appraisal exceeds by 10 per cent. the declared value; if the appraisal is more than 20 per cent. in excess of the declared value the entry may be held to be presumptively fraudulent. The salaries of the nine general appraisers are fixed at $7000 each. The house originally made them $5000 and the senate increased them to $7500. The importer is given two days in which to ask a reappraisement, instead of one as given in the house bill, but at the rehearing before the board of general appraisers he may not be represented by counsel.

Section 15, providing for appeals to the circuit court, retains the authority given to the court by the senate to pass upon questions of fact as well as of law involved. The decision of the circuit court shall be final unless the court deems the question to be of such importance as to warrant review by the supreme court, in which case an appeal may be granted. The government shall have the right to appeal to the supreme court if the attorney general applies for it within thirty days.

The senate struck out of the house bill section 17, imposing a fine of $100 upon any person refusing to appear, attend or answer when required by a general appraiser or board of general appraisers. It is now restored.

The senate amendment to section 19, imposing additional duty upon coverings or holdings of merchandise at the same rate to which they would be subject if imported separately, stands. Also the senate amendment to section 20, providing that the duty on merchandise in bond paying specific rates of duty shall be assessed on the weight at the time of withdrawal.

The provision inserted by the senate fixing the compensation of customs officers by salary instead of fees, is retained.

The house conferees agreed to the striking out of section 29, classyifying merchandise for the purposes of estimating and assessing duty thereon, the substance of it being contained in the tariff bill.

The other changes agreed upon were relatively unimportant.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

It Passes in the Senate After a Long-Drawn-Out Discussion.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being on Mr. Cockrell's amendment to strike out the provision for the construction of three heavily armored battle ships at a cost of $4,000,000 each. Mr. Cockrell quoted a remark of Mr. Hale's in the discussion on Saturday, to the effect that all that was sought in that provision was to begin; that it was only a beginning; that it was not intended to stop there; that it was a beginning to put the United States in a position where no nation could humiliate it. He also quoted at considerable length from a report of a naval board, till he came to the declaration that "the United States must maintain a navy at least equal in strength to the most powerful navy in the world."

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment, striking out the provision for the building of three heavily armed battle ships, and Mr. Blair also offered an amendment, that Great Britain be invited to withdraw her armed forces from American waters.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Blair's amendment was rejected, and then the vote was taken on Mr. Cockrell's amendment to strike out the provision for three battle ships. It was rejected—yeas 18, nays 33.

On motion of Mr. Butler, an item was inserted appropriating $300,000 for a dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., the whole cost not to exceed $500,000. The bill was then passed.

TARIFF BILL CHANGES

Asked for by Representatives—Ready for the Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Since the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, the dissatisfied members of the house have been interviewing the senators upon such changes and modifications as they desire to have made in behalf of their constituents. These changes will be considered by the senate committee when they are in line with the provisions of the senate measure of two years ago.

The bill will be referred to-day to a sub-committee of the senate finance committee for examination. This sub-committee will probably be the same as the one that prepared the senate substitute for the Mills bill in the Fiftieth congress—Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and Hiscock. The sub-committee will begin work on the schedules within a day or two, as soon as some necessary preliminary printing has been done, and, without interuptions, it is expected that the bill can be returned to the senate within ten days.

Senator Plumb's New Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Senator Plumb introduced a silver bill which differs very materially from the measures of this character that have been presented. It is understood to meet the views of Secretary Windom. It provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, and authorizes the coinage of 2,000,000 a month for two years, when it may be limited to 1,000,000, within the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. The notes issued on the bullion are to be legal tender. After two years, the secretary, at his discretion, may redeem the notes in bullion. The bill was referred to the finance committee, where it will be considered in connection with the other measures.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—There is some talk about the committee on rules bringing in a report, shortly, setting aside two or three days during the coming week for the consideration of the silver bill. The Republicans in the house have been waiting for the senate to pass a silver bill of some sort, but they appear to be no nearer to accomplishing it than they were two weeks ago. As soon as the river and harbor bill is disposed of, there is only one appropriation bill—the postoffice—on the calendar. The house, therefore, will be compelled to go on with the silver bill.

Carlisle Takes the Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the oath of office was administered by the vice president to Mr. Carlisle as senator from the State of Kentucky for Mr. Beck's unexpired term.

Heavy Damage by Floods.

QUEBEC, May 27.—A large part of the parish of St. Catherines, county of Port Neuf, has been inundated, through the rapid rise of the principal streams. Many barns and other buildings have been ruined and a large number of live stock has been drowned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 26.

A heavy tendency was manifested in the New York stock market. The Boston market showed great activity and strength in copper stocks and in West End land.

The New York Market.

Atchison	47⅞	Nor Pac. pref	85½
Central Pacific	35	Oregon Navi	106
Chi & Northwest	116¼	Oregon Trans	49¼
Del Lack & West	146½	Pacific Mail	47½
Del & Hudson	127	Reading	26⅜
Illinois Central	116	Texas Pacific	24⅜
Lake Shore	111⅜	Union Pacific	61⅞
Missouri Pacific	76½	Wabash St. L. & P.	19⅜
N. J. Central	124¼	do pref	30⅛
N. Y. Central	108⅝	Wheel & Lake E.	4½
Northern Pacific	37⅜	Western Union	85⅜
Aspinwall Land	9⅝	Fitchburg pref	95
Fremn's Bay Land	2⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	
Newport Land	3½	Maine Central	154
West End Land	31⅞	Mexican Central	28
Atchison	47⅞	N Y & N E	50½
Atlantic & Pacific	6⅝	do pref	110
Boston & Lowell	174	Old Colony	178½
Boston & Maine		Union Pacific	67¼
Boston & Prov	261	Wisconsin Central	31
Chicago, B & Q	108⅛	American Bell	
Central Mass	21	New England Tel	52
do pref	43	Erie Tel	
Eastern	163	Mexican Tel	1.20

The Boston Market.

NEW YORK, May 26. — FLOUR — Dull; city mills at $4 35 to 4 60; city mills patents at $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at $3 65 to 4 65; do straights at $4 00 to $5 10; do patents at $4 50 to 5 75.

WHEAT — Dull; No 2 red 90⅜ to 90¾ elevator; No 3 red 92 to 92¼c.

CORN — Steadier; No 2, 39⅜ to 40c elevator; steamer mixed 40c.

OATS — Steady; No 3, 32½c; mixed western, 31 to 35c.

COFFEE — Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.

SUGAR — Raw firm; refined firm; granulated 5c, cubes 5 5-16c.

LARD — Firm; western steam 6 30.

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d consideration of the naval appro-
ion bill, the pending question being
fr. Cockrell's amendment to strike
he provision for the construction of
heavily armored battle ships at a
of $4,000,000 each. Mr. Cockrell
ed a remark of Mr. Hale's
the discussion on Saturday, to
effect that all that was sought
hat provision was to begin; that
s only a beginning; that it was not
ded to stop there; that it was a be-
ng to put the United States in a
ion where no nation could humiliate
He also quoted at considerable length
a report of a naval board, till he
to the declaration that "the United
s must maintain a navy at least
l in strength to the most powerful
in the world."
. Cockrell offered an amendment,
ing out the provision for the building
ree heavily armed battle ships, and
Blair also offered an amendment, that
t Britain be invited to withdraw her
d forces from American waters.
er a lengthy discussion, Mr. Blair's
dment was rejected, and then the
was taken on Mr. Cockrell's amend-
to strike out the provision for three
e ships. It was rejected—yeas 18;
33.
motion of Mr. Butler, an item was
ted appropriating $200,000 for a dry
at Port Royal, S. C., the whole cost
o exceed $500,000. The bill was then
ed.

TARIFF BILL CHANGES

d for by Representatives—Ready for the Sub-Committee.

ASHINGTON, May 27.—Since the pas-
of the McKinley tariff bill, the dissat-
members of the house have been in-
ewing the senators upon such changes
modifications as they desire to have
e in behalf of their constituents. These
ges will be considered by the senate
mittee when they are in line with the
isions of the senate measure of two
s ago.
e bill will be referred to-day to
b-committee of the senate finance
mittee for examination. This sub-
mittee will probably be the same as
ne that prepared the senate substi-
for the Mills bill in the Fiftieth con-
—Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and His-
The sub-committee will begin
on the schedules within a day or
as soon as some necessary preliminary
ing has been done, and, without
uptions, it is expected that the bill
e returned to the senate within ten

Senator Plumb's New Silver Bill.

ASHINGTON, May 27.—Senator Plumb
oduced a silver bill which differs very
erially from the measures of this
ncter that have been presented. It is
erstood to meet the views of Secretary
dom. It provides for the purchase of
,000 ounces of silver a month, and
orizes the coinage of 2,000,000 a month
wo years, when it may be limited to
,000, within the discretion of the sec-
y of the treasury. The notes issued
he bullion are to be legal tender.
r two years, the secretary, at his dis-
ion, may redeem the notes in bullion.
bill was referred to the finance com-
ee, where it will be considered in con-
ion with the other measures.

The Silver Question.

ASHINGTON, May 27.—There is some
about the committee on rules bring-
in a report, shortly, setting aside two
three days during the coming week for
consideration of the silver bill. The
ublicans in the house have been wait-
for the senate to pass a silver bill of
e sort, but they appear to be no nearer
accomplishing it than they were two
ks ago. As soon as the river and har-
bill is disposed of, there is only one ap-
riation bill—the postoffice—on the
ndar. The house, therefore, will be
pelled to go on with the silver bill.

Carlisle Takes the Oath of Office.

ASHINGTON, May 27.—Immediately
r the reading of the journal the oath of
e was administered by the vice presi-
to Mr. Carlisle as senator from the
e of Kentucky for Mr. Beck's unex-
d term.

Heavy Damage by Floods.

UEBEC, May 27.—A large part of the
sh of St. Catherines, county of Port
, has been inundated, through the
d rise of the principal streams. Many
ns and other buildings have been
ed and a large number of live stock
been drowned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

est Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 26.

Heavy tendency was manifested in the New
stock market. The Boston market showed
t a tivity and strength in copper stocks and
ver End land.

The New York Market.

ison	47⅞	Nor Pac. pref	83½
ral Pacific	35	Oregon. Navi	106
Northwest	116¼	Oregon Trans	42¾
Lack & West	140½	Pacific Mail	46⅞
Hudson	117	Reading	22⅝
on Central	116	Texas Pacific	6⅞
e Shore	111⅛	Union Pacific	48⅝
ouri Pacific	76½	Wabash St. L. & P.	20⅛
Central	124½	do pref	41⅝
Central	106⅝	Wheel & Lake E.	80⅝
hern Pacific	57⅝	Western Union	

The Boston Market.

inwall Land	9⅜	Fitchburg pref	95
nn's Bay Land	7⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	
port Land	5½	Maine Central	154
t End Land	31⅞	Mexican Central	28
ison	47⅞	N Y & N E	50⅝
antic & Pacific	8⅝	do pref	119
on & Lowell	174	Old Colony	178½
on & Maine		Union Pacific	67¼
& Prov	261	Wisconsin Central	31
ago, B & Q	106¾	American Bell	
ral Mass	21	New England Tel	82
do pref	43	Erie Tel	
tern	163	Mexican Tel	1.20

The Produce Market.

EW YORK, May 26. — FLOUR — Dull; city
s at $4 35 to 4 60; city mills patents at $5 00 to
; winter wheat, low grades, at $2 40 to 2 90; win-
wheat, fair to fancy, at $3 10 to 4 75; winter
t, patents, $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear at
5 to 4 65; do straights at $4 00 to $5 10; do
ents at $4 50 to 5 75.
HEAT — Dull; No 2 red 90⅝ to 96¾ ele-
r; No 3 red 92 to 92¾c.
ORN — Steadier; No 2, 39¾ to 40c elevator;
ner mixed 40c.
ATS — Steady; No 3, 32½c; mixed western,
to 35c.
OFFEE — Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.
UGAR — Raw firm; refined firm; granulated 6c.
es 5 3-16c.
ARD — Firm; western steam 6 30.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 27.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1705—Quincy Selectmen empowered to hire garden for poor.
1839—William Trask's house partially burned.
1885—Atlantic Memorial Church (Congregational) dedicated.

World Wide.

1255—Birth of Dante, who died 1321. The greatest of Italian poets; his chief work, "Divina Commedia," a vision of the invisible world.
1564—Death of John Calvin (or Chauvin); born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509.
1703—Peter the Great founds St. Petersburg as a new capital.
1813—Forts Erie and George abandoned by the British.
1840—Death of Paganini, violinist; born 1784.
1848—Insurrection at Vienna. The emperor flees to Innspruck and Archduke John appointed vicar general.
1857—Mutinies in the Bengal army, East India; the British march on Delhi. The natives objected to the use of the greased cartridges in their Enfield rifles.
1862—Gen. McClellan takes Hanover Court House, Va.
1863—Beginning of siege of Port Hudson, La. Union loss, 3,000; Confederate loss, 7,208.
1868—Resignation of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war; succeeded by Gen. Schofield.
1871—Sixteen priests and thirty-eight gendarmes shot by the Communists in Paris; women who were fighting and throwing petroleum into burning houses shot by the troops.
1875—Roman Catholic church caught fire in Holyoke, Mass. During the panic eighty were burned or trampled to death.

GARLANDS FOR THE DEAD.

Advance! Each buried brave
Is now a glorious king,
Who, proudly leaning on his glaive,
Awaits the meed ye bring.
No tributary tear
Your deathless heroes crave;
Advance with incense of the blooming year;
Let fair hands crown the brave.

They did not bleed in vain—
That father, brother, son—
Who made gray shore and pine clad plain
An altar and a throne.
Fame lifts the crimson sign
They once to battle gave,
Anew they form their gallant line;
Let fair hands crown the brave.

The surging tide is spent;
The mighty march is o'er;
A mist of morn, the soldier's tent
Has fled forevermore.
But home and state remain;
Whate'er they died to save
Will quench the fire and burst the chain;
Let fair hands crown the brave.

GASTRONOMY IN NEW YORK.

The Various Guests of an East Side Restaurant and How They Are Treated.

Sliders (waiter at the Morning Glory restaurant, at 11:55 a. m., pushing his head through the kitchen slot till his shoulders ache)—Fired up fer 'm, Nate?
The Cook—Yeep.
Sliders—Ketch der ords right off der bat t'day. Der jays is goin' t' fly good.
The Cook (tossing a "one out")—Paste 'm in, Nibsy.
Sliders (entering the fray)—What's your's, Boss?
Clothing Salesman (who lunches uptown on Sundays)—You may bring me a chicken pate and a glass of milk.
Sliders—Ain't got a singer left, Boss.
Salesman—Make it fried bacon, then.
Sliders (fog horning)—Hollercost rooter, an' drive der cow! What you goin' ter crawl over, Jersey?
Mr. Peebrey (down from Westchester to pay the interest on his watch ticket)—I want a dish of tripe an' onions.
Sliders (callioping)—Yard 'f towellin', wid frangipannys! Got it, Nate?
The Cook—Yeep.
Sliders (to newsboy)—Keep out'r d' gangway, an' yer won't git knocked down. Dere, don't crack yer tear jar. I didn't hurt yer. G'lang over in der corner, an' lick dat 'lasses off der tablecloth'. Oh, you don't git no 'tention, Mr. Vandybilt? Whatcher want?
Lodger (from Nepenthe hotel, next door,)—Corn beef hash, an' cup 'r coffee—quick, too!
Sliders—Shut up! (Again exploding.) Cattle train smash up, an' kill a Narab! Party's goin' ter die, so nex' week 'll do What's yours?
Colored Customer (who has drifted over from the West Side)—Liver 'n' aigs, fr'en'
Sliders—Set der guinea on a fried pin cushion!
Messenger Boy—What 'll five cents buy?
Sliders—Lot down ter Corona 'f yer hit der right party.
Messenger Boy—No gillin', now. Gimme t'ree cakes an' a glass of water.
Sliders—Drop der buckshot! Here's yer bath. Hurry up dem quaits, Daisy (this to the dish washer at the rear). Good morning, sir. (Turning a little pale.) Hope I didn't give no 'fence after dat dance las' night. (Takes the helmet and club and hangs them up.)
The Officer on the Beat—No; only don't holler when I dust th' club with yer, th' next time. It's liable to keep folks awake. I want roast beef with Spanish onions, mashed potatoes, green corn, celery, Vienna rolls and a cup of coffee.
Sliders—Knock der steer! Slide der—(correcting himself with a gulp and a start) chef, serve out roast beef with Spanish injuns, mashed pertaties, green goo—corn, salary, Vieno rolls an' coffee. Officer Slattery's came. (Going to the rear and pushing his head and shoulders through the slot.) Nate, I ain't a Whyo if I did 'n come nigh insulting his breast plates!—J. S. G. in Puck.

Test of Grit.

President Insurance Company—Want to be appointed a life insurance agent, eh? What experience have you had?
Applicant—None. I will be frank with you, sir. I wish to marry old Moneybags' daughter, and I want to be able to say that I am in business for myself. See?
President—I see. Now I'll be frank with you. Go to old Moneybags, tell him you haven't a cent, and don't expect any, yet you want to marry his daughter. Of course he'll refuse and kick you out. But if you keep at him and stick to it until he finally consents I'll appoint you superintendent.—New York Weekly.

THE FORTUNE OF BATTLE.

A STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR BY JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

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AM so glad you are going, Darrell, and yet it almost breaks my heart to think of it. I had so hoped you would go, but I would not have asked you to for the world. You see how womanlike I am. When you do what I was praying that you would do I can't keep the tears back. O, how can I let you go!" And she clasped him more tightly in her arms and wept convulsively on his breast.

"Do not make it any harder, darling," he replied, kissing her tenderly. "I'm not much of a hero at best. I feel my patriotic resolution giving way when I see your streaming eyes and your distressed face."

"I will be brave, Darrell; I will be worthy of you. See now," and she dried her eyes with her handkerchief, "the tears are all gone."

"You are brave, my dear girl; braver than I am, I fear. It is far harder for a woman to let the man she loves go to battle than it is for him to lead the forlornest of forlorn hopes."

This very sentimental dialogue, osculatorily punctuated, took place in the drawing room of a conventional brown stone front in Thirty-fourth street, New York, rather late one evening at the close of April, 1861. The speakers were Helen Morley, aged 20, and Darrell Seaton, aged 28. She had an intelligent, interesting face without regular features, gray eyes, light brown hair, a slight, willowy figure of medium height. She was the youngest of three daughters, two of them married, her mother being dead, and her father a prosperous dry goods jobber, in whose residence these love scenes were occurring, while he was passionately discussing the prospects of the civil war with several of his fellow merchants at the Union club.

Darrell Seaton, after having been graduated at Columbia, had studied medicine, and been practicing three years under promising circumstances, as his father was a physician also, and had gained a prominent place, though little money, in his profession. The elder Seaton had six children—Darrell the eldest—two sons and four daughters—and, having been opposed to slavery all his life, had naturally reared his family to the same views. Darrell had believed, while at college, that armed conflict between the north and south could not long be postponed, and had made up his mind, when it should come, to take some active part in it. A year before he had met Helen Morley, between whom and himself a close and sympathetic friendship soon arose. They were too good friends, they used to say, to fall in love with one another, and they firmly believed what they said. Thus secure, as they fancied, against any dangerous attachment, they passed much time together, took long walks when occasion favored, read the same books, and were both passionately fond of music.

The elder Morley and Seaton had been intimate from boyhood, having been born and having spent their early years in the same town in the interior of New York state. Morley was very different from Seaton. He had far less intellect, with less literary and artistic taste, but a far greater fondness for acquiring money. In truth, he had often said in youth that he intended to be a rich man, and he had largely fulfilled his intentions, being worth, at 60, not far from a million. His love of gain, as often happens, had increased with his gaining until he had come to regard wealth as indispensable. He was not destitute of generosity by any means; he did many kind things without considering expense; but he certainly overestimated the value and importance of money. He had expected to lose heavily by bad debts from the hostile attitude of the south, and this, perhaps, more than any other consideration, moral or political, had recently made him its enemy. In consonance with his financial ideas, he had seen that two of his daughters had married fortunes and he had determined that Helen should follow their example.

Clarence Williams, a young man devoted to society, clubs and pictorial dissipation, chiefly distinguished for idleness and the possession of a millionaire father, had imagined himself deeply in love with Helen, and had proposed to her a few months before the firing on Sumter had roused the nation from its protracted lethargy. To his surprise and indignation she had positively refused him—him who had thought that the offer of his hand would be accounted an honor. He had then, with singular lack of pride, referred his case to Mr. Morley, who favored his suit and encouraged him to believe that the girl would doubtless change her mind; that she probably had romantic notions on the subject of marriage, which a year or two more would correct.

In an interview with Helen, she told him she had a temperamental aversion to Mr. Williams that never could be overcome. Asked if she loved anybody else, she replied evasively that she was not aware that she did. "Then there is ample reason," said her father, "for Williams to persevere. A girl whose heart is not pre-engaged never knows anything about the state of her affections. You'll come round, Helen, in due time. Why, my dear, Clarence Williams will inherit two or three millions."

When Darrell Seaton read the fateful dispatch on the morning of April 12, and felt that it meant indefinite, possibly eternal separation from Helen Morley, the wild throbbing of his heart revealed that his friendship had been but a mask for an intense, passionate love. He resolved to tell her so at the first opportunity, and he kept his resolution. He did not ask her directly to be his wife, but felt that she ought to know how he had deceived himself, and that he was at last awakened to the truth—the delightful, distracting, tumultuous truth. His avowal elicited hers. She, too, had unconsciously practiced self deception. They were, and had been from the first, simply and completely in love with one another. Before they were aware of it, and before they could understand how it was brought about, they were engaged. Darrell had always thought that he would not, under any circumstances, marry an heiress; and here he was betrothed to one. He was beginning to see, as so many young men have seen, that it is imprudent to form opinions without adequate experience.



"I AM SO GLAD YOU ARE GOING."

The enamored couple met daily, and their conversation much resembled that of which a specimen has been given. Helen was patriotic to the core. The course of the south, from the election of Lincoln to the revolutionary measures of Carolina, had fired her blood and made her wish that she had been a man. Her father, busy with mercantile affairs, never suspected that Helen cared any more for Darrell than for any one of a dozen young men in her social circle. He could hardly have been persuaded that she would dream of marrying a physician who had yet his way to make in the world. The idea would have seemed so absurd to him that he would have imagined it equally absurd to her. The affianced couple decided not to divulge their secret even to him. When the war was over they would proclaim it. "And perhaps," began Darrell, but tears shone in Helen's eyes, and she cut short his sentence in a charmingly feminine way.



ON THE POINT OF THRUSTING A BAYONET INTO HIM.

Darrell Seaton enlisted in a New York infantry regiment. He had been urged to offer his services as surgeon, but he declined, saying that in such a cause he preferred to give wounds rather than to heal them. Before going to Washington he was elected second lieutenant, and had his earliest military experience at Bull Run.

He has told me that when first under fire, in the skirmish at Blackburn's Fork, he was excited and nervous, and would have run away but for his pride and the consciousness that if he should begin running there would be no place to stop. Every time a bullet whistled near him he thought he must be struck; again and again death seemed to be inevitable. After fifteen or twenty minutes he perceived the danger to be much more apparent than real, and he gradually began to grow calm. Frightened, as he confessed himself to have been, he declared that he was coolness itself compared with hundreds that he saw about him. This encouraged and emboldened him. When he learned, an hour after, that not more than one hundred and twenty men had been lost on both sides during the skirmish he was amazed. He would have sworn at the time that the casualties must have reached three thousand at least.

He was afterward in the advance movement on the Confederate center. The Unionists were confident of victory, and he was in high spirits, when suddenly the whole right wing of the Federal army gave way before an unexpected assault from the enemy, and fled in the wildest confusion. He and all the officers who retained any reason tried in vain to rally their men. It was a perfect panic, and the flying multitude, incapable of control, carried everybody and everything along with it. He likened it to an avalanche or a tidal wave. The only way to avoid being crushed to death was to yield to the mighty pressure. He, with thousands of others, was borne along several miles, and ultimately found himself at Centerville.

The scene at the narrow wooden bridge over a brook on the Centerville turnpike was extraordinary and bewildering. A throng of civilians had come from Washington on horseback and in carriages to witness what they had been told was a glorious victory. Bitter was their disappointment and great their alarm when they saw, at that point, hurrying, frightened masses of soldiers, army wagons, artillery inextricably involved and hopelessly confused. The heat was excessive, the dust choking, the panic complete. Men were shouting, swearing, struggling like mad, horses plunging, whinneying, evidently scared as much as their masters. A cannon shot struck a caisson on the bridge, shattered it and obstructed the way. Then the dismay, disorder and uproar increased to a terrific point. Men surged over the broken caisson; others leaped from the bridge; many rushed through the stream; artillery horses were cut from the traces and ridden by their frantic drivers through the trembling, screaming crowd. The wonder was that hundreds were not killed in the chaotic jam. The fugitives scrambled through and over every obstacle, and pushed their tumultuous course toward some imagined place of safety as the shadows of evening fell.

The defeat was evidently irreparable. It was also evident that the enemy was in no condition to pursue his enormous advantage, which was a great consolation. Darrell's idea of war was rudely changed. It seemed to him that many of the Union troops were consummate cowards, and he did not spare his bitter denunciations. He learned in subsequent battles that what we call courage is largely dependent on accustomedness. Men who had run like sheep from indefinite peril on that memorable July day afterward proved themselves valiant and earned the name of heroes. Bull Run was a great and impressive lesson to Darrell as well as to the whole north. The mortifying repulse and disgraceful panic was of immeasurable benefit to the federals in the end. Darrell was deeply chagrined that he had not been wounded, but he was without a scratch, beyond the bruises inflicted by the fugitive masses in their mad race for Washington. He soon reflected that there was still time for wounds; but he had no idea of the slaughter of the next four years, which turned the nation into a common house of mourning.

Bull Run had made a soldier of him; had increased his horror of aught approaching cowardice; had taught him the priceless lesson of the need of coolness under any and all circumstances. Bull Run was to him, as indeed it was to every free state, a kind of military education, and was duly profited by.

As may be supposed, Helen and Darrell corresponded, and their letters were very much, no doubt, like those the majority of young men and women write who are in love with one another. The correspondence may have been more romantic, for their environment was more romantic and their emotion quickened with uncertainty and peril. She was, for the first few months, in constant fear that every newspaper she took up would inform her of his death. But, as the time lengthened, and as he passed through battle after battle unharmed, her terrors diminished, though her anxieties continued.

She became, as men become who are habitually exposed to danger, a kind of fatalist, without any process of reasoning. She wrote, soon after the battle of Bull Run, that Clarence Williams had again proposed to her, encouraged, as she believed, by her father to renew his suit. His second rejection had apparently astonished him more than the first, and had so visibly excited his anger that she was forced to the conclusion that he wanted, unaccountable as such motive seems, to marry her from something like malice. The next month he sailed for Europe, to be absent indefinitely, and her father upbraided her for what he pronounced her extreme folly in once more declining a rich, handsome, well connected fellow, whom most of the girls in her set would be overjoyed to get.

Months and seasons passed, very, very slowly, for the horrors of the civil war seemed to stretch out time immeasurably. Darrell had taken active part in most of the engagements in Virginia, serving under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and finally Grant. He had gone unscathed through the bloody battles of the Wilderness, and in the summer of 1864 was sent with his regiment, which he now commanded as colonel, to besiege Petersburg. He had been greatly opposed to asking for leave of absence, but had several times, during lulls of active hostility, seen, with increased love, his betrothed, who had gone on to Washington under chaperonage of a maiden aunt. Helen had been anxious to serve as a voluntary nurse in the hospitals of that capital, but her father, who was not very well, had persuaded her that he needed her care at home. The lovers had often been tempted to marry clandestinely, but they had resisted the temptation, even when she had, in despairing mood, a horrible presentiment that he would die in the field.

"Remember, my darling," he would say, in mock heroic tone, "that it is written in the stars that our matrimonial war shall begin after the nation's peace."



HE TOLD ME HIS NAME WAS DARRELL SEATON.

In the winter of 1864-5 he was ordered, with his regiment and a considerable Union force, to make another attempt to get possession of a railway to the south of Petersburg. They started at dawn, and had a sharp engagement with a larger Confederate force, encountering an admirably managed battery, which threw his regiment into confusion. A number of the men had been killed and several of the officers wounded. While attempting to rally his command a shell exploded over his head, a fragment striking and killing his horse, and another shattering his left leg. He fell under the animal, and a sudden charge of the enemy, in overwhelming force, drove back his regiment. A southern soldier was on the point of thrusting a bayonet into him as he lay there stunned, when a captain of the command knocked the fellow down with the flat of his sword. The Unionists soon retreated, and Darrell on recovering his senses found himself a prisoner and suffering intensely. After a while he was removed to a temporary hospital, where the Confederate captain visited him and did what he could for his comfort. The two men, about the same age, appeared to have an affinity for one another, and soon became, as they called it, very friendly enemies. The succeeding weeks were full of events: the cause of the south was rapidly disintegrating. As soon as possible Darrell wrote to Helen what had occurred, but the letter was lost. Everything in the south was chaotic. He was sent to Mobile, where his wound refused to heal, and where fever was consuming his life. He was not aware when Richmond fell, being semi-delirious at the time. Meanwhile he had been reported killed and his body missing. The New York newspapers contained touching obituaries of him, and poor Helen Morley, wishing that she had died with him, mourned without hope. Her father had failed in business, and the shock of his failure made him an almost hopeless paralytic. As the daughter carefully attended to his wants in a smaller and humbler home, she frequently whispered to her despairing heart, "My presentiment was the projected shadow of destiny."

Two months after the surrender of the last of the southern forces—our foes no longer, but our common countrymen—I met a lame, pale man in Broadway, who accosted me warmly. I recognized him not. He told me his name was Darrell Seaton, and then I saw in his altered features my old friend.

"How is it with you now, my dear fellow?"

"It is all well. I married Helen Morley a week ago, and with such a woman as my companion I defy fate."

Hawthorne Time.

High in the tops of blossoming trees
I hear the hum of busy bees;
A faint, sweet odor loads the breeze:
'Tis hawthorne time,
'Tis hawthorne time.
Woodpeckers drum far up the hill;
The robin's song sounds cheery still;
But sadly moans the whippoorwill:
'Tis hawthorne time,
'Tis hawthorne time.
What though the birds sing day by day?
My heart grows sad in sunny May,
For one I loved went far away
In hawthorne time,
In hawthorne time.
Though bees may hum and robins trill,
Though faint, sweet scents the breezes fill,
I always hear the whippoorwill
In hawthorne time,
In hawthorne time.
—Maria B. H. Hazen in Good Housekeeping.

A Great Dancer Dead.

The announcement of the death of Mme. Van Gobbelschroy, at the age of 91, has almost entirely escaped notice. Yet seventy years ago, as Marie Lesueur, she was one of the most famous dancers of the generation. The great David took her for his model in "Mars Disarmed by Venus;" and after a most successful career on the stage she captivated and married M. Van Gobbelschroy, the once well known Dutch minister of the interior. A volume might be made up of the odes addressed to Marie Lesueur between her debut as Rosine in 1819 and her marriage some ten years later. She danced at the inauguration of the Monnaie theatre the year before George III died. Her husband was ruined by a financial speculation and committed suicide in her presence. To the last she enjoyed a small pension from the royal bounty, but the ancestral castle of the ex-minister passed into the hands of M. Malon, the politician.—London World.

Oswego and Owego.

No one but a person connected with the Oswego postoffice can have the least conception of the extent of the confusion growing out of the similarity of the names Oswego and Owego. The postmaster in Oswego directed that a count of the letters designed for the village of Owego sent to the postoffice in this city be kept for one week. The number by actual count was 481. Let our Owego friends apply for a city charter and call the place the city of "Auwaga." "Auwaga" was the Indian name of the place. It contains the "Auwaga house," the "Auwaga bank," etc. It seems to be a name they are proud of, and it is a euphonious and pretty name, and is what the village or city should be called. If they object to the change, why let them continue to receive their business letters via Oswego, averaging 500 weekly, from twenty-four to forty-eight hours behind time.—Oswego Times.

Webster on the West.

Among the speeches of the immortal Daniel Webster is one not published in the collection made for ambitious youths to ponder over and take as their models. If Daniel himself was alive and could read this speech, it would make him feel that for once in his dignified life he had been a fool. If his ghost wanders through the cities and farms of the mighty northwest at any time, he must remember that speech and feel ashamed of himself.

Nearly fifty years ago a modest bill was before the United States senate to establish a mail route from western Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia river. Senator Webster was strongly opposed to the measure, on the ground that it was a useless expense. Accordingly he stirred up his fire of eloquence and spoke as follows:

What do we want with the vast, worthless area? This region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts, or those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their base with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast—a coast of 3,000 miles, rock bound, cheerless and uninviting, and not a harbor on it? What use have we for such a country? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer to Boston than it now is.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot, Boston
Ledger Office, 115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store, Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store, Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store, Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store, Jones' Corner
Post Office, Quincy Point
Post Office, Atlantic
Depot, Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton, Braintree
M. K. Pratt, Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M,
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 27.

High water at 5.00 A. M. and 6.00 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.12 A. M.; Sets at 7.10 P. M.
Moon sets at 1.04 A. M.
Full moon June 3.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

A little more rain.

Most, if not all, of the stores will be closed Memorial day.

There will be no issue of the DAILY LEDGER on Memorial day.

The electric railroad is being extended to the depot in West Quincy.

Mr. Frank Flowers of South Quincy, left for Keeseville, N. Y., today.

The Shakespeare club held a rehearsal at Faxon hall last evening, preparatory to private theatricals to be given this evening.

Managers and scorers are requested to send announcement of games and the scores to the DAILY LEDGER on the day played.

The semi-monthly meeting of the local branch, 904, of the Order of the Iron Hall will be held at its hall in French's block this evening.

The green ivy leaves have nearly covered the walls of the Thomas Crane Public Library building, and the trees and lawn are looking nicely.

The Adams Academy base ball nine are to play the Boston College Club '93 on the Greenleaf street grounds on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Clarence Twombly, one of the obliging clerks at E. H. Doble & Co.'s, West Quincy, for some time, has left to accept a position in a grocery house in Boston.

Mr. John Cavanagh of Braintree gave an interesting lecture on "The Irish Race in America" at the weekly meeting of the Quincy Branch of the Irish National League.

The musical event of the week is the Oratorio of Emmanuel to be given Wednesday evening in Faxon hall by the Quincy Musical club. It has been in preparation several weeks.

It is said a petition will soon be presented to the City Council to change the name of Belmont street, Wollaston, to Beaver street. It is a "tony" avenue and deserves an appropriate name.

The cases of Barbara J. and Matilda Bishop, each for $4000 and John H. Bishop, for $1000 all against the city of Quincy for damages, were opened for trial at Dedham yesterday.

Coddington street is rather "up in ends" for Memorial day, and the procession will have to go either by Canal or Greenleaf streets. A resident of the latter street promises the "boys" a tub of lemonade if they come that way.

Mr. J. H. Dean will sell his household effects at auction today on West street. Mr. Dean has been a resident of West Quincy for a number of years, and is preparing to move to his old home in Rockland, Me.

—The Old Colony railroad directors have voted to contribute $200 a year toward the proposed city hospital in Brockton. Th project of a big mid-summer festival at the fair grounds in aid of the fund, is being talked up.

At the next meeting of Rural Lodge a conductor, brakeman and fireman of the Old Colony railroad will be made Master Masons. There are many masons on the road and all that can will be present. Other visitors are expected to witness the fine work of the lodge.

Sudden Death.

The death of Mr. James H. Bell last evening at the residence of his father-in-law Mr. Pierce, on Canal street, was a sudden blow to his friends, but few knowing of his sickness which was of but a few days' duration, he having attended the celebration at Braintree. For several years he drove the bake cart of Farnsworth of Hyde Park in this vicinity, later he was in business for himself in Braintree, and for a few weeks he has driven for W. H. Doble. He was a member of Forest Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hyde Park; Shalom Encampment of Dorchester, and Canton Shawmut of Boston. He leaves a widow. Private services will be held at the house Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Communications concerning city and public affairs are invited, and will receive space, although in views they may not coincide with those of the editors. They may be signed by initials or otherwise, but the editors must know the name of the writer.

Cottage Avenue.

A citizen and taxpayer wishes to know what right the city of Quincy has to make a common sewer of a private street, the same as they have of Cottage avenue, thereby causing all the inhabitants on the streets leading to it, to leap the streams that are running down the avenue. H. G. W.

Watering the Streets.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I call the attention of your readers to the following extract from the Sunday Herald of the 25th inst.

"The physicians of the city are thoroughly in earnest in their efforts to improve the condition of Boston's streets in the interest of public health. They have sent a letter to the mayor and common council, in which they state that the terribly dusty condition of our streets in all times of dry weather is a serious factor in the production of disease, more especially of pulmonary and catarrhal troubles which are so prevalent here, and they urge immediate attention to the matter. As one of the most important sanitary measures against illness among all classes of citizens, they urge the thorough cleansing and watering of our macadamized streets and other large thoroughfares at all seasons of the year, when dry weather causes dust. They maintain, moreover, that this should be done at the expense of the city, and not intrusted to the thoroughly inadequate and extortionate methods of private individuals, an imposition too long endured by our citizens. The appeal is signed by over 100 M. D.'s:"

The physicians have pronounced in no uncertain voice upon the evils resulting from inhaling the vile and filthy deposits found in the dust of streets.

By the non action of our city authorities, they are as surely murdering by slow degrees, those individuals who are forced daily to drive on our main throughfares, as though they administered arsenic in their coffee.

So much on the sanitary side. As a matter of business expediency, the City of Quincy might as well take the $40,000 they have voted for the improvement of Hancock street, and burn the bills in the firegrate as to expend it upon the street, and then neglect to water it. The road-bed is destroyed when the surface becomes mere dust and every gust of wind sweeps off more than a cart load of gravel. It would be better to dispense with public lights if necessary, than to neglect to wet down the main thoroughfares. There is no neglect so costly and so stupid, and it is simply nonsense to wait for private enterprise to undertake it.

To many persons life becomes a burden in Quincy, as soon as the dry season begins, all of which could be changed if those in authority would see that the main avenues were well watered. A SUFFERER.

Mayor Hart in a communication to the Board of Aldermen Monday evening said: "It seems to me the petitioners are right in demanding that our streets should be put in first-class condition, from the sanitary and every other point of view. Our streets are used not only by the residents of Boston, now about 420,000, but also by the suburban population, which increases even more rapidly than does our own. The result is an enormous increase in the use of our streets, coupled with the duty on our part of meeting the necessities of this increase. The aid of the medical profession in meeting the sanitary part of the problem is welcomed, and your co-operation is earnestly invited."

HYDE PARK.

At Hyde Park, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, the three-story wooden building, known as the Whipple block, situated on Fairmount avenue, near the New York & New England railroad, was totally destroyed by fire. The flames were first seen in a carpenter shop in one end of the building, and quickly gained such headway as to defy all the efforts to control them. The loss on the building itself is estimated at about $10,000. J. B. Guinnazzo, who occupied one end for a restaurant and boarding house, estimates his loss at $1500, upon which there is $1000 insurance. The loss to Renaldo Williams, the owner of the carpenter shop, is placed at $3000. The remainder of the ground floor was occupied by Muldrew's tailor shop, Sam Lee's laundry and Green's harness shop, and the loss to each was about $200. The Salvation Army occupied a large hall in the second story and sustains a loss of $100 or more.—*Herald.*

BRAINTREE.

In the exhibition to be given in the Town hall, Braintree, Thursday, at 2.30 P. M. for prizes offered by Mrs. R. H. Morrison, the following will take part.

Declamations — Benjamin Saulpaugh, Annie Hill, Edgar Bowles, Frank McQuaid, Margie Potter, Joseph Moreland, Annie L. Fallon, Henry P. Sturtevant, Emily Streiferd, Ethel G. Pitkins.

Readings—Alice Connell, Lulie Carver, Edna P. Bailey, Bessie M. Drinkwater, Minnie P. Witherell.

To be interspersed with piano solos, violin solo, quartette and choruses.

WEYMOUTH.

The Weymouth Lawn Tennis Club held a very successful opening day Saturday afternoon. The grounds were in excellent condition. Another court will be added this season.

DIED.

BELL—In Quincy, May 26th, Mr. James H. Bell, aged 34 years and 12 days. Services at the house private.

YOU CAN BUY

—AT—

FRANK F. CRANE'S

New and Second Hand

Furniture,

Varnishes,

WINDOW GLASS.

HARDWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

Paper Hangings,

Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,

GARDEN HOSE,

Lawn Mowers,

WINDOW SCREENS,

Hammocks,

Second-hand Bicycles,

MOORING ROPES,

Oars and Rowlocks,

SPAR VARNISH,

Straw Mattings.

DRAPING POLES,

with Brass Trimmings,

ONLY 25 CTS.

Hen Netting,

MOSQUITO NETTING.

—ALSO—

1 PIANO

—AND—

1 ORGAN,

SECOND-HAND,

And in Good Order.

Curtains Made and Hung,

KEYS FITTED,

Remember the Place,

FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Cor. Chestnut and Hancock Sts.,

QUINCY.

May 15.

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

Electric Cars will run as follows:

Quincy and West Quincy.

Leave Quincy.			Leave West Quincy.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.10	12.27	7.32	6.40	1.00	8.00
7.15	1 40	8.20	7.45	2.00	9.00
8.10	2.20	9.32	8.35	3.00	10.00
9.00	3.35	10.26	9.25	4.00	10.45
9.45	4.20		10.05	5.00	
10.25	5.27		11.00	6.00	
11.25	6.31		12.00	7.00	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
7.30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8.30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
9.33	3.00	9.15	10.00	2.30	8.30
10.30	4.00	10.30	10.50	3.30	9.45
11.15	5.00		11.35	4.30	10.56
12.00	6.00			5.30	

Quincy and Neponset.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Neponset.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
7.00	12.20	6.40	5.55†	12.45	7.45
8.05	1.20	7.20	6.40	1.50	8.35
9.00	2.20	8.10	7.30	2.50	9.30
9.45	3.20	9.00	8.25	3.50	10.20*
10.25	4.20	10.00	9.25	4.50	
11.23	5.20	10.40‡	10.05	5.40‡	
		11.00‡	10.50	6.15	
			11 50	7.00	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
7.30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8.30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
9.30	3.00	9.00	10.00	2.30	8.30
10.20	4.00	9.50	10.55	3.30	9.30
11.15	5.00	10.30*	11.40	4.30	10.10
12.00		11.10*		5.30	

*To Car House only.
†From Car House only.
‡ To Beale street only, returning at 5.55.

Quincy and Quincy Point.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Quincy Point.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.25	12.18	6.31	6.40	12.50	7.10
6.55	1.40	7.32	7.10	2.00	8.00
7.25	2.20	8.30	7.55	2.40	8.50
8.08	2.55	9.32	8.20	3.15	9.45
8.35	3.35	10.26	8.50	4.10	10.38
9.30	4.41		9.45	5.05	
10.25	5.27		10.40	5.40	
11.23	5.56		11.45	6.15	
Sunday.			**Sunday.**		
8.30	1.10	6.03	8.35	12.15	5.40
8.55	2.00	7.00	9.15	1.30	6.45
9.33	3.00	8.00	10.15	2.30	7.30
10.30	4.00	9.00	11.00	3.30	8.30
12.00	4.50	10.30		4.30	9.30
	5.25			5.10	10.45

Subject to change without notice.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made between cars of the Neponset, West Quincy and Quincy Point Routes.

Cars from Quincy make close connections with West End St. R. R. at Neponset.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Old Colony.

On and after April 28, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.35, 6.11, 7.00, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.50, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 12.53, 1.03, 1.20, 2.12, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07 4.56, 5.33, 5.40, 6.27, 6.46, 7.15, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.24 P. M. SUNDAY—9.30 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.15, 7.25, 7.44, 9.06, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 8.30, 9.45, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY—8.30, 9.00 9.15 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.06 1.45, 2.53, 4.40, 5.43, 6.30, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.28 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.10, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05 10.00 P. M

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.41, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.26, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.36, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.31 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.13, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 8.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.32 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.24, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.21 P. M. SUNDAY.—9.26 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.02, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M.

SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.25, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.29, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.42, 8.17, 10.00 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

FLANDERS TONIC

THE MOST WONDERFUL CHEMICAL FOOD EVER COMPOUNDED



A COMBINATION OF MALT—CALISAYA AND HYPOPHOSPHITES TONIC AND STIMULANT Greatest of Spring Remedies RENEWS THE ACTION OF THE NERVES BRAIN AND BLOOD Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded by All Druggists $1.00 a Bottle—6 Bottles for $5.00

MANF'D ONLY BY FLANDERS TONIC CO. WOBURN, MASS. U.S.A.

DORCHESTER.

Alson F. Poole and wife of Dorchester celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage yesterday. A purse containing $80 in gold was presented by their children.

A Tree That Emits Smoke.

Newton, a vigorous mountain town, west of Charlotte, N. C., has a curiosity that beats by a large majority the rain tree which gained such notoriety in Charlotte in 1886. It is a smoking tree, and baffles all efforts at explanation. It is a white mulberry tree, and stands on the sidewalk in front of the residence of Mr. Levi Yoder.

It was brought from Illinois a year or two ago, and is now about twelve feet high, with a bushy top and many lateral branches. Sunday one of the family noticed a puff of smoke proceed from one of the limbs, and by watching it closely, puffs identical in appearance to cigarette smoke were seen starting every now and then from all over the tree; sometimes from the leaves, sometimes from the bloom, sometimes from the bark of the limbs or trunk of the tree. The puffs are at irregular intervals; sometimes two or three at once from various parts of the tree, and sometimes they are several seconds or a half minute apart. They just seem to come at haphazard, from any part of the tree, and, as they ascend in the air, look exactly like the smoke from a cigarette.

Since the curiosity first became generally known, large crowds, both of town and country people, can be seen there at any time in the day. All doubting Thomases are soon convinced on the first visit that the tree "do smoke." Among the white people it is only looked upon as a curiosity, and many of course make explanations of the phenomenon, which, perhaps, are plausible enough to their authors, but which carry very little in conviction to the minds of others.

But the negroes don't like the thing at all. One negro woman, after intently watching the puffs a few minutes, started off in a run, saying: "I wouldn't lib 'im fur nothin': people better go to doin' better bout dis town." A negro man said: "I'm gwine stay way from dat thing. I can smell de brimstone clear down to de libery stable."—Richmond Times.

The Latest Terror.

The always mischievous and ever ingenious small boy in Washington has recently devised a new scheme of amusing himself at the expense of his neighbor. This, his latest invention, seems to furnish him with an endless amount of fun. It is very simple and easily made, and herein lies one of its chief beauties. The accessories needed are only an ordinary second hand tomato can, a piece of stout string, a piece of wire and the unasked for use of the Seventh street cable. One end of the string he fastens to the tomato can: the other, by means of the stiff wire, hooked at one end, he gives a few quick turns around the moving cable.

The string catches readily enough, and in a moment the can is sailing gracefully down the street, apparently flying in all directions at once, but moving steadily on at the rate of six or seven miles an hour: cause of locomotion generally unknown to the casual observer. If there is anything that answers the purpose better of astounding pedestrians and frightening horses it has yet to make its appearance, and until it does the small boy will continue to enjoy to the full his latest infernal invention.—Washington Star.

Requires no boiling, no cooking. Mellin's Food has only to be dissolved in hot water and milk to make it ready for use. It is the concentration of nourishing properties and the best food for infants and invalids.

People's Five Year Benefit Order.

THE Charter List of Granite Commandery, No. 36, will positively be closed on MAY 28th. Those desirious of becoming Charter members, should consult Medical Examiner, DR. F. S. DAVIS, at once.

May 24. 1t

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t

BOTH BOSTONS LOSE.

Cincinnati Takes a Game Away from the League Men.

HUB PLAYERS OUTBATTED

And the Chicagos Score a Victory, 9 to 8—Buffalo Whitewashed by Philadelphia—Both Brooklyns Winners.

BOSTON, May 26.—The Bostons lost the game to-day through inability to get in a man at an opportune moment. Marr of the Cincinnatis did wonderfully well. The features of the game were the fielding of McGarr of the Bostons, and McPhee and Marr of the Cincinnatis. Attendance 354.

CINCINNATI	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Marr, 3b	4	2	3	4	0	1	4	0
Holliday, cf	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Beard, ss	4	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Reilly, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	11	0	0
Knight, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nichols, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Harrington, c	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Rhines, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
Totals	31	4	6	7	3	27	14	6

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	3	1	0	0	1	8	0	1
Long, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sullivan, lf	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Ganzel, rf	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
McGarr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Brodie, cf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Shelhasse, c	3	0	1	1	0	6	1	1
Getzein, p	3	0	2	2	0	0	4	2
Totals	30	2	3	3	2	24	10	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati 2. Two-base hit—Marr. Stolen bases—Cincinnati 1, Boston 2. Base on balls—Cincinnati 2, Boston 3. Base on errors—Cincinnati 2, Boston 2. Struck out—Cincinnati 4, Boston 5. Double plays—Rhines, McPhee, Reilly. Umpires—Powers and Zachenas.

Brooklyn, 8; Cleveland, 2.

BROOKLYN, May 26.—The Brooklyn and Cleveland National League clubs played their second game before a very small crowd. The Clevelands could not bunch their hits off Caruthers, while the Brooklyns got in theirs and with errors by their apponents, won easily. Ardner, Smith, Collins and Burns carried off the fielding honors. Attendance 178.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	0—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 10, Cleveland 11. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Daly and Caruthers, Zimmer and Wadsworth.

New York, 5; Chicago, 3.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Earle's error and extreme good luck enabled the local National leaguers to defeat Anson's men to-day. Attendance 281.

New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—5
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned run—New York 1. Base hits—New York 5, Chicago 3. Errors—New York 2, Chicago 1. Batteries—Sommers and Rusie, Nagle and Hutchinson.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston's Nine Defeated in a Not Very Brilliant Game.

BOSTON, May 26.—The Bostons lost today's game by bad ball playing, although out-batting their opponents, yet giving an execrable exhibition in the field. The features of the game were a home run by Ryan in the eighth inning with two men on bases. Attendance 1862.

CHICAGO	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Ryan, cf	2	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
Latham, 3b	4	1	0	0	1	3	1	0
Duffy, rf	5	2	1	2	0	2	0	0
O'Neil, lf	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Comiskey, 1b	5	0	1	2	0	6	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	6	4	1
Darling, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
Farrell, c	4	3	3	5	0	5	3	5
Baldwin, p	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	7
Totals	35	9	9	16	2	25	17	14

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	1	2	0	3	1	0
Kelly, c	4	2	2	4	0	5	2	1
Stovey, rf	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	0	3	2
Brouthers, 1b	4	0	1	1	1	8	0	0
Richardson, lf	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Irwin, ss	3	2	2	2	0	0	2	0
Quinn, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Radbourn, p	4	0	3	4	0	1	6	0
Totals	35	8	11	15	6	24	15	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	—9
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	2—8

Earned runs—Chicago 2, Boston 2. Two-base hits—Duffy, Comiskey, Brown, Radbourn. Three-base hits—Farrell, Kelly. Home run—Ryan. Stolen bases—Chicago 2, Boston 4. Base on balls—Chicago 5, Boston 6. Base on errors—Chicago 1, Boston 2. Struck out—Chicago 4, Boston 2. Double plays—Darling, Pfeffer and Comiskey, Farrell and Latham. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Philadelphia, 6; Buffalo, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—With two out in Buffalo's sixth inning, the rain began to fall, and when it ceased the grounds were unfit for ball playing. The Phillies' club won, having scored six runs to none for Buffalo. Knell was very effective, while Keefe was hit hard. The home team made five runs in the second on two bases on balls, two fumbles, and three hits, including Knell's three bagger. Attendance 1008.

Philadelphia	0	5	1	0	0				0—6
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0				0—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Philadelphia 5, Buffalo 2. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Buffalo 3. Batteries—Knell and Cross, Keefe and Mack.

Brooklyn, 15; Pittsburg, 7.

BROOKLYN, May 26.—The home club added another to its long list by batting Galvin all over the field and fielding superbly. Con Murphy's pitching and Ward's batting and fielding were the features of the game. Carroll, who was hurt in the third inning, gave way to Quinn. Weather was rainy. Attendance 109.

Brooklyn	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	7—15
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7. Base hits—Brooklyn 15, Pittsburg 12. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Kinslow and Murphy; Quinn, Carroll and Galvin.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Clevelands downed the Giants with comparative ease, batting Ewing freely. Brown played first in place of Connor, who is lame, and made two bad errors. Dunlap made his first appearance with the home club, and played finely.

Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland 5. Base hits—Cleveland 13, New York 10. Errors—Cleveland 2, New York 2. Batteries—Sutcliffe and Bakely, Ewing and Ewing.

Ball Games Postponed.

American—At Syracuse, Louisville and Syracuse; at Philadelphia, Athletics and St. Louis; at Rochester, Toledo and Rochester.

Atlantic—At Hartford, Newark and Hartford.

In Honor of Columbus.

MADRID, May 27.—A number of gentlemen, prominent in political and military circles, assembled at the residence of Premier Sagasta and appointed a grand committee to arrange for a suitable observance by Spain of the Columbus centennary in 1892. The committee will cooperate with the government commission already appointed. It is proposed to hold an exhibition here and to invite the south American republics to participate.

HANDSOME LACE WRAPS.

THEY WERE NEVER MORE BECOMINGLY MADE THAN NOW.

Olive Harper Tells About the Ladies Who Wear Them and Those Who Do Not—A Few Words About the Most Stylish Outfits for Brides.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—Warm weather is now upon us, and while for warmth wraps are required there is always a contingent of ladies who do not feel dressed without some kind of a wrap, and for them the lace wraps are designed. In old times they said "going out in their figures" in mentioning those who went out wearing nothing over the waist of their dresses, and many ladies thought it indelicate, and some do still, so all can be suited.



NEW SPRING MANTLES.

The new lace wraps have a little foundation of silk, which is nearly covered with passementerie and bordered with lace flouncing from six to ten inches wide. They can be in any shape the lady prefers, and all are stylish.

The mantles are also as various in style as the wraps. Some have a jacket bodice, with long lace tabs in front and with long, open lace sleeves, the front of the bodice laden with rich beaded trimming.

Another style is made of Russian net, with silk lozenges woven in. This is made like a gathered basque, with a ribbon belt tied in a deep flat. The front of the waist has a rich yoke of passementerie, and the sleeves are open from the shoulders. I cannot describe all the pretty and dressy lace wraps and mantles that I have seen this week, but the distinguishing point has always been the long, open, hanging sleeves, or, as some call them, the Jewish sleeve. Some of them hang quite to the bottom of the dress, and others have the front arranged in scarf fashion, with the ends reaching the foot of the dress. One had a sort of scarf front of black China crepe around the neck, which fastened at the belt and then flowed loose to the foot of the gown, and the lace ruffling was placed beneath the loose folds of the crepe. It was very odd, but pretty. Any handy lady can make herself a mantle or wrap, given a little patience and taste, with a very small amount of money.

There is a new fancy in the manner of wearing a bridal veil, and, as in duty bound, I transfer it to this paper for the benefit of those young girls who, not deterred by their married friends' warnings, are about to require a wedding outfit. The hair is dressed high in a sort of a knot, with the curls brought down in the middle of the forehead, and a few little strands in the back of the neck curled. The veil is then thrown over the head, the edge just reaching the tip of the nose in front, and then an elastic band is brought over the knot and the veil, which is pulled up loosely, takes the shape of a cap crown after the elastic is tightened. A spray of orange blossoms is fastened in front on the outside of it.



ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

The gown most in vogue this season for these sacrificial ceremonies is of cream brocaded satin, with trimmings of soft Japanese crepe, with a spray of natural orange blossoms laid up to the shoulder on one side. A bouquet of the same flowers is carried in the hand, but it now does not require a hundred yards of satin ribbon. The bouquets for brides are small and of loosely bunched flowers, with plenty of green leaves instead of the ungraceful set bouquets of last season, which looked like a full moon with a comet of ribbon for satellite. A train is de rigeur with a bridal costume where a veil is worn, and all bridesmaids and brides wear high necked dresses.

OLIVE HARPER.

Merely Habit.

Relative—Why did you remain single so long, Lucille?

Haughty Bride—It was always my won't, auntie!—Dry Goods Chronicle.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 44. QUINCY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

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Oratorio of Emmanuel

will be given by the

QUINCY MUSICAL CLUB,

(Chorus 60 Voices,)

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. SUMNER COOLIDGE,

assisted by

Miss Lillian S. Cummings,	Soprano
Miss Clara C. Prince,	Alto
Mr. Herbert A. Thayer,	Tenor
Mr. Ralph B. Savage,	Bass
Mr. Dudley Hall,	Pianist

and a Large Orchestra,

— AT —

Faxon Hall, Quincy,

Wednesday Evening, May 28, 1890.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

For sale by members and at the hall.

May 24—1w May 26, 27, 28.

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

DO YOU LIKE

Strawberries

JUICY AND SWEET,

and other kinds of

NICE FRUIT?

We are receiving daily

Green Peas, String Beans, New Potatoes,

Asparagus,

and many choice

Vegetables.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

Step in at

Rogers Bros.' Market,

Hancock Street,

They will do you Good!

and saves medicine

At this Season of the Year.

Quincy, May 23. tf

Memorial Day.

Hats,

Neckwear,

Negligè Shirts.

Don't fail to get what you require before close of business on Thursday, as we do not open on Memorial day.

SAVILLE & JONES,

Adams Building, Quincy.

A SOCIETY EVENT.

Private Theatricals by Quincy Shakespeare Club.

"A GLIMPSE OF PARADISE."

The Seating Capacity of Faxon Hall Fully Tested—A Very Pleasing Entertainment—The Parts Well Taken by Home Talent—The Cast.

It is customary for the Quincy Shakespeare Club to close its meetings for the winter with some entertainment at which their friends are invited. Last evening it gave private theatricals in Faxon hall, complimentary invitations being issued. The evening like the day was rainy and disagreeable, but this did not prevent a crowded house. Quincy's 400 were there, and it was one of the society events of the year.

"A Glimpse of Paradise" was the title of the entertainment presented and the cast was:

Adolphus Dove,	Mr. Howard M. Wing
Henri Beaudegert,	Mr. Emery L. Crane
Frank Bellamy,	Mr. Edwin E. Davis
Tates,	Mr. George E. Farrington
Constable Pope,	Mr. J. M. Nowland
Laura Bellamy,	Miss Elizabeth Souther
Euphemia Speckley,	Mrs. Geo. G. Saville
Susan,	Miss Mabel Adams

The play was good, not much plot, but afforded plenty of amusement to the audience, who were for the most part well acquainted with the performers. The characters were all well taken, but we think that Mr. Emery L. Crane deserves the banner, for his part was very hard; having to speak broken English throughout the play, and he did it well too, never forgetting that he was a Frenchman. His get up was perfect, even to the shiny black hair, ferocious black moustach, immaculate silk hat and suit.

Another difficult part was that of Adolphus Dove, the poet, by Mr. Howard Wing. He looked and acted in a way that brought down the house on several occasions. Certainly he was a most perfect spring poet from an editor's standpoint.

Mrs. George G. Saville as Euphemia Speckley was very good, and her appearance was greeted with applause. Miss Elizabeth Souther, acted the part of Laura Bellamy, the young lady who was in love, and at the same time vexed with the Frenchman, in a most natural manner. The Susan of Mabel Adams was spirited, and exceedingly well carried out, causing much laughter.

Mr. Edwin Davis as Frank Bellamy was good, and carried through the duel in good style. Mr. George Farrington made a good Tates, and acted his part in a droll and taking way. Mr. Nowland had a short part as Constable Pope, but carried out his part well.

Between the acts music was furnished by Mr. Everett on violin, Mr. Lindsay on banjeaurine and Mr. Davis on banjo.

Between the second and third act Mr. Everett kindly gave "Home, Sweet Home" on the violin and responded to an encore with that old but ever popular tune, "Annie Laurie."

It was a most enjoyable evening, and thoroughly enjoyed by the friends of the club.

Iron Hall Notes.

The last number of "Problem Solved" brings us the quarterly statement under the head of "Official Information:"

No. claims paid since Jan. 1,	5,600
No. claims paid since org.,	39,200
Amt. claims paid since Jan. 1,	$426,664.00
Amt. benefits paid in 1889,	$1,420,123.00
Amt. benefits paid since org.,	$3,858,216.00
No. final claims paid to seven years' members since Jan. 1,	206,000
No. final claims paid since org.,	1,765,760
No. benefits due and unpaid,	none
No. finals due and unpaid,	none
No. members in the Order,	51,000

ASSETS.

Reserve fund, Jan. 1, 1890,	$571,274.25
Reserve fund accumulation since Jan. 1, 1890,	119,800.00
Cash on hand,	309,600.00
Total surplus reserve fund,	1,000,774.25
Real estate unencumbered,	28,000.00
Mortgage notes,	20,000.00
Total surplus assets, Apr. 28, 1890,	1,048,774.25

During March and April 2300 new members joined the Order, and of all the seven years' members who have received their final benefits since March, 1888, over seven-eighths have renewed their memberships. "The proof of the pudding is the eating of it."

Encouraging Patriotism.

The following law was passed by the legislature Feb. 28, 1890:

Sec. 1. Hereafter, in all the public schools of the Commonwealth, the last regular session prior to Memorial day, or a portion thereof, shall be devoted to exercises of patriotic nature.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Church Wedding.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Emma Dexter Follansbee of Braintree, and Mr. George Clinton Goodwin, a graduate of Thayer Academy and a gentleman well known in Braintree. Since leaving school Mr. Goodwin has traveled extensively and is now in business with his father who is a prosperous druggist at Lexington. The marriage will take place in the First Parish church, Braintree, next Tuesday evening June 2, at half past seven. After a brief tour, the couple will return to Lexington where a reception will be given them on Wednesday evening June 18, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Goodwin.

Old Colony.

The Shore Line and Pennsylvania new day train now stops at Newark, N. J., for the accommodation of passengers for Rahway, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Princeton and other principal points, who may proceed thence to destination by local train.

The eastbound train from Philadelphia also stops at Newark to accommodate passengers from points named in the preceding paragraph, destined from Boston, and intermediate points. This arrangement went into effect Monday 26th inst.

Increasing Importance of Memorial Day.

When Memorial day was instituted its observances were confined to the commemoration of the bravery and self sacrifice of the fallen heroes, whose graves are annually decorated with flowers and adorned with flags. As the years have passed these observances have broadened, and now they include, beside the celebration of the deeds of those who fought for the old Union and whose blood quenched the fires of civil war, consideration of the demands of and the relations existing between the sections of the new Union. Animosities are forgotten, and the north and the south each year clasp hands in closer friendship. This is as the departed soldiers would have it; they fought for a common country, and in the effacement of the antagonisms of the past not one jot of the reverence felt for the departed is abated.

The Martyred Heroes.

And I see a phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife and drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum
Of wailing and lamentation.



The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville,
The men whose wasted figures fill
The patriot graves of the nation.
—Bret Harte.

The Long Peace.

"At last there is peace!" So said the wearied people, and the almost exhausted nation breathed again and took stock of her hurts. The grand review at Washington delighted all spectators and all readers, and on a smaller scale was many times repeated during the summer; a million Union volunteers returned home to be welcomed by rejoicing neighbors, to be held in ever increasing honors and to be the preferred in nearly all political contests, while the defeated Confederate sorrowfully sought his desolated home and faced an uncertain future.

And will it last? was the question asked by many a doubting one. Will the fruits of the war all be saved, will the vanquished be reconciled, will peace be assured for this generation? And beyond the most sanguine hopes of the most optimistic all these questions have been answered in the affirmative. Twenty-five years have passed, and the importance of the victory only grows greater every year. With each returning Memorial day the American people realize more and more that the Union soldiers did better than they knew.

Theirs was a threefold victory. They not merely broke in pieces the opposing force—that alone would have left us a divided people—they destroyed the very cause of the war and conquered the hearts of their foes. This last was the greatest victory of all. While the Union soldiers demonstrated the nation's strength to such an extent that no other nation dreams of attacking us, they so won upon the vanquished that their strength, too, soon became a part of the nation's strength.

Twenty-five years of unbroken peace! The United States has now enjoyed a longer exemption from war, foreign or civil (minor Indian troubles aside), than ever before in her history. In all the great land there is a Sabbath peace, and for all that human wisdom can see the future is one of peace. And for this fortunate condition we are indebted, under God, to the wisdom of the war leaders and the valor of the Union soldiers. They took up arms only to secure peace, and every promise of the most sanguine is more than fulfilled.

Today's Court.

Frank Mullen of Randolph for being drunk in default of fine was committed.

CRIMINAL SUITS COMING.

Bank of America Accounts Doctored to Agree With Statements Made by Senator MacFarlane—Other Crooked Work.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Another meeting of depositors of the defunct Bank of America was held, at which a committee of thirteen, headed by Chairman Grant, made its report. This report indicated to the depositors the belief of the committee that 50 per cent. or more would be realized on their accounts. The committee is of the opinion that the dividends declared semi-annually were not from the earnings of the bank, and that there is unmistakeable evidence that the officials knew of these violations, and they, with the directors, are therefore liable to prosecution under the insolvency law.

The entire business, the committee says, has been carried on without regard to law or method. The notes passed upon by the executive officers were in the main accompanied by useless securities. In many instances money was loaned and notes discounted to parties utterly devoid of credit, without security and in many cases upon securities that never had face value. Officials exhausted their personal business shortly before the announcement of the suspension of the bank.

Senator MacFarlane is recorded on the minutes, which were kept in very bad shape, as having been elected vice president on May 1, 1889. At this time, according to the minutes, the bank was in excellent shape, but the committee thinks the backward movement began with the accession of MacFarlane to the vice presidency. At the time of the suspension, MacFarlane declared that he was not connected with the bank, having resigned some weeks previously.

The committee find that the minutes have been doctored to agree with this statement, though cashier Dungan stated positively that MacFarlane was a director at the time of the suspension. A recommendation was agreed to that counsel be employed to assist in lawsuits to recover property and money unlawfully transferred, to begin criminal proceedings and to otherwise look after the interests of the depositors. It is believed that some of the bank officials will be criminally prosecuted before long.

NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTIES.

French Official Says His Government is Not Concerned in the Fisheries Quarrel.

LONDON, May 28.—The Post's Paris correspondent says that a prominent official of the French foreign office, in an interview declared that the report of the landing of French marines in Newfoundland had not been confirmed. The French government, the official said, was not concerned in the quarrel between England and Newfoundland, and did not believe that there would be any complications with America, because it was improbable that America would allow herself to become mixed up in the affair. France was not averse to arbitration. She had no ill-feeling again England on account of the Egyptian question. Judging from the amicable tone already displayed, the official added, there was good reason to hope that the dispute would be solved in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT

Will Be Greatly Increased by the Purchasing of Publicans' Licenses.

LONDON, May 28.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Hawarden, predicted early general elections. He appealed for a final utterance against further paltering with the Irish question. The electors, he said, would share the moral responsibility for crimes against Ireland if they elected a new parliament similar to the present body. He denounced the bill for the compensation of publicans who may be deprived of their licenses. The whole control of the licensee system, he said, ought to be vested in local elective bodies. It would add 300,000,0001. to the national debt to purchase publicans' licenses. The working people, knowing as they do the social horrors arising from the liquor traffic, ought to protest en masse against the government's immoral licensing plans.

"A DROP OF BLOOD;

Or, the Man with a Thumb."—The Greatest Detective Story of the Century to be in the Boston Daily Globe on Saturday.

BOSTON, May 28.—One of the most important literary announcements of the year was made by the Boston Daily Globe, which will on Saturday of this week (May 31), begin the greatest detective story of the century by Barclay North. The title will show how every story reader in New England will be eager to begin it. "A Drop of Blood; or the Man with a Thumb," indicates the mysterious nature of this pure and clean, but thrilling and unrivalled tale, which will please the old and young. The titles of the chapters, too, show how interesting this great story is:

1. "Why! It is Blood!"
2. "A Mysterious Tragedy."
3. "How Fortune Plies Her Sports."
4. "The Hearing Ear and the Seeing Eye."
5. "Lets in New Light Through Chinks."
6. Weaving a Theory.
7. Setting Up a Man of Fashion.
8. An Adventure.
9. The Man With a Thumb.
10. By Ways Unknown.
11. Tall, Slim with Brown Hair.
12. Narrowing the Circle.
13. New Disappointments.
14. Lowering Skies.
15. Crushing a Rebellion.
16. Bread Found After Many Days.
17. Piecing Out a Story.
18. The Story Pieced Out.
19. Eustace in the Toils.
20. A Mystery Revealed.
21. An Unexpected Turn.
22. Strange Revelations.
23. A Sign it is of Evil Life.
24. Cathcart Closes His Book.
25. Couclusion.

This story equals "The Leavenworth Case" in interest. Be sure and get the Boston Daily Globe on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Thompson, leave for Hull tomorrow, where they will spend the summer.

DOWN IN VIRGINIA.

Volumes Might be Written of the Generous Hospitality.

SO SAYS A QUINCY MAN.

Who was one of the Massachusetts Press Excursionists to the Old Commonwealth—Courtesies Extended by the Railroads and Press.

By invitation of the Virginia Press Association, and through courtesies extended by the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, the twenty-first annual excursion by the Massachusetts Press Association, comprising between thirty and forty members, left Boston by the Steamer Chatham, Saturday, May 10th, for Norfolk, Virginia, for an absence of thirteen days, over a route of over two thousand miles, including visits to Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Salem, Radford, Pocahontas, Bluefield, in Virginia, and to Bristol, Tenn. The weather proved to be charming, and the party were royally received at every point visited.

On arrival at Norfolk a committee from the Chamber of Commerce were in waiting with a band, and escorted the visitors to the Atlantic hotel for dinner, after which the Steamer Chester was tendered the party for a trip to the Navy Yard, a visit to the new United States Gun Boat, Petrel, and other places and objects of interest near Norfolk. At 6.30 P. M., a banquet with speeches of welcome from Col. William Lamb, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and others. At 10 P. M., the fine Pullman vestibule cars were taken for the ride over the Norfolk & Western railroad to Roanoke and Bristol, breakfasting at the fine Hotel Roanoke with its delightful mountain views. Continuing on to Bristol where at 4 P. M., Tuesday, a committee of business men were in waiting with carriages for a drive about the booming city of Bristol, finishing up the day with a reception and banquet at Hotel Fairmount, with its beautiful location just outside the city. Returning to the cars for a night's rest and an early start on the homeward ride.

Next morning breakfast at the "Radford inn," where the views from the piazzas almost equal any to be found among the "White Hills of New Hampshire." In fact, every member of the party were agreeably surprised and delighted, with the beauty of the country throughout the whole distance from Norfolk to Bristol, with the fine condition of the Norfolk & Western railroad, and its appointments, with the wonderful improvements going on at every place visited, and with the hotels at every place of any prominence; hotels equal if not better than can be found at cities and towns of comparative size at the North.

Leaving the main line at Radford about noon a ride of seventy-five miles up New River branch brought the party to the coal mines of Pocahontas, where nearly all, including the ladies, were escorted into the "Baby mine," a distance of a mile or more under the mountain, and were pleased to witness the operation of mining coal, but more than pleased to find themselves out again. The daily output of these mines is about six thousand tons, and no one can realize the immense amount of business done in mining and shipping at this point without personal observation.

Next morning, returning to Radford and continuing north, Salem, Virginia, was reached about noon, where Roanoke College is situated, and the visitors were met at the station by the genial President, Julius D. Dreher, with prominent citizens, taken in carriages to view the charming town and its surroundings, given a reception and lunch at the College, and only too soon whirled onward in our cars to Roanoke, where a committee consisting of Mayor Evans, Charles G. Eddy, Vice President of the Norfolk & Western R. R., and others, were in waiting. We were escorted to Hotel Roanoke, dined, and then driven to various points of interest; and, in the evening at 10 o'clock, given a banquet which was kept up until 3 A. M., with speeches from Ex-Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, Judge George B. McLane, James A. Pugh, president of the Virginia Press Association, Chas. B. Fiske, Esq., president of the Mass. Press Association, Dr. J. C. Gleason of Rockland, E. Gerry Brown of the Bunker Hill Times and others. President Fiske in the course of his pleasing speech remarking, that "the party had been most agreeably surprised and pleased at the wonderful recourses of the country visited, and that he only feared they should be killed with kindness."

The city of Roanoke is a wonderful example of the growth and improvement in this region, from a town of less than five hundred inhabitants eight years ago, it now claims from eighteen to twenty thousand, and like all others on this road is still growing.

The thanks and best wishes of the excursionists are due to vice-president C. G. Eddy for kind attentions and many favors, all voted it a pleasure to meet with so genial a gentleman.

Friday noon, 16th, found the weary party in the city of Lynchburg where they dined, and were taken to ride, and in the evening at 9 o'clock, given another reception and banquet at the Opera House; continued until midnight with speeches, and a poetic greeting written by a lady of Lynchburg.

Noon of Saturday, 17th, found the company in Petersburg, where after a speech of welcome from Mayor Collier they were driven out to the "crater" and Fort Davis and other points of interest, returning to a a dinner at the Albemarle hotel. Richmond was reached about 5 P. M., and carriages taken for Ford's hotel, where only time was given to wash off the stains of travel, when at 9 P. M., another banquet was in order, with speeches from Governor Philip W. McKinney, Mayor J. T. Ellyson and others, responded to by President Fiske and Dr. Gleason.

Sunday was passed by attendance at leading churches, and rides to points of interest, with many kind attentions from prominent citizens.

Monday the James River steamer was taken at 7 A. M., for an all-day excursion down the river to Norfolk, passing the many points of interest, Drury's Bluffs, Dutch Gap, City Point; and landing at Norfolk about 5 P. M., proceeding at once to the comfortable and well kept Atlantic hotel.

Tuesday, 20th, the party were taken in charge by the Business Men's Association and Chamber of Commerce, given a sail in the Harbor, and a dinner and "God-speed," leaving by the new and elegant steamer "Dorchester" of the "Merchants Miners Line" at 6 P. M., with a band playing Dixie and Yankee Doodle, the cheers and good wishes of our entertainers, and the pleasant thought, that although enjoying every moment, we were homeward bound.

Thursday morning found us entering Boston harbor, safely landing at 11 A. M., and all thoroughly agreed in the belief of a great future for the South, particularly the beautiful and centrally located port of Norfolk and all that charming country on the line of the Norfolk & Western railroad.

A volume might be written relating to the generous hospitality, the pleasant attentions of the ladies, merchants, editors, and railroad officials, but it would be impossible to crowd it all into an ordinary letter, but it will always be treasured in the memory of ONE OF THE PARTY.

Houghs Neck Items.

Mr. Glenmere of Hyde Park has taken the Linden cottage for the season at Houghs Neck.

Gale Bros. of Brocktou will give a dance at the Casino Memorial day evening.

The opening dance at the Casino, under the auspices of the proprietor will take place June 17.

Dr. S. M. Donovan's horse ran away Sunday at Houghs Neck, breaking the whiffle-tree, and tearing off his harness. The doctor was making a call.

J. D. Taber, the proprietor of the Linden House, makes a generous offer: to give the free use of the Casino any day but Wednesday to posts of the Grand Army.

Mrs. Beverly Underwood, a lady well known in this city where she has passed so many years, reached the eighty-ninth anniversary of her birth today.

"Eighty-nine years, O! what a story
Lies on memory's page today,
Eighty-nine, the hurrying moments
Like a dream have passed away.

Richmond's Great Day.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.—The city is rapidly filling with strangers and a number of troops have already arrived. Richmond is in holiday garb. Private houses, business places, and public buildings are artistically embellished with flags, streamers, shields and various other ornamentations. When Gen. Johnston unveils the Lee monument, he will be flanked on one side by a one-legged Confederate veteran and on the other side by a one-armed Union veteran. One will bear a Confederate flag, the other the headquarters flag of the famous Pegram battalion of artillery.

Meeting Held Under Difficulties.

DUBLIN, May 28.—The demonstration at Cashel yesterday, which was prohibited by a government proclamation, was a game of hide and seek. Mr. Dillon managed to add ress a fugitive meeting outside of Boherlahin, and then drove to the village to address another meeting, which the police dispersed with their batons. Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon protested against the action of the police, and Mr. Dillon was struck with a baton. The military detachment arriving, several charges were made. One policeman was injured.

The Bargain Completed.

GUTHRIE, I. T., May 28.—The Iowa Indians have formally accepted the offer of the government, made through the Cherokee commission, to sell their lands to the United States for $1.25 an acre, they having received in severalty eighty acres per capita. The Iowa reservation is composed of 228,418 acres of land. After the Indians have been alloted their land in severalty there will remain 221,618 acres to become public domain.

Traitors Fired Out.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The members of the Republican state committee met here and adopted resolutions denouncing Assemblymen Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Frederick Gibbs for treachery and reading them out of the party. Plans for a vigorous campaign were discussed and adopted.

Two Serious Boating Accidents.

BERLIN, May 28.—While a party, consisting of several army officers and ladies, were out boating at Potsdam, the boat was accidentally upset, and six of the officers and several ladies were drowned. By a similar accident at Danzig seven persons were drowned.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A young man of good address wants room and board with a private family. State particulars. Best of references. Address P. J. H., P. O. Box 1332, Quincy. May 28—6t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by L. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set tu s. 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE. May 21. tf

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d&w—tf

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— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the Best!

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,

MISS FREEMAN.

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Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Superintendent of the Census has sent out another long circular relative to obtaining information in regard to mortgage indebtedness, accompanied by an intimation that if the queries are not answered in full a fine of $100 can, although he does not say it will be imposed. The New York Journal of Commerce regards this provision of the law, and the attempt to obtain this kind of information, and at prying into people's private affairs, as of doubtful validity. The constitution provides for a decennial "enumeration of the people." But does this include the right to ask a woman if she has been divorced, or a man if his house is mortgaged, etc., etc.? It is very doubtful; and we don't believe the Superintendent seriously proposes to try to fine every person who does not answer his inquisitory questions, $100. From what we have observed of the habits of census enumerators, we are inclined to think they will be easily satisfied with such answers as they get to the questions, and will not waste a great deal of their time in pumping people, nor care to make themselves disliked by their fellow citizens by trying to impose penalties.—*New Bedford Standard.*

It will be time enough to speak approvingly of Massachusetts legislation in regard to the extermination of the English sparrow when the fact appears that the pest is being removed. So many attempts have been set on foot to abate the nuisance, only to result in failure, while the bipeds have multiplied enormously, that many interested observers will choose to wait for results before indulging in what may prove to be premature congratulations. The imported biped has gained a strong foothold in this country, and the task of ridding communities in part of the pest is anything but an easy one. Hence those that undertake it without due preparation and the conviction that considerable ingenuity, labor and money will be required need not be surprised if at the last they retire crestfallen from the field.—*Salem News.*

The woman suffrage cause appears to make a better advance in the way of committee reports than in the legislative action which follows the reports. Favorable reports are now the usual thing in the Massachusetts legislature, but the bills are generally rejected. The cause of this probably is that the committees are packed in favor of the reform. We do not know whether this is the case in congress or not. But at any rate the congressional house judiciary committee have agreed to a favorable report upon a joint resolution looking to a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. This is the first time that a majority of the committee has taken a favorable action on such a proposition.—*Salem Gazette.*

The Framingham Gazette is authority for the explicit statement that a committee from the Great and General Court came to inspect one of the institutions there and arrived on the scene about noon. The first proceeding was to send out an attendant for tumblers. On securing these, two bottles were produced, and the inspection proceeded with sample draughts from these bottles all around. Then came the cigars and a jolly good time therewith. Soon after the great heads moved on. It seems passing strange that men elected to legislate for the best interests of the commonwealth, will make so disgraceful an exhibit of themselves and bring disgrace upon the state and the august body of which they are unworthy members.—*Milford Journal.*

The coming summer will be a painful one for sensitive people of a certain age. For lo! The census-taker will insist on knowing how old all of us are. If we decline to tell him or give him untrustworthy figures we render ourselves liable to a fine of $30. As you remarked, dear madam, this will be a good summer to go abroad.—*Bridgewater Independent.*

There is already altogether too much government intermeddling with the private affairs of the people, and it should be checked rather than encouraged. These inquisitorial census questions are based on the vicious theory that the people belong to the government; whereas the government is merely the limited agent of the people.—*Philadelphia Record.*

NO GAME IN BOSTON.

Brooklyn, New York and Philadelphia Win League Games, Brooklyn, Buffalo and New York the Players'.

BROOKLYN, May 27.—Lovett and Beatin were the pitchers in to-day's game at Washington park between Brooklyn and Cleveland, and with them rested the victory of the home club and the defeat of the visitors. Beatin was hit hard in the fourth and eighth innings, while Lovett was a problem, except in the seventh, when the Clevelands secured the only two hits of the game.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 2. Errors—Brooklyn 2, Cleveland 2. Batteries—Stalling and Lovett, Zimmer and Beatin.

New York, 4; Chicago, 2.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Mutrie gave his new pitcher, Robert Murphy, a trial in the box to-day, and the Staten Islander made an excellent showing against Chicago. He was steady and effective except in the seventh, when the visitors got three singles and two bases on balls off him. The batting of Esterbrook and Bassett was noteworthy. Attendance 645.

New York	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—4
Branches in Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Earned run—New York 1. Base hits—New York 6, Chicago 6. Errors—New York 2, Chicago 3. Batteries—Murphy and Murphy, Kittridge and Sullivan.

Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The Philadelphias had a walk-over with Pittsburg today. Gleason was too much for the visitors. The Phillies lumped their hits off Schmitt. The visitors put up a ragged fielding game, while that of the home team was reasonably clean and sharp. Attendance 1687.

Philadelphia	0	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	—	8
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia 2, Pittsburg 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Pittsburg 7. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Schmitt and Burger.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 17; Pittsburg, 7.

BROOKLYN, May 27.—Capt. Ward's men put up a marvellous game of ball. They beat the Pittsburgs handily, and no prettier exhibition of team work could be imagined. The batting of Orr, Andrew, McGeachy and Ward, and the fielding of Joyce, Andrews, Bierbauer and Ward was enthusiastically applauded by the 316 spectators. Van Haltren was effective against all the Pittsburgs except Hanlon, and was perfectly supported by Cook and Jack Hayes, who went in when the former was hurt.

Brooklyn	0	5	3	0	0	1	0	7	1	—17
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	— 7

Earned runs—Brooklyn 9, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—Brooklyn 18, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 12. Batteries—O'Day, Hayes and Van Haltren Carroll, Fields and Staley.

Buffalo, 9; Philadelphia, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Manager Buffinton of the Philadelphia Players' club made the same mistake that many a manager has made before him—put in a pitcher for a second consecutive game against the same club. Knell was the young man experimented with and he failed just as nine out of every ten pitchers would have failed. His delivery was hit freely, and he also gave men their bases on balls, besides hitting two men. The Buffalo club won easily. Attendance 1074.

Buffalo	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	—	9	
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Buffalo 2. Base hits—Buffalo 11, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Buffalo 2, Philadelphia 7. Batteries—Haddock and Mack, Knell and Cross.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Giants walked away from the Clevelanders from the start. The visitors could not bat Keefe, who pitched two innings. Crane finished the game. The Giants fielded brilliantly, while Delehanty had an off day. Rain fell until time for play to begin.

New York, 15; Cleveland, 2.

New York	4	4	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	—15
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	— 2

Earned runs—New York 7. Base hits—New York 16, Cleveland 3. Errors—New York 4, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Vaughn, Keefe and Crane, Sutcliffe and Gruber.

Other Games.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 5; Washington, 4.

At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 3; Athletics, 2.

At Philadelphia (second game)—Athletics, 10; St. Louis, 8.

At Syracuse—Louisville, 3; Syracuse, 2.

At Rochester—Toledo, 7; Rochester, 4.

The Text Book Question Again.

BOSTON, May 28.—At a session of the school committee last evening Judge Fallon presented a minority report from the committee on text books, in which he took the ground that the introduction of two proposed histories were unjust to the Roman Catholics of Boston, and it would be better to cease teaching mediæval history if a more satisfactory selection could not be made.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Forecast for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather, preceded by rain along the eastern coast; variable winds; warmer.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair weather; stationary temperature, except warmer in southeast New Hampshire; variable winds.

For Maine: Rain, followed by fair weather in western portion; slightly warmer; variable winds.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 27.

The New York Market.

Wall street prices were heavy, with Lake Shore and Oregon and Transcontinental strong. Copper shares continue active in Boston.

Atchison	46½	Nor Pac. pref	84⅝
Central Pacific	....	Oregon. Navi	108
Chi & Northwest	....	Oregon Trans	....
Del Lack & West	146¼	Pacific Mail	44⅞
Del & Hudson	170½	Reading	45⅝
Illinois Central	115½	Texas Pacific	23⅝
Lake Shore	112¼	Union Pacific	63⅝
Missouri Pacific	81½	Wabash St. L. & P.	18⅝
N. J. Central	124	do pref	39⅝
N. Y. Central	109	Wheel & Lake E	4⅝
Northern Pacific	37⅝	Western Union	85⅝
do pref	....		

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	9¼	Fitchburg pref	....
Fremn's Bay Land	7⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3½	Maine Central	....
West End Land	31½	Mexican Central	27½
Atchison	....	N Y & N E	50⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	7⅜	do pref	119
Boston & Lowell	....	Old Colony	....
Boston & Maine	225	Union Pacific	66⅜
Boston & Prov	261	Wisconsin Central	30⅝
Chicago, B & Q	107⅝	American Bell	236
Central Mass	20½	New England Tel	82
do pref	41½	Erie Tel	....
Eastern	164	Mexican Tel	....

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—FLOUR—Dull: city mills $4 35 to 4 60; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 75; winter wheat, low grades, $2 40 to 2 90; winter wheat, fair to fancy, $3 10 to 4 75; winter wheat patents $4 50 to 5 25; Minnesota clear $5 65 to 4 65; do straights at $4 00 to $5 10.

WHEAT—Weaker; No 2 red 95⅝ to 95½ elevator; No 3 red 91 to 91¼c.

CORN—Easier; No 2, 40c elevator; steamer mixed 40 to 40½c.

OATS—Steady; No 3, 33c; mixed western, 31 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio steady; fair cargoes 20c.

LARD—Dull; western steam, 6 27 to 6 30.

BUTTER—Lower; state diary 6 to 14½c.

PAN-AMERICAN BANK

Recommended in a Message from the President.

OF BENEFIT TO MERCHANTS.

Secretary Blaine Shows How the Americans Pay the Bankers of London a Tax Upon Every Transaction—Details of Organization.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The following message was transmitted to congress by the president:

I transmit herewith a letter from the secretary of state, enclosing a report by the International American conference recently in session at this capital, recommending the establishment of an International American bank, with its principal offices in the city of New York, and branches in the commercial centers of the several other American Republics.

The advantage of such an institution to the merchants of the United States engaged in trade with Central and South America, and the purposes intended to be accomplished, are fully set forth in the letter of the secretary of state and the accompanying report. It is not proposed to involve the United States in any financial responsibility, but only to give to the proposed bank a corporate franchise and to promote public confidence by requiring that its condition and transactions shall be submitted to a scrutiny similar to that which is now exercised over our domestic banking system. The subject is submitted for the consideration of congress, in the belief that it will be found possible to promote the end desired by legislation so guarded as to avoid all just in criticism.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

In his letter to the president, Secretary Blaine says:

The foreign commerce of the nation south of the Gulf of Mexico and Rio Grande amounts annually to more than $1,100,000,000. At present the people of the United States enjoy only a meager share of this market, but the action of the recent conference will result, I believe, in the removal of certain obstacles which now tend to obstruct the expansion of our trade. One of the most serious obstacles is the absence of a system of direct exchanges and credits, by reason of which the exporting and importing merchants of the United States, engaged in commerce with Central and South America, have been compelled to pay the bankers of London a tax upon every transaction.

Last year our commerce with the countries south of us amounted to $282,005,057, of which the imports of merchandise were valued at $181,058,966, and the imports of specie and bullion were $21,236,791, while our exports consisted of merchandise valued at $71,938,191, and $8,668,470 in specie and bullion. Of the merchandise imported into the United States, the greater part was paid for by remittances to London and the cities of the continent to cover drafts against European letters of credit.

For the use of these credits a commission of 3-4 of 1 per cent. is customarily paid, so that the European bank enjoyed a large profit upon our business with a minimum risk. This system steadily results in losses to our merchants in interest and differences in exchange, as well as in commissions. These losses would be largely reduced by the establishment of an international system of banking between the American republics.

The merchants of this country are as dependent upon the bankes of Europe in their financial transactions with their American neighbors as they are upon the shipowners of Great Britain for transportation facilities, and will continue to labor under these embarrassments until direct banking systems are established.

The report of the committee (of the Pan-American conference) presents a simple and easy method of relief and the enactment of the measure recommended will, in the judgment of the conference, result in the establishment of proper facilities for inter-American banking.

A bill has been prepared at the state department to carry into effect the recommendations of the committee. The bill designates the United States delegates to the Pan-American conference commission to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of "The International American Bank," books for which purpose may be opened in Washington, New York and such other principal cities in the American republics as the commissioners may think proper. As soon as 50,000 shares are subscribed, the subscribers shall have the same privileges now enjoyed by banks generally, its acquisition of real estate, however, to be limited to 15 per cent. of the capital stock paid in.

The corporation may be designated by the secretary of the treasury as a depository of public money, and may be employed as a financial agent of the government. The principal office shall be in Washington or New York city, with power to open branch offices in the United States, Mexico, South and Central America. The capital stock is fixed at $10,000,000 in $100 shares, which may be increased by a two-thirds vote to not exceeding $5,000,000. Business may be begun as soon as 25 per cent. of the subscriptions shall have been paid in in cash; but at least $5,000,000 must be paid in within two years.

The board of directors shall consist of twenty-five persons, not less than fifteen to be citizens of the United States. No person shall be a director who does not own 250 shares of stock. The first meeting for organization is to be pursuant to a call issued by the commissioners, after which the commissioners' duty shall cease. Stockholders are made liable to the amount of their subscriptions, but no more. The corporation shall file semi-annually with the secretary of the treasury a report of its financial condition, and its affairs shall at all times be open to examination of officers of the treasury department.

Provision is made for the appointment of a receiver for the corporation and the winding up of its affairs in case its capital stock is impaired more than 20 per cent. of the amount of the capital stock actually paid in and the directors fail to make such impairment good.

Of Interest to Labor Unions.

ALBANY, May 28.—A decision of importance to every labor union in the country was handed down in the supreme court here. In the case of Luke Cox vs. the Albany brewing company, the appeal was by defendant from a judgment of the county court for plaintiff. In April, 1888, during the strike of the defendant's regular employes, the plaintiff and others were engaged to take the place of the strikers, the plaintiff being under a verbal agreement to work for one year. When the strike was settled a few weeks later, plaintiff was discharged and then brought suit to recover wages for the balance of the year he was unemployed. The judgment in his favor is now affirmed with costs. It is said that the labor unions will pay the expenses of the trial and also the man's salary.

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All Sizes,

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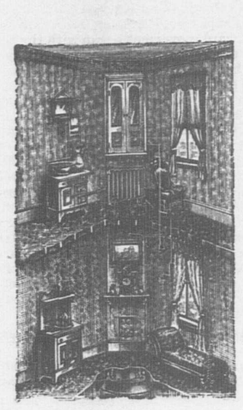
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BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1890.

G. B. BATES, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 2d, allow me to inform you of the success of the No. 336 Combination Hot Water Heater you placed in my house last fall in place of the furnace I then had. My house contains ten large rooms, eight of which are being heated by your system, and is performing the work to my entire satisfaction. The house is situated on one of the highest points of Wollaston Heights, being exposed to the bleak, cold winds from the north and west, besides getting the full benefit of the cold east winds from off the Bay, which my house so prominently overlooks, besides being very economical compared with a furnace. I am highly pleased with the heat it imparts, it being so pleasant and mild, which you cannot obtain with steam, furnace or stoves. I consider it the best method of heating known, and you are welcome to refer to me at any time. Wishing you great success, as your heater merits, I remain, yours truly, W. I. TUCKERMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

May 20. tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times,

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money a**

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

HEATHENISH DOINGS.

Young Chinese Girl Bought to Lead the Life of an Immoral Slave.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Lee Khi, a Chinaman, was held in $2500 bail in the Tombs police court on the charge of buying Suen Yee, a 19-year-old Chinese girl, and keeping her for immoral purposes. The girl was born in Amoy and came to San Francisco about five years ago and was employed as handmaid to the wife of a rich Chinese merchant there. She met a Chinese gambler named Ah Phoon while there and fell in love with him. They had several meetings which caused a scandal and the girl was dismissed from her place. She was taken in charge by a Chinese mission in San Francisco, where she remained some time. Ah Phoon tried to induce her leave, but she refused. Ah Phoon then told the superintendent of the mission that he wanted to marry the girl. She then left there, and that was the last heard of them in San Francisco.

Phoon brought the girl to Mott street, New York, where they lived some time. Finally Phoon lost $28,000 in gambling and sold Suen Yee to Lee Khi for $600. Lee Khi kept her on the top floor of 11 Mott street and compelled her to meet Chinamen there, and when she refused she was beaten and starved into submission. She was found at 11 Mott street by Samuel Landon, a newspaper reporter, who asked for the arrest of Lee Khi. When brought face to face with Lee Khi in the police court the girl ran behind the justice for protection and did not become calm until he was taken from the room. He will be examined to-day.

THE CIRCASSIAN'S ROUGH PASSAGE.

One Passenger Killed and Four Others Seriously Injured.

QUEBEC, May 28.—The steamer Circassian, just arrived from Liverpool, had a very rough passage. Last Tuesday while four cabin passengers—D. Valpy of Gaspe, Que.; J. Greig of Ottawa; Lieut. Warder, royal navy, and O. Frechette, Spanish consul at Quebec—were standing on the head of the stairs leading down to the saloon, a tremendous wave struck the ship, washing her decks and bursting in the house where the men were, knocking them down stairs to the floor of the saloon. All were unconscious when picked up. Valpy was fatally injured, his body being terribly bruised and his skull crushed. He died in a short time and was buried at sea. Greig had his collar bone broken and was otherwise bruised. Lieut. Warder was badly bruised about the body and face. O. Frechette experienced a severe shaking and some slight bruises.

BLAME LAID ON THE SHELL.

Witnesses of a Dynamite Cartridge Experiment Have a Narrow Escape.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 28.—The third test of Dr. Justin's dynamite cartridge was made at Perryville. A large crowd was present, including Lieut. Col. Maynard and Lieut. Jewell of Newport, United States naval officials. The same Bakely twelve-ton gun was used as was employed in the previous experiment. At the firing of the first charge the great gun was burst into a thousand pieces and scattered over a space of half a mile. Miraculously no one was injured, but the crowd was badly frightened. Dr. Justin and his partner were greatly disappointed over the result. It is decided that the shell burst before leaving the gun, and Dr. Justin believes this was due to imperfect metal used in making the shell. The trial will be repeated as soon as a new gun can be procured.

TOO MUCH RAIN.

Maine Farmers Worried Over the Condition of the Soil.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 28.—The condition of the farming lands in Maine is becoming a serious question, owing to the continued heavy rains. The land has been so wet that it could not be worked and farmers have consequently placed very little seed in the ground, whereas in ordinary seasons they have nearly completed their planting by this time. The seed that has been planted is either rotting or germinating very slowly. The outlook is a dubious one. Rain has fallen steadily for the past twenty four hours, and the fields are all mud and water. With the best of weather it is not possible to work the soil of average land for three days.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Burglars made a raid on Brewer, Me., and blew open three safes in one night.

There are 856,000 Presbyterians in the country, a gain of 103,000 during the year.

Mike Daly and Jimmy Dwyer fought two rounds in Lewiston, Me., Daly winning.

The manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods are forming a permanent organization.

Herr Stuebel, formerly consul at Apia, Samoa, has been appointed consul at Shanghai.

Seldon Dunton, of the firm of Payson, Dunton & Scribner, committed suicide at Union, Me.

An Indiana man, while trying to elope with a young lady, dangerously shot the girl's father.

The body of a man, with bullet holes in the temple, was found in a creek at Wallingford, Vt.

John L. Sullivan denies the report that he is to fight Joe McAuliffe, the California heavyweight.

The cashier's speculations have used up effectually the assets of the Owego (N. Y.) National bank.

The Christian Scientists are holding their national convention in New York. About 1200 delegates were present.

There is no provision in the New Hampshire coustitution whereby Governor Goodell can resume the duties of his office.

A contingent of the Salvation army, natives of India, has arrived in New York and will carry on a campaign in this country.

Gen. Boulanger talks of making an expedition to Africa. He says he will never again enter politics, and longs to re-enter the military service of France.

The Iowa supreme court has decided that a member of a beneficiary organization can change the name of the person to receive the amount of his policy.

The steamer La Gascogne, from New York, which struck on the rock known as Bishop's Island in the English channel Sunday morning, is only leaking slightly.

Governor Buckner of Kentucky has issued a proclamation, calling for an election on June 21, in the Sixth district, to select a successor in congress to John G. Carlisle.

The school book trust has finally absorbed the Harpers. It is announced on authority that for a consideration amounting to from $750,000 to $1,000,000, Harper & Bros. have sold all their school text-books to the trust.

RHODY'S ELECTION.

"Honest John" Davis Assumes the Reins of Government.

DAVIS' VOTE, 57, LADD'S 49.

The Newly Elected Governor Warmly Congratulated by His Predecessor—Big Demonstration in the Rain.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 28.—Election day, the greatest day of all the year for Newport, was shorn of almost all its bright features. A pouring rain set in long before daylight and continued incessantly. This put a through damper upon everything and everybody, save the political and military organizations which came from Providence. Where thousands are wont to gather from the surrounding towns and cities up the bay only hundreds came, and these whiled away the time by hugging convenient doorways and other shelters.

The Cook-Lonesdale faction of the Democratic party were made sick early in the day's proceedings. Representative Cook, backed by Representative Lonesdale, had figured for the speakership of the house, and Mr. Cook had been led to infer, by promises made him, that he had a majority of the votes of his party. Those promises were written on sand, for Augustus S. Miller of Providence was re-elected speaker by a unanimous vote.

With the count of the state's vote, made upon the face of the city and town clerk's returns alone, the committee of twenty-seven legislators could not finish their work until almost 3:30 o'clock, which shows that, had a full count been demanded by any of the candidates, there would have been no inauguration here this week. In this hasty count every certificate was found in its respective package, excepting that for the town of Lincoln, and this necessitated a formal count of that town, and caused more than an hour's delay.

The committee reported that 44,417 votes had been cast for governor, and of this number Davis had 21,298, Ladd 20,547, Chace 752, Larry 1820.

These were the highest votes cast in the state election. A sensation was created as this announcement was made, for it was

Followed by a Blinding Flash,

like a sudden lightning bolt. Everybody waited for the crash which should accompany the explosion of, perhaps, a dynamite bomb. Then all laughed. An enterprising photographer had mounted his camera at the back of the room, set off a big flash light, and had thus photographed the whole crowd. The grand committee then proceeded to elect state officers. The vote for governor was:

Whole number cast	106
Necessary for a choice	54
John M. Davis had	57
Herbert W. Ladd	49

Davis was declared elected, amid prolonged cheers and yells of delight from the white-hatted Democrats in the rear of the hall.

When Governor Davis was escorted to the chair he was warmly greeted by Governor Ladd, who, in turning over the government to his successor, said that, while the two parties differed in politics, they could all meet on one ground—that of good citizenship. The past record of Governor Davis was a sufficient guaranty that the affairs of the state would be placed in safe hands.

In relinquishing the reins of government, Governor Ladd said that his year of administration had given him the great satisfaction of meeting with and becoming acquainted with the people of the state, for whom he would always cherish the tenderest of memories.

Governor Davis, in reply, said that while he and Governor Ladd belonged to different political parties, there had been nothing in the contest for this office which had not been of the kindest and most friendly nature. Both speakers were vociferously cheered and applauded by the entire assemblage.

The other Democratic nominees on the state ticket were then elected as follows: Lieutenant-governor, William T. C. Wardwell of Bristol; secretary of state, Edward D. McGuinness of Providence; attorney general, Ziba O. Slocum of Providence; general treasurer, John W. Perry of South Kingstown.

As soon as these officers were sworn in the two houses separated and then adjourned until to-day. The inauguration parade which followed was brilliant, in spite of the rainfall. The line was the longest ever seen on such an occasion in this city. Governor Davis and Lieutenant Governor Wardwell rode in an open barouche, which was drawn by four superb horses. It was a demonstration of which Governor Davis might well be proud, and his reception by the people who had remained out in the rain for three hours, and who lined the entire length of the route, was equally flattering.

Murdered in Mississippi.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A special from Jackson, Miss., to the World says: The dead body of Maj. A. N. Kimball, a native of New Hampshire, but for forty years a prominent newspaper man of this state and receiver of public moneys under President Garfield, was found by the roadside. He had been attacked while on his way to his residence, just outside the city limits, after midnight, and beaten to death with a club. It is believed that the deed was committed by negroes, with robbery as their object.

The Contest Over Tilden's Will.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The suit of George H. Tilden to have the trust clauses of the will of his uncle, the late S. J. Tilden, set aside as void, has begun. The case was tried once before, but was sent back by the general term on a reversal of Judge Lawrence's decision in favor of the executors. Formal testimony was put in yesterday, showing the total value of the estate to be $5,296,346.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 28.—The senate ordered a conference on the gas-electric bill. The house engrossed the amended Australian ballot law, refused to sanction the appointment of state supervisors at elections, and rejected the English sparrow law.

Arsenic in the Stomach.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28.—Professor Charles Mayr reports that there was a large quantity of arsenic in the stomach of Mrs. Goodman of Worcester, who died while visiting at Agawam last week. An inquest will be held in the case.

Rates to Be Restored.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The executive committee of the trunk lines met and resolved to restore east-bound all-rail rates on June 2, and lake and rail rates on June 9. The question of restoring east-bound lake and rail rates was deferred.

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Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 28.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1876—Farewell sermon of Rev. John D. Wells, pastor of First Church, Quincy.

World Wide.



AGASSIZ.

1660—Birth of George I of England; died 1727.
1708—Death of Madame de Montespan; born 1641; favorite of Louis XIV.
1807—Birth of Louis Agassiz, naturalist and professor in Harvard college.
1829—Death of Sir Humphrey Davy; born 1778; natural philosopher.
1845—1,650 houses burned in Quebec; a month later, 1,365 houses burned; May 24, 1870, 500 houses burned.
1856—Dispute with Great Britain respecting right of search. Mr. Crampton, British envoy, dismissed from Washington.
1871—Marshal MacMahon captures the last position of the Communists in Paris. Results of the seven days' fighting: Regular troops, 877 killed, 645 wounded; insurgents, 50,000 dead and wounded; 25,000 prisoners; nearly all the leaders killed or prisoners and about one-quarter of Paris destroyed. Estimated loss of property, $160,000,000.
1877—Gen. Grant visits Great Britain et seq.
1878—Death of Earl Russell, English statesman, aged 85

Many things in this life require gall, but there is something approaching the sublime in the assurance of those reporters who called on Commander McCalla, of the ship Enterprise, just after he had been suspended for three years from the United States navy for cruelty to subordinates, to ask him how he felt! They report that his "eyes were red and swollen and his face was inexpressibly sad." It is a terrible blow for a proud man, but Commander McCalla will now have three years' leisure to reflect on how he in his time has not only caused the eyes of helpless sailors to be red and swollen, but their feet as well, for one of the things for which he is suspended is making men "toe a seam" four consecutive nights on the quarter deck. This was an original way of making them toe the mark.

Cardinal Manning on Labor.

Cardinal Manning's utterances on the rights and dignity of labor ring out singularly clear and forceful for the working man, and their logic is admirable.

The cardinal traces all wealth whatsoever back to labor, and quotes this sentence: "In the dim morning of society labor was up and stirring before capital was awake." He defines labor to be the honest exertion of the powers of our mind and of our body for our own good and for the good of our neighbor. He says "honest exertion," because all exertion that is not honest is destruction.

Again, bodily labor is the origin of everything, though mind must precede it, and in the labor of the body worthily performed there is true dignity.

There is no limit to the fertility of the earth. In the reign of King John the soil of all England was only one-fourth as productive as it is at present. England has developed itself by labor, and labor may be only in the dawn of its accomplishment. The cardinal is not of those who believe the invention of machinery has wrought evil to the world. In ten years after the introduction of machinery into the spinning and weaving industry, more than forty times as many persons were employed as before. Since the dawn of civilization there has been a perpetual accumulation of muscular power, of mental power, of manual power and of mechanical power, and this is the true capital of a country.

His strength and dexterity are the laborer's capital. The cardinal calls this living capital, in distinction from money, which is dead capital. The two must be united and go hand in hand. Labor has an undeniable right, moreover, to decide where, for whom and for what price it will work. If it fixes the price too high, it will pay the penalty, since all mistakes carry with them their penalty.

The right of workingmen to form trades unions for their own advancement and protection is undoubted. This right existed in the time of the Greeks and Romans and is in accordance with a sound and legitimate social law. The laborer has therefore the right of liberty and of organization.

The cardinal advocates the regulating of hours of labor by law. If the great end of life and the glory of England consist in multiplying without stint yards of cloth and cotton twist and underselling all other nations in these articles, then let things go on as they are now. But if the domestic life of the people is vital above all; if the peace and purity of homes, the education of children, the duties of wives and mothers, of husbands and fathers are things sacred, and if now fathers and mothers toil such long hours that they come home so wearied as only to be able to take food and lie down and rest, then we dare not go on longer in this path.

Families living in single rooms, sometimes many families in one room, a corner apiece—these things cannot go on; these things ought not to go on. The accumulation of wealth in the land, the piling up of wealth like mountains in the possession of classes or of individuals, cannot go on if these moral conditions of our people are not healed. No commonwealth can rest on such

HE WAS GREAT SOCIALLY.

But It Only Required the Payment of a Quarter to Make Him So.

An old negro was chopping down sassafras sprouts in a fence corner, when a white man came along and asked:

"Can you direct me to Col. Phil Henderson's house?"

"I could do it, sah, ef I had de time."

"If you had the time?" the man exclaimed.

"Yes, sah; ef I had de time. Been rainin' er good deal lately, an' I couldn't work much, an' now dat I has got at hit, w'y I hatter make de licks count."

"That's a strange idea. How long would it take you to tell me?"

"Wall, sah, it's dis way wid me: I kin talk all along in de sociable widout any trouble, jes' like I am er talkin' ter you right now, but ez soon ez I ginter to give d'reckshuns ter er place, w'y I git ter stutterin', an' it takes er powerful long time fur me ter git through, an' er gin I does git through I has got sich er start dat I kain't stop, an' long after de man is dun gone I stan's dare a talkin' an' er losin' my mighty valuable time."

"I never heard of anything like that before," said the man.

"No, sah, I reckon not, an' de doctors demsefs say dat it is mighty cu'is."

"Try it now and see if you can't tell me."

"Dar ain't no use'n tryin' it, sah, 'case I knows my 'fermity. Like mighty well ter 'blige you, but den I's got er wife an' chillun ober yander in de cabin an' ef I doan work, w'y da's gwine suffer, sho'."

"You can talk all right in a sociable way, can you?"

"Oh, I am ez fine ez a fiddle den. Nobody kin beat me in de sociable. Folks comes fur miles an' miles ter yere me talk in de sociable, but de dean ax me ter gin 'em de d'reckshune ter er place."

"Well, is there not some way by which we could turn the giving of directions into a sociable talk?"

"Lemme see. I wonders now ef dat tack couldn't be done? Oh, yas, I's got it now—jes' happen to ricolleck dat dar ain't nothin' dat mecks me feel so sociable ez er few dimes—say twenty-fi' cents."

"All right, here is a quarter. Now, which way must I go?"

"Wait er minit," said the old negro, taking the money. "I haster sorter feel my way er long, fur dis is er sort o' er spiryment after all." He looked up and down the fence, wiped his mouth, pulled out his upper lip and worked it around, and then said: "I 'gratulates you, sah, dat this un'ertakin' is gwine be er success. Go right down dar ter de eend o' de fence an' take de lef' han' road—hol' on, sah. You kin see de house frum yere. Yander it is ober on de hill."—Arkansaw Traveler.

The Good Man's Good Deed.

Franklin Murphy brought sympathetic tears to the eyes of his hearers at the dinner of the Leather Manufacturers' association by relating a story of benevolence. A friend of his, he said, was walking down to business one morning when he saw a young woman with a baby in her arms sitting on a church step and weeping. The man, whom Mr. Murphy called Jones, was touched by her apparent distress and asked her what was the cause of it.

"I walked into town," she replied, "to have my baby baptized, and now it will cost $3 to have the service performed. I haven't the money, and I don't know what to do."

"Well, that's a small matter," said Jones. "I haven't $3 in change, but here's a ten dollar bill. Take it and I'll wait for the change."

The woman returned in a short time and handed Jones $7. He patted the child's head and went down town, rejoicing in his own goodness. He felt good all day and his countenance shone with an unusual brightness. His associates all noticed the change, and finally one of them asked him the cause of it.

"I am happier than usual today," said Jones, "and the reason of it is that I did two good things on my way down town this morning." He related the occurrence, and wound up by saying:

"So I performed a deed of charity, and got seven good dollars for a counterfeit ten dollar bill."—Newark Journal.

His Anxiety.

His manner was nervous and preoccupied; he said little and his thoughts seemed far away.

"George," said Mabel, "have you anything on your mind?"

"Oh—er—no—that is, nothing in particular, I assure you."

"But you seem to be thinking."

"I often do. The fact is, I was about to ask you—but what's the use? You wouldn't be at all interested."

"Oh, George, I'm sure I would."

"I was going to inquire whether you could"——

"Yes?"

"Tell me what the score is. I haven't had time to look at an evening paper."—Washington Post.

Awful Consequences of Impetuosity.

"Emersonia, my daughter," inquired the stately matron, "why did Mr. Brodweigh leave so early last evening? Have you and he quarreled?"

"Mamma," replied Miss Howjames, "Mr. Brodweigh kissed me last evening with such unseemly vehemence that he disarranged my spectacles. I have dismissed him forever."

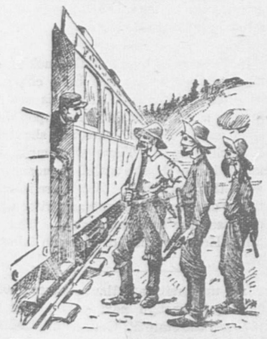
And the proud Boston girl, pale but sternly resolute, turned again to her volume of Aristotle and a deep, decorous, classically Bostonian stillness pervaded the apartment.—Chicago Tribune.

An Appropriate Name.

"Why do you call this 'Riddle Cottage?'"

"Because tenants give it up every year."—Harper's Bazar.

They Let the Train Proceed.



The Conductor (to train robbers)—Boys, there's no money in this job; the Pullman porter has jumped off the train and escaped.—Scribner's Magazine.

POLLY'S STAMPEDE.

"You'll have to get out o' this, Miss Polly!" shouted Dick Mayhew, riding hastily up to where Polly Danvers sat watching the restless cattle. "There's going to be a stampede sure, and you'll be in danger. Ride back to the ranch as fast as you can go, won't you? Give the word there. I'll need help with this!"

The cowboy dashed away again as fast as possible, and Polly prepared to obey, but not so promptly as her trusty friend expected. Just for a moment she could not leave the fascination of that expected stampede. It would be delightful to see the whole performance, for it bade fair to be the most interesting thing that had happened since the beginning of her visit to her father's great cattle ranch on the plains.

But she must go. She had promised her father, when he reluctantly gave his consent to this her first visit to the herd, that she would do exactly what Dick Mayhew said.

Well, at least she would have the wild delight of a free gallop across the prairie alone. There was rapture in that for a girl whose fifteen years had all been spent in an eastern city. She had learned to ride like an Indian since coming out here and had become almost as fearless and self reliant as the cowboys.

"Dick will need help, sure enough," said Polly, looking after the cowboy. "If it only weren't for that promise to father I'd stay and help him myself. I would, indeed!"

Her blood danced at the thought, but with much firmness she put it to one side and prepared to depart. She made sure that her equipments were all right, even to the umbrella her thoughtful father had slung to the saddle in case of sudden necessity, and reluctantly gave her horse the long delayed signal to go.

The animal obeyed the signal and went; but the manner of his going took his rider's breath away. The horse had grown old in the cattle business, and it now became evident that his interest in that business amounted to enthusiasm.

Under protest he had stood tolerably still until now, notwithstanding things were going on which demanded his active attention. But when he was required to turn and gallop away from a stampeding herd of cattle, he simply refused to obey such a preposterous command. So, instead of going in the direction suggested to him, he bolted and dashed after Dick Mayhew in fine style.

Polly had her wish in spite of herself, but she felt more dismay than exultation in the fact. This was a very different thing from sitting at a safe distance and wishing she could join in the chase. But she had no time for vain regrets now. The terrible predicament into which she was forced demanded all her thoughts and would require all her courage and self possession.

It was a terrible predicament, indeed, and if she managed to keep her seat in the saddle and to keep safely out of the way of all those tossing horns and thundering hoofs, she would have something to be thankful for so long as she might live.

The crisis had developed with wonderful rapidity. When Dick's warning was given the herd had been restless and unruly; when Polly's horse bolted with her he raced after a great crowd of panic stricken creatures sweeping like a tornado across the plain. The stampede had fairly begun. And, as is always the case in cattle stampedes, there was no apparent reason whatever for the commotion.

If Polly could have remained quietly in her original position and watched the affair at leisure, she would have enjoyed such an exhibition as she had never dreamed of. All the cattle of the great herd had become solidly massed together and were rushing at headlong speed over the level ground.

From a distance a great dark stream would have been seen pouring onward with the swift undulations of a rapid river. From the nearer point of view that Polly was forced to accept, more details were visible, and some of them were not pleasant to look upon.

Everywhere throughout the mass terrible white horns tossed and rippled like the froth of the angry current. Here and there, as one head after another was reared upward, the red gleam of maddened eyes was visible. Tongues that dripped with foam began to appear.

If a beast was crowded from its feet it never knew what it was to take another step. In an instant it was overthrown, trampled upon by hundreds of hoofs and left dead upon the ground.

And the noise of the living torrent was fearful. The thunder of the galloping hoofs sounded incessantly; there was a perpetual roar from the bellowing throats; the rattling clash of horns as the tossing heads struck together was like the beating of hail and the panting of the hurrying brutes sounded like the rush of wind.

And close upon the edge of this horned army—so close it seemed sometimes that a pair of waving horns must catch in her habit skirt—the frightened city girl was being hurled along by her unmanageable horse.

But though frightened now in good earnest Polly kept her wits about her. With one hand she held her flying skirt away from those threatening horns and the steady firmness of her hold on the bridle kept the horse from crowding into actual contact with the outside cattle.

It was a fearful race. None of the maddened creatures paid the slightest attention to horse or rider. But the situation was bad enough without that. At any moment her horse might dash into the midst of the herd, and then neither horse nor rider would have another minute of life to hope for.

A misstep at the terrific pace they were going would throw the horse to the ground and cast the helpless girl headlong under the multitude of trampling hoofs.

And it would do no good for Polly to call for help. Dick Mayhew was just in front of her now, riding at the same furious rate as herself. But he supposed her well on her way to the ranch, and amid all that tumult she could not make him hear her loudest screams. There was nothing for her to do except to keep herself on the back of that runaway horse as long as possible and hope for the best.

Polly had recovered from her first confusion of terror now, and was able to reason about things rather calmly. As a result of this she felt a partial return of confidence in the horse that had played her this trick. She began to suspect that he was not frantic at all, but only in earnest. He seemed to know perfectly what he was about and to be satisfied that it was the right thing exactly. It seemed as though he fully understood what Dick Mayhew was working for, and was trying his best to help him.

But why Dick Mayhew or anybody else should risk his neck in a race with that herd of cattle was a thing that puzzled the girl. Nothing could stop them. An army of horsemen could not make them turn back. Yet all the time her cowboy friend rode close beside the leaders of the herd, now firing a pistol in the air, now waving his arms frantically, now uttering sudden wild shouts.

And at every fresh surprise the leaders nearest the cowboy edged a little away from him and shoved the inside cattle in the same direction. So, little by little, the man was forcing the head of the mad procession farther and farther from the straight line of march.

All at once Polly understood the whole thing. She had heard her father and his men talk about "winding up" a stampeding herd. The thing to do was to push the leaders gradually around in a circle. The others would follow, and as the circle grew smaller and smaller the front of the column would overtake the rear, and finally the cattle would be so helplessly wound up that they would stop in sheer bewilderment. This was what she was helping Dick Mayhew to do.

Suddenly her horse swerved a little and thrust his head fairly against the side of one of the maddened cattle. A pair of red, angry eyes were turned in Polly's direction, and they seemed to see for the first time this meddlesome outrider. With a bellow of rage the creature lowered its wide spreading horns, and without further warning straightway charged upon the horse and its helpless rider.

Polly did not scream. A tightening at her throat made her voiceless. Her danger was fearfully great and she knew it. In an instant the terrible enemy was upon her. He had dashed away from the herd beyond her horse, and then turning with lowered head was making his onslaught. The girl saw that even if she escaped death on the points of those dreadful horns she was likely to be cast headlong upon the bristling horns of the galloping herd.

But the wise old horse saw the danger as quickly as she, and knew far better how to manage it. Just as the lowered horns almost touched him he swerved suddenly, turned sharply about and galloped to the rear. So the horns aimed at the horse struck a member of the herd and aroused great anger in him.

In a moment the horse had turned again and was in full career toward the front once more. With difficulty Polly had kept her seat through these swift and surprising evolutions. Now, when she faced about, she saw two furious members of the herd detached and in hot pursuit, not of her, but of Dick Mayhew. If one horse could not be overthrown another would serve!

In one awful second the girl realized both the peril of her faithful friend and her own inability to even warn him. In another instant the shock would be upon him and he would be killed before her eyes. If only he could be made to know of his danger! If only she could attract those furious creatures to herself once more!

With a flash of inspiration Polly saw a faint possibility of rescue. With cries and with blows from her small fists she urged the horse to a swifter run, so that the distance between her and Dick became less and less. And then, laughing aloud at the absurdity of her device, she bent down and unslung her umbrella from the saddle.

As she grasped the handle she was close behind the cowboy. But so were the pursuers she strove to rescue him from. Before she could cry out both the enraged creatures had struck Dick Mayhew's horse, and the poor animal lay bleeding and disabled on the ground, while his stunned rider struggled to free himself from the entanglement which held him.

The force of the collision threw both the assailants backward toward the herd. Before they could recover from the recoil and renew their charge the horse which had begun the disturbance swept, with his plucky young rider, between them and their victim.

As Dick Mayhew struggled to his feet he saw the amazing apparition of Polly Danvers flying past him like the wind. She had something in her hands, and as she passed the two brutes, which were about to charge upon him for the second time, he saw them both dash backward in affright. In the sudden rebound they were caught beneath the hoofs of their companions and in a twinkling the life was trampled out of them.

Polly had found her weapon at last, and it had done good service; for it had enabled her to save the life of the friend who, in another moment, would have been a mangled corpse beside his horse.

As she rode forward she had grasped the handle of her umbrella with one hand, while the other hand was on the spring of this extraordinary implement of warfare. In dashing past the two threatening creatures she had suddenly, and with a wild scream, spread the umbrella in their astonished faces, with the result already described.

And as he looked, Dick Mayhew saw the umbrella at the head of the stampeding herd, still opening and shutting like the flapping of a great black wing.

That evening, when at last Dick Mayhew had got her safely back to the ranch, and when everybody was making a tremendous ado over her, Polly produced great consternation by suddenly declaring with much emphasis:

"I'm going back home to-morrow! I'm afraid of cows!"—James C. Purdy in Pittsburg Times.

PEACE REIGNS ABOVE THE GRAVE.



NE brother fought
beneath the stars;
The other battled for
the bars.
The land that gave
them both their
birth,
And saw their strife
succeed to mirth,
Now gives them
peaceful sepulcher,
And guards alike
with tenderest care
The memory of her
warring sons.

O'er fields that heard the roar of guns
Sounds martial music, solemn, slow,
As columned thousands reverent go
To where the silent squadrons keep
The bivouac of eternal sleep.



No more shall fall on blue or gray
The leaden hail of yesterday,
But tender flowers shall fall instead
To grace the graves where rest our dead.

FRED C. DAYTON.

They Were Mostly "Baptisses."

When the western troops first entered that peculiar region northeast of Cumberland Gap they found in the scanty



"WE SORT O' LEANS THAT WAY."

population many a family so isolated that it had seen no neighbors for months, and had even "lost the run of the days of the week." A very curious fact (and it is a fact duly vouched for) was that in some narrow valleys the few families had guessed that something unusual was going on because they had seen no strange hunters or tourists for a long time, but did not know of the war. An officer in the first cavalry company to penetrate that region relates that after a long ride over rocks and through forests his company came to a tolerably well built house in a circular hollow, where there were perhaps five acres of arable land. An old woman rushed out and, catching sight of the uniform, exclaimed:

"Laws a massy me—ef h'yar ain't one o' Gineral Jackson's men. Why, mister, I 'lowed all his men was dead years and years agone."

"And so they are, ma'am."

"An' who be you'uns?"

"Union soldiers, ma'am—fighting for Old Abe, as your folks say."

"Old Abe! Who's he?"

"Why, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States."

"Lawd sakes! An' what's you'uns in h'yar fur? To fight? Is the British cum in agin?"

This brought an explanation and account of the war, at which the old woman was almost paralyzed with astonishment; and then followed this colloquy:

"Ma'am, are you Union?"

"Naw."

"Are you secesh?"

"Naw."

"Well, what are you, then?"

"Well, I hain't never jined nothin' yit, but most of the folks around h'yar is Baptisses, and so me and my old man sort o' leans that way."

The Wrong Leg.

A soldier of the First North Carolina regiment (Union), who had lost a leg in an engagement in North Carolina, and who had supplied its place with an artificial member, consisting of a stout oaken peg, was present at the battle at Olustee, Fla., and while the battle was as warm as one would care to experience it a Confederate sharpshooter put a bullet through his wooden peg. He felt the



"SHOT THROUGH THE WOODEN LEG."

blow, but escaped the twinge of pain that generally accompanies the passage of a bullet through genuine flesh and muscle; and enjoying a keen sense of the ludicrous he forgot the battle and its dangers and gave way to the heartiest and most explosive laughter.

He pushed along the line, and approached the colonel, to whom, after a severe effort, he was able to communicate the cause of his mirth. Almost convulsed with laughter, he exclaimed: "Colonel, by George! the d——d rebels have shot me through the wooden leg! Ha! ha! Devilish good joke on the fellows!" And he hobbled back to his position in the line.—Thrilling Stories of the Great Rebellion.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 28.

High water at 6.00 A. M. and 6.45 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.12 A. M.; Sets at 7.11 P. M.
Moon sets at 1.29 A. M.
Full moon June 3.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

A beautiful day after the rain.

State aid will be paid Saturday.

Do not forget the Oratorio of Emmanuel tonight at Faxon hall.

The G. A. R. flags will be staked in the various cemeteries today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Titus of Marlborough street are at Atlantic for the summer.

The Manet Street Railway have commenced to pave on Coddington street.

Memorial day exercises will be held in the public schools tomorrow afternoon.

The Vine cottage, sold by Auctioneer Adams, was purchased by Patrick Doherty.

Eight hundred feet of new hose has been purchased by Chief Ripley to be used in the fire department.

A number of horse owners in this city are to have a race on South Weymouth track Memorial day.

The LEDGER expects to print in its Saturday issue, a list of the soldier's graves in the various cemeteries.

This week's PATRIOT will be printed Thursday evening, one day earlier than usual because of the holiday.

Miss Jennie Murphy and sister of Boston have been the guests of Mrs. D. H. Fitzgerald of West Quincy for the past few days.

Mr. James D. Gilliatt and Miss Kate G. Sass, will be united in marriage this evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, 33 Elm street.

There will be no issue of the DAILY LEDGER on Memorial day. See Saturday's paper for a report of the observances of the day, the base ball games and other sports.

The members of the Baptist Society at Quincy Point are being scattered, and the sacred desk, sofa, table, chandeliers and settees, are advertised in the PATRIOT for sale.

The Hospital Aid Association will hold their annual meeting tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to elect officers and to transact other important business. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

The funeral of the late James H. Bell took place this afternon. It was attended by Forest and Mt. Wollaston lodges of Odd Fellows and delegations from Shaloam Encampment and Canton Shawmut, I. O. O. F. The interment was at Mt. Wollaston.

Miss Etta M. Prescott returned home today from Dedham, where she has been making a brief visit to her grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Fisher. Friends of Mr. Fisher's in Quincy will be pleased to learn that his health is much better than it was in the winter, and that today he reaches the eighty-third milestone of life's journey.

It is reported that P. Cray of West Quincy, who has umpired for the ball game in West Quincy for the past few seasons, is to have a trial on the Brotherhood Grounds in Boston before long. Mr. Cray has been umpiring for the Electrics of Lynn, for three weeks, and has gained considerable notoriety throughout the state in that profession.

Miss Emma J. Fuller of West Quincy, has just completed a crayon portrait to be sent to Nashua, N. H. It is a likeness of a gentleman who died last winter. All his relatives had, was a picture of him taken in a group of fifty-four men. Several artists tried for a copy but gave it up. She has completed her copy and it has been accepted. All who have seen it pronounce it a very fine piece of work.

Rev. H. Hanson and wife of this city have gone to New York to attend the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Swedish Methodism in this country. Forty-five years ago Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, a converted Swede, preached the first Methodist sermon to the Swedish people at the famous Bethel Ship at Pier 11, North River, New York city. As a result there are now about 10,000 members, nearly 200 churches and 20,000 children in the Sabbath schools. Bishop Andrew of the M. E. church will preside.

Mr. J. G. Witham and family, of Wollaston, are at Hull for the summer.

The Peoples Five Year Benefit Order have an entertainment in G. A. R. hall tonight.

The Wollaston's have cancelled their date for Friday morning with the Stonehams. They desire to make a date with some club for that forenoon.

The business men and inhabitants of West Quincy are eager for a Fourth of July procession, and it is thought that with the help of other live people throughout the city that the idea will be boomed.

The school committee of Lowell have approved of the plan for a new sixteen-room high school building, much after the style of the new Willard school in this city.

HINGHAM.

The Hingham Social Club will give a grand dance and supper in Loring Hall, tomorrow night.

WEYMOUTH.

There was another hearing given to the disappointed applicants for druggists' licenses Monday. It is reported that there was considerable wrangling and that the meeting ended in confusion.

BRAINTREE.

A new express between Braintree and Boston will be started Monday, by Mr. Frank D. Cardell.

Having accepted an invitation to unite with the Grand Army in their services at the Town hall next Sunday afternoon, the Universalist Society will hold its meeting in the armory at 10.30 A. M. instead of the usual hour. Sunday school immediately after the church service. Children's Sunday will be observed June 15.

The Entre Nous Club held its last regular meeting for the season Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: W. C. Edson, President; H. F. Pierce, vice President; Helen W. Arnold, secretary and treasurer. The officers, with three others, constitute the executive committee. The meeting was then adjourned till October.

Dewson, Williams & Co.

A dividend notice has been sent to the creditors of the firm of Dewson, Williams & Co., leather dealers of Boston. It shows the amount of claims proved, to be $291,058.99. Claims not yet determined, estimated at $29,801.02. Amount of cash collected $61,396.18; and the judge has declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on all claims proved.

Birthday Gathering.

On the afternoon of May 21, there was a very pleasant gathering at the residence of Mr. Thos. J. Snell on Water street, that day being the anniversary of his 70th birthday. Guests were present from Braintree, Brockton, Dorchester, Wellesley Hills, Boston and a number from Quincy. The oldest of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Bowditch of Braintree, the latter is a sister of Mr. Snell, and is seventy-three years old.

Mr. Bowditch, although seventy-eight years of age was as lively at dancing a jig as some of the younger one. Miss Blanche N. Tirrell, aged three years, great-grand child of the host was there, to represent the third generation.

Mr. Snell was kindly remembered by his friends, receiving $50 in gold and $25 in silver among his many gifts.

After a most enjoyable day the guests departed wishing the gentleman many happy returns of the day.

$175 and Costs.

A small verdict against the city was found in the cases of Barbara J. and Matilda Bishop and John H. Bishop at Dedham yesterday, the first two to receive $75 each and the last mentioned $25. The action was brought to recover for personal injuries received in consequence of a horse which the plaintiffs were driving coming in contact with a barrier at night on a main thoroughfare in Quincy.

The suit of Bridget Mahoney against the city of Quincy, for personal injuries received through a defective sidewalk, was given to the jury.

AROUND THE WORLD. George Francis Train completed his trip around the world on Sunday evening, arriving at Tacoma, Wis., at 7 o'clock. The time from start to finish was sixty-seven days thirteen hours three minutes and three seconds.

NEARLY COMPLETED. The new wing of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, for the building of which the Massachusetts Legislature of 1888-9, appropriated $50,000, is nearly completed, and arrangements are being made for the dedication, which is to take place on the afternoon of Saturday, June 7, that being the eighth anniversary of the dedication of the original building.

A colored dentist in Macon, Ga., uses no instruments except his fingers in extracting teeth. By means of long practice his fingers have become as strong as forceps, and he claims that he can pull teeth faster and with less pain than any dentist with instruments.

A codfish weighing seventy-five pounds was caught off the east end of Nantucket last week.

MARRIED.

HAYDEN—In South Quincy, May 28, a son to Mr. Charles H. and Mrs. Annie M. Hayden.

UP AGAINST A SNAG.

McKinley Tariff Bill Receives a Severe Blow.

WILL BE NO SUB-COMMITTEE.

But Will Be Considered in Full Committee—Brought About by Messrs Sherman and Merrill Voting with the Democratic Members.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The senate committee on finance took unexpected, and it is believed unprecedented, action with respect to the tariff bill. The motion was made by Mr. Sherman that the committee should consider the McKinley bill in the whole committee. This motion was carried by the united vote of the Democrats, and of Messrs. Sherman and Morrill of Vermont, the chairman of the committee. This action has given rise to comment among the Republican senators. What the explanation of it is the senators are not themselves agreed.

As to the effect of it there seems but little doubt. It is very evident that the action of the committee indicates that one of two results will happen; first, either that there will be a comparatively short session of congress, and that the tariff bill will not be acted upon until next winter; or, second and more probable, that the session may be indefinitely prolonged. The action of the committee is claimed by some of its members to be equivalent to an indefinite postponement of consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Aldrich, who had so much to do with the framing of the last tariff bill, and who is admitted to be a leading authority in congress upon the questions relating to the tariff, was quite earnest in his opposition to the motion. He insisted that such a policy would be injurious to the Republican party, and that the motion was, in fact, equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill. Mr. Allison, another member of the sub-committee, who reported the senate bill in the last congress, was placed in a somewhat embarrassing position, in view of the motion made by Mr. Sherman. Both Mr. Allison and Mr. Sherman were candidates for the presidency before the last Republican nominating convention.

The difficulties of the situation will be better understood when it is remembered that the majority of the Republicans in the finance committee in the senate is but one, and that if a single Republican shall vote with the Democrats the bill will become a Democratic bill instead of a Republican bill. It has been ascertained that there was some very earnest talk among the Republicans in the committee at this proposition, notwithstanding the Democrats were present.

The friends of both of them think that each of them will be a candidate before the next Republican convention. Mr. Allison reported the bill in the last congress and managed it with consummate ability. Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the committee, was then quite sick and not physically able to undertake the arduous work of conducting the bill in the senate. In fact, during a considerable portion of the discussion upon the tariff bill in the last congress he was confined to his bed, but he is now restored to vigor.

There are various reasons assigned for this action of the senate committee on finance. One reason is political in its nature; another relates to tariff interests. The political reason which is assigned is this: "That Mr. Sherman and his friends do not intend to permit Mr. Allison to report the tariff bill in this congress; that they intend that the bill shall be reported by Mr. Morrill of Vermont, who is the chairman of the committee, and its official organ; that it is their purpose that Mr. Sherman shall be a member of the committee on conference.

Another suggestion is that Mr. Sherman and Mr. McKinley are co-operating to protect the interests of wool and earthenware and pottery as they stand in the McKinley bill, and that they have some fears that if Mr. Allison is permitted to have charge of the bill, as he did before, the house bill would be radically changed in certain particulars, and not be to their liking. The sentiments which have been attributed to Mr. Allison since the beginning of this congress relating to reduction of tariff duties, instead of increases, are quoted by some as reasons why he should not be given charge of the tariff bill. Another reason assigned is that Mr. Morrill himself is prepared to take charge of the measure and to crown the work of his long and honored legislative career. Mr. Morrill seems to have quite regained his health. He is better than he has been for years.

Appropriation for the Grant Monument.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Representative Flower of New York introduced into the house a joint resolution, appropriating $250,000 toward the completion of the Grant monument, at Riverside park, N. Y. The money is to be paid over to the Grant Monument association by the secretary of the treasury, provided that he shall then have satisfactory evidence that there shall have been contributed to, and in the hands of the treasurer of the association, not less than $200,000 toward the erection of the monument.

New Englanders Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The senate in secret session has confirmed the following nominations: United States attorney, I. W. Dyer for district of Maine. Consul, S. L. Gracey of Massachusetts, at Foo Chow, China. Postmaster, James Bracken, Webster, Mass.

Minor Mention.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The senate debated the inter-state liquor bill without coming to a vote, and accepted the compromise administrative customs bill. In the house the latter bill was also debated.

The states of the Union have debts aggregating $228,679,817—a net decrease in ten years of $54,459,484.

The scheme to have the government make loans on farm mortgages and crops was rejected by the ways and means committee.

The president and party will leave Washington on a special train this evening at 8 o'clock, for Cleveland, to take part in the Garfield monument celebration on Memorial day.

The family of Vice President Morton leave Washington to-day for their country home at Rhinecliffe, on the Hudson. The vice president will accompany the presidential party to Cleveland.

A Pennsylvania judge waxes indignant over the "original package" decision of the supreme court as an infringement on state rights.

Be Honest and Chew FINZER'S OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO

Which is ONLY for Chewing and NOT for Smoking.

The BEST chewing tobacco CANNOT be good for Smoking.

OLD HONESTY is the BEST AND CHEAPEST Tobacco made.

Insist on having the GENUINE with the red H tin tag, made only by, John Finzer & Bros., Louisville, Ky

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

FOR BEAUTY OF POLISH. SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS. UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

April 10. 3—Wedewly

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t

Quincy and Boston Street Railway.

Electric Cars will run as follows:

Quincy and West Quincy.

Leave Quincy.			Leave West Quincy.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A.M.	—P. M.—	
6.10	12.27	7.32	6.40	1.00	8.00
7.15	1 40	8.20	7.45	2.00	9.00
8.10	2.20	9.32	8.35	3.00	10.00
9.00	3.35	10.26	9.25	4.00	10.45
9.45	4.20		10.05	5.00	
10.25	5.27		11.00	6.00	
11.23	6.31		12.00	7.00	
Sunday.			Sunday.		
7.30	1.10	7.00	8.00	12.30	6.30
8.30	2.00	8.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
9.33	3.00	9.15	10.00	2.30	8.30
10.30	4.00	10.30	10.50	3.30	9.45
11.15	5.00		11.35	4.30	10.50
12.00	6.00			5.30	

Quincy and Neponset.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Neponset.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
7.00	12.20	6.40	5.55†	12.45	7.45
8.05	1.20	7.20	6.40	1.50	8.35
9.00	2.20	8.10	7.30	2.50	9.30
9.45	3.20	9.00	8.25	3.50	10.20*
10.25	4.20	10.00	9.25	4.50	
11.23	5.20	10.40*	10.05	5.40‡	
		11.00*	10.50	6.15	
Sunday.			11.50	7.00	
7 30	1.10	7.00	Sunday.		
8 30	2.00	8.00	8.00	12.30	6 30
30	3.00	9.00	9.00	1.40	7.30
10 30	4.00	9.50	10.00	2.30	8.30
11 15	5.00	10.30*	10.55	3.30	9.30
12.00		11.10*	11.40	4.30	10.10
				5.30	

*To Car House only.
†From Car House only.
‡ To Beale street only, returning at 5.55.

Quincy and Quincy Point.

Leave Quincy.			Leave Quincy Point.		
A. M.	—P. M.—		A. M.	—P. M.—	
6.25	12.18	6.31	6.40	12.50	7.10
6.55	1.40	7.32	7.10	2.00	8.00
7.25	2.20	8.30	7.55	2.40	8.50
8.08	2.55	9.32	8.26	3.15	9.45
8.35	3.35	10.26	8.50	4.10	10.38
9.30	4.41		9.45	5.05	
10.25	5.27		10.40	5.40	
11.23	5.56		11.45	6.15	
Sunday.			Sunday.		
8.20	1.10	6.03	8.35	12.15	5.40
8.55	2.00	7.00	9.15	1.30	6.40
9.33	3.00	8.00	10.15	2.30	7.30
10.30	4.00	9.00	11.00	3.30	8.30
12.00	4.50	10.30		4.30	9.30
	5.25			5.10	10.45

Subject to change without notice.

At Quincy Centre close connection is made between cars of the Neponset, West Quincy and Quincy Point Routes.

Cars from Quincy make close connections with West End St. R. R. at Neponset.

JOHN A. DUGGAN, *Superintendent.*

Imprisoned Five Years.

The famous case of Dell P. Wild, who was sent to prison for a year for refusing to do menial duty for Lieut. Steele and was summarily released by order of President Harrison, is eclipsed by the case of Lewis Carter, a private in the Twenty-fifth infantry, who has already served nearly five years of a ninety-nine year sentence in the Minnesota state prison. The case is probably without a parallel in either civil or military history, and is outlined as follows:

On the 24th of November, 1884, Carter, who, by the way, is a colored man, was stationed with his regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn. Two or three days afterward Carter was in St. Paul, and ran things with a high hand. His actions, however, were not called to the attention of the city police, and he went back to Fort Snelling unmolested. Arriving there he was arrested on the charge of assault, robbery, and desertion. Brig.-Gen. Terry, then in charge of the department of Dakota, summoned a court martial, to assemble at Fort Snelling, Jan. 27, 1885. This court was composed of Capts. Benzonio, Lawson, Roche and Stivers, First Lieuts. Tully and Glenn, and Second Lieuts. Phillips, Ahern and Tear, all of the Twenty-fifth infantry, while First Lieut. Luden, of the Fourth artillery, acted as judge advocate. The court, after a very brief session and apparently without attempting to probe the truth of the charges, found Carter guilty of all the four offenses, and, with the usual army severity of punishing criminals, sentenced him to Stillwater prison for ninety-nine years.

Attorney Fred L. McGhee of St. Paul, has been giving this case searching attention since Wild's release, and what he has found out is astonishing. He discovered in West St. Paul the person on whom the assault was alleged to have been made, and obtained an affidavit that Carter had not assaulted her. Then McGhee secured evidence that no robbery had been committed, and sent the two affidavits to Washington.

The action of the president was prompt and decisive. He found that Carter was guilty only of desertion, and has issued a full and free pardon, which is to go into effect May 25, just five years from the date of imprisonment. The president also reprimanded the court martial.—*Washington Star.*

People's Five Year Benefit Or der.

THE Charter List of Granite Commandery, No. 36, will positively be closed on MAY 28th. Those desirious of becoming Charter members, should consult Medical Examiner, DR. F. S. DAVIS, at once.

May 24. 1t

Decoration Day!

JUST Received a fine line of Straw Hats, Derby Hats, Soft Hats and Tennis Caps.

The finest line of Shirts and Umbrellas in the City.



All the Latest Styles in MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, at the

City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St.

JOHN PAGE, Proprietor.

Quincy, May 28. 1—1y

Old Colony.

On and after April 28, 1890, Trains Leave

QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—4.35, 6.11, 6.55, 7.24, 7.31, 7.37, 7.52, 8.12, 8.34, 8.40, 9.18, 9.59, 10.38, 10.57 A. M.; 12.05, 12.53, 1.03, 1 20, 1.42, 2.50, 4.00, 4.07 4.56, 5.33, 5.40, 6.27, 6.46, 7.10, 8.10, 9.06, 10.19, 10.24 P. M. **SUNDAY**—9.30 A. M.; 1.46, 5.53, 6.15, 7.25, 7.44, 9.06, 11.01 P. M.

RETURN.—5.45, 6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 8.30, 9.45, 10.05, 11.02 A. M.; 12.00 M; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.30, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.10, 5.33, 6.07 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY**—8.30, 9.00 9.15 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS FOR BOSTON.—4.38, 6.14, 6.59, 7.28, 7.41, 8.15, 8.46, 9.21, 10.02, 11.00 A. M.; 12.08, 1.06, 1.45, 2.53, 4.10, 5.43, 6.30, 7.14, 8.13, 9.09, 10.28 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.34 A. M.; 1.49, 6.19, 9.10, 11.04 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 2.35, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05 10.00 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR BOSTON.—4.41, 6.19, 7.02, 7.16, 7.44, 8.05, 9.26, 10.04, 11.15 A. M.; 12.11, 1.25, 1.56, 2.56, 4.15, 5.48, 6.36, 7.17, 8.18, 9.12, 10.31 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.37 A. M.; 1.52, 6.22, 9.13, 11.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 12.30, 1.15, 1.55, 2.25, 4.18, 4.22, 4.42, 5.33, 5.40, 6.15, 6.25, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7.05, 10.00 P. M.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR BOSTON.—4.32 6.07, 6.51, 7.20, 7.34, 8.08, 9.15, 9.56, 10.54 A. M.; 12.02, 1.38, 2.46, 4.03, 5.37, 6.24, 7.07, 8.07, 9.03, 10.21 P. M. **SUNDAY.**—9.26 A. M.; 1.42, 6.11, 9.02, 10.57 P. M.

RETURN.—6.45, 7.35, 8.17, 9.45, 11.02 A. M.; 12.02, 1.15, 1.55, 3.12, 4.18, 4.42, 5.33, 6.12, 7.10, 7.55, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00, 11.15 P. M.

SUNDAY.—8.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.00, 7 05, 10.00 P. M.

WEST QUINCY FOR BOSTON.—6.08, 7.05, 7.54, 9.11, 11.04 A. M.; 1.46, 3.45, 5.27, 6.25, 10.07 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

EAST MILTON FOR BOSTON.—6.12, 7.09, 7.58, 9.15, 11.08 A. M.; 1.50, 3.55, 5.31, 6.29, 10.11 P. M.

RETURN.—6.35, 8.00, 9.45 A. M.; 12.30, 2.25, 4.22, 5.33, 6.25, 7.55, 11.10 P. M.

ATLANTIC FOR EAST MILTON AND WEST QUINCY.—6.48, 8.17, 10.06 A. M.; 12.50, 2.40, 4.42, 5.50, 6.42, 8.14 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
Gen'l Pass'r. Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Manager.

The Farmers.

It is not at all impossible that the next organized body to cut a figure in our national politics will be the farmers. The terrible industrial depression among them the past few years has driven them to measures of self helpfulness. There are some half a dozen different organizations of farmers in various parts of the country, the principal ones being the Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association. In the west and south the farmers' societies are most numerous and popular.

In Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois and Indiana the farmers are showing great activity politically, having in several instances nominated their own candidates for congress. There are gentlemen just now who love agricultural life so intensely that they would even accept the nomination for governor of a state at the hands of the farmers. In Alabama the Farmers' Alliance is running its own candidate for governor, R. S. Kolb, and this fact is said to portend peril to the democratic party of that state.

In Indiana, in Martin county alone, the Farmers' Alliance numbers 1,500 members. At Idogootee the Alliance has a contract store. In Indiana the various farmers' societies propose to consolidate into one compact body of 100,000 members. A hundred thousand voters hanging solidly together and working vigorously could control any election in any state of the Union. In Nebraska the Farmers' Alliance numbers 44,500. Of these, however, 6 per cent. are women, who do not count politically.

In Illinois the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association has nearly 100,000 members. Its president is C. J. Lindly, a young lawyer, who runs a 600 acre farm. The F. M. B. A. distinctly disclaims any connection with politics, but somehow it is rather expected that next winter's legislature in Illinois will contain a considerable sprinkling of men who "will consider their allegiance to the farmers and laborers in matters of legislation as paramount to party fealty."

The declaration of purpose of the Farmers' Alliance is a document to be commended to gentlemen with political aspirations. It is as follows:

Declaration of Purposes.—Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers' Alliance, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declarations of intentions, we therefore resolve:

To strive to secure the establishment of right and justice to ourselves and our posterity.

To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

To indorse the motto, "In things essential, unity; in all things, charity."

To secure purity of the elective franchise and to induce all voters to intelligently exercise it for the enactment and execution of laws which will express the most advanced public sentiment upon all questions involving the interests of laborers and farmers.

To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially.

To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.

To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices; all unhealthful rivalry and all selfish ambition.

To assuage the sufferings of a brother and sister, bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders.

To construe words and purposes in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death.

The corresponding secretary of a Farmers' Alliance lodge near Steubenville, O., sent ex-President Cleveland a copy of the declaration. Mr. Cleveland returned a reply at some length, from which the following is a paragraph:

Struggle as they may, our farmers must continue to be purchasers and consumers of number less things enhanced in cost by tariff regulations. Surely they have the right to say that this cost shall not be increased for the purpose of collecting unnecessary revenue, or to give undue advantage to domestic manufacturers. The plea that our infant industries need the protection which thus impoverishes the farmer and consumer is, in view of our natural advantages and the skill and ingenuity of our people, a hollow pretext.

The United States is not the only country in which race prejudice rears its head. It is as bad in Europe, and there between white races. The hatred of Jews is so intense in Russia, Austria and Prussia that it is subject to periodical outbreaks. In the upper house of the Prussian landtag a resolution has actually been passed that has for its humane and enlightened object the exclusion of Jewish pupils from the higher grades of schools. The mover of the measure said that the large number of Jewish pupils in these schools was a social danger. How he made that out is not clear, since higher education is not usually a source of danger of any kind. But the motion was a fine tribute to the intellectual power of the Jew. It is just so in America. Jewish boys and girls are always among the brightest ornaments of our higher schools, but here we do not grudge it to them. On the contrary the more brilliant scholars we can have in the country the better we shall like it. Good scholars make good citizens.

Is the sense of humor really lacking in the feminine sex, as has been charged so often? It is said there is not at present a really funny actress upon the stage except Rosina Vokes, and she is an English woman. Those who make us laugh in the theatre are all men actors, with this exception. But there is certainly one American woman writer who possesses the humorous talent. That is Miss Holly, author of "Josiah Allen's Wife."

The university at Atlanta wants $8,000 to help it through next year. That is the sum the state of Georgia allotted it formerly, but has withdrawn because among the students the instructors have admitted their own sons and daughters, who are white, while the other pupils, 600 in number, are black.

A Good Outlook for Hudson River Fruit.

The outlook for a large yield of high and low vine fruits in the Hudson river valley, between Barrytown and Cornwall, is promising. Fruit men who are tying and pruning vines say that unless a wet season is experienced in June, the strawberry crop will be beyond the average harvests in past seasons. The Antwerp raspberry canes are healthy and give evidence of an abundant crop. The peach crop has been more or less injured. There are many orchards in southern Ulster that will not yield more than a bushel of fully matured fruit. Other orchards in Marlborough, Clintondale, Highland and New Paltz will yield 25 per cent. of a full crop.

Many of the trees are now in blossom, which confirms the statement of painstaking horticulturists, made early in March, that the Hudson river peach crop will not be a complete failure this season unless unlooked for atmospheric changes are experienced. It is yet too early to predict the output of grapes. Fruit growers are taking every precaution demanded for the proper care of the vines, and the disease which proved so disastrous to the crop last season is believed to have been cured by the application of remedies especially prepared for the vine. It remains to be seen if the predictions of practical men, made concerning the effect of a wet summer on the vines, will be verified.—Kingston Freeman.

An Active Centenarian.

Uncle Billy Madden, as he is familiarly known, recently celebrated his 110th birthday. The early years of his life were spent in North Carolina, where he became a famous hunter and fisherman, and it was on one of these fishing and hunting expeditions that he came to this state over sixty years ago. For many years he ran flatboats down the Tennessee river, but this business becoming unprofitable he bought a mountain farm, where he has lived ever since, his sons doing most of the work.

The old man is still active, but does not often leave his own premises, although he has been known to walk several miles in a day during the past two or three years. He has been married four times, and survives all of his wives. He has had twenty-two children, but five of whom are dead. His grandchildren are very numerous, but they have scattered all over the country, and it is impossible, therefore, to give the exact number of his descendants.—Kingston (Tenn.) Letter.

A New Vehicle for Streets.

A new system of transportation has lately come into vogue in Chicago. The vehicles are called carettes.

The carette is a kind of combination stage and street railway car. Each vehicle will seat twenty persons. The seats and backs are upholstered and contain springs. The vehicles are specially constructed for ease and comfort, and rest upon patented springs of novel design.

A single low step to the platform in the rear gives easy ingress and egress. There is said to be an absolute freedom from jolting in motion. Fast time is predicted, as, although the motor is only horse power, there are no blockades such as obstruct street cars.

As no tracks are necessary, these carettes will probably soon be running on the most exclusively residence streets and boulevards. They are painted white, with gold decorations.—New York Journal.

A Monument of Papers.

At the tenth census there was obtained by Special Agent North a very unique collection of over 11,000 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States during the census year, which collection was arranged, bound and deposited for preservation at the congressional library. In view of the great historical value of such a collection, Superintendent Porter has decided to form a collection of all the newspapers, magazines and periodical publications of every character and description printed in the United States during the present census year, to serve as a permanent memorial of the development of this important branch of American enterprise. This collection will be made in duplicate, one set for preservation at the library of congress and the other for deposit in the National museum.—Washington Post.

Satisfied with the Investment.

An unfortunate young man of the name of Robert Heard, living at Totness, became enamored of a comely maiden who did not reciprocate his affection. Last week Robert met the cruel maiden, and in a moment of uncontrollable rapture put his arms about her and ravished a kiss. The fair but obdurate one lodged a formal complaint against Robert, and the young man was apprehended and tried for his misdemeanor. The magistrate, after hearing the pros and cons, sentenced Robert to six weeks at hard labor. As Robert walked off to prison he remarked proudly: "Well, the kiss was worth it!"—Eugene Field's Letter.

A Catch of 319 Trout in a Day.

A. W. Cooke, of Cayuga, N. Y., and R. B. Downs, of Rochester, fished in the Little Kettle creek, in the southern part of this county, one day last week. They caught 319 trout, and were obliged to leave the brook on account of a fire in the woods that endangered their safety. The fish filled two fifteen pound creels and all the pockets of the two anglers' fishing coats. The biggest trout was a foot long, and the most of them were of fair size, but a good many of them might better have been left in the brook.—Cor. New York Sun.

A large sewer in Portland, Ore., becoming choked, workmen dug it open, and to their great surprise found the roots of a shade tree had forced a passage through the walls and formed a solid mass for fifty feet. The top of the sewer is ten feet below the surface.

Jay Gould's daily income has been estimated recently at $7,446, Cornelius Vanderbilt's at $15,249, John D. Rockefeller's at $18,715 and William Waldorf Astor's at $28,593.

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CELEBRATE

July 4, 1890.

A meeting of the Citizens is called on

Saturday Evening, MAY 31,

At 8 o'clock, in the

Ward Room, City Hall,

To take action upon celebrating the

FOURTH OF JULY.

All are invited to attend, and it is earnestly requested that each Ward of the city should be represented at the meeting.

Per Order of Com.

City Drug Store,

Cor. of Hancock and School Streets.

Fresh Drugs

— AND —

CHEMICALS,

Fancy Goods and Perfumes,

LOWNEY'S CONFECTIONERY,

Popular Brands of

CIGARS.

ICE COLD SODA,

WITH PURE FRUIT SYRUPS.

☞ A competent registered pharmacist will be on the premises at all hours of the day and night, to attend to all physicians' prescriptions.

May 29—1t May 31—1w

DO YOU LIKE

Strawberries

JUICY AND SWEET,

and other kinds of

NICE FRUIT?

We are receiving daily

Green Peas, String Beans,

New Potatoes,

Asparagus,

and many choice

Vegetables.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM!

Step in at

Rogers Bros.' Market,

Hancock Street,

They will do you Good!

and saves medicine

At this Season of the Year.

Quincy, May 23. tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf

Land

Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 45. QUINCY, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

SCHOOLS PATRIOTIC.

Public Exercises Held by the Pupils of the Public Schools.

APPROPRIATE TO THE DAY.

Some of the Programmes—Corthell Prize Awarded at Wollaston—Exercises and Flag Raising to be held at Atlantic on Memorial Day—Parents and Friends visit the Schools.

Agreeable to the command of the Legislature, this afternoon (the last regular session prior to Memorial day) was generally devoted by the public schools to exercises of a patriotic nature.

AT THE CODDINGTON.

The work of the A and B grammar grades was largely impromptu as no programme was prepared. They consisted of readings, recitations, singing, etc. The programme of the C and D grammar grades was

Oh sweet summer wind,	D class
Memorial Poem,	Grace Cain
Rain in Summer,	C class
Origin of Memorial observance,	T. Davidson
Day by Day we magnify thee,	D class
Bring Flowers,	Clara Duffield
Decoration Day,	Robert Cushman
Swing Song,	C class
Driving home the cows,	D class
Memorial Day,	Grace Burke
The King of Love,	D class
Quotations.	
Knot of Blue and Gray,	Alex. Galletly
Peaceful Night,	C class
Grandfather Dear,	Lena Ballou
Dreams to Sell,	D class
Marching and gymnastics.	
Breathes there a man,	C class
God is Love,	D class
Gettysburg's Last Day,	Mary Pitts
Scatter the Flowers,	Bessie Hector
Fairy Song,	C class
To a Little Southern Girl,	Edith Chapman
Awake our love,	D class
The Fallen,	Beatrice Porterfield
Noontide Hymn,	C class
The Blue and the Gray,	Ethel Keith
The Cuckoo,	C class
America,	C and D class
Reading, Bennie and Blossom,	B. Porterfield

In the A Primary.

Song,	God is Good
	School.
Recitation,	To Some Little Southern Girl
	Sarah Collagan.
Recitation,	The Little Girl of Gettysburg
	Alice Packard.
Recitation,	Memorial day
	Alice Perry.
Recitation,	Nature's Voice
	School.
Recitation,	Waiting for the Bugle
	Timmie Sullivan.
Recitation,	Grandfather Dear
	Fannie Wells.
Song,	Hark! Hark! The Lark
	School.
Recitation,	Decoration day
	Bertie French.
Recitation,	Red, White and Blue
	Class Exercise.
Recitation,	Scatter the Flowers
Willie Burns, Joe Morse, Thos. McDonald.	
Reading,	Bennie and Blossom
	Florence Osborne.
Song,	America
	School.

In the B Primary.

Recitation,	To Some Little Southern Girl
	Mary McDonald.
Recitation,	Decoration day
	Arthur Bates.
Reading,	The Little Whistler
	Lucretia Duffield.
Recitation,	Grandfather dear
	Ella Harris.
Essay,	
	Ethel Osborne.
Recitation,	Those Brave Men
	Mary Livingstone.
Reading,	From History
	John Frew.
Reading,	The Faithful Friend
	Nettie Tanner.
Essay,	
	Lemuel Pitts.
Recitation,	Heroes
	Katie Harkins.
Song,	America
	B Primary.

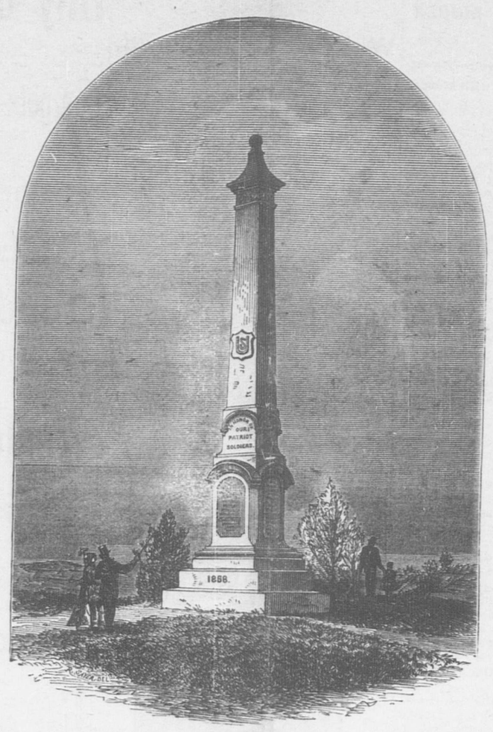
The exercises in the lowest primaries were so varied that an attempt will not be made to give the full programme. The "little ones" were told of the origin and duties of Memorial day. They sang and spoke patriotic selections.

AT THE ADAMS.

The A and B grammer classes at the Adams held the following exercises:

Song,—Where'er I go,	School
One in Blue and One in Gray,	Mattie Frye
The Soldier's Monument,	Nellie Trepanier
The American Flag,	Mary Riley
A Tribute to Lincoln,	Reginald Martin
"Soldier, Rest,"	Walter Fegan
Song,—God the all-terrible,	School
Driving Home the Cows,	Daisy Lowe
The Civil War,	Christine Sweeny
The Battle Autumn of 1862,	Charles Baxter
The Roll Call,	John Lyons
Kearney at Seven Pines,	Sadie Gavin
Enlisting as Army Nurse,	Josephine Mitchell
Song,—The For-get-me-not,	School
Flowers for the Brave,	Annie Kelly
The Blue and the Gray,	Lizzie Walsh
The Hand of Lincoln,	John Weir
The Old Sergeant,	Alice McLean
Decoration Day,	Susan Packard
John Burns of Gettysburg,	Fred Scammell
Yorktown,	Mary Leary
Song—*a* "Go Where the Water Glideth,"	A Class
Song,—*b* "Murmur Gentle Lyre,"	B Class
America,	School

In each of the other grades were similar exercises, which may be more fully noted in Saturday's LEDGER.



THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

ERECTED IN THE MT. WOLLASTON CEMETERY, QUINCY, IN 1868.

AT THE JOHN HANCOCK.

In the room of the principal, Miss Jackson, there was an exercise appropriate to the day, several recitations, singing, etc.

Exercises in Miss Newton's room consisted of recitations suitable for Memorial day, patriotic songs and an exercise by the teacher on Memorial day. The room was tastefully decorated with flags.

Exercises in C Primary, No. 1, consisted of telling about the origin and purpose of Memorial day, followed by patriotic songs, recitations and readings by the children.

In Miss Manson's room, explanation of Memorial day, songs and recitations, talk on soldiers, flag and patriotism.

In the C Primary a Memorial day lesson by the teacher, followed by recitations and songs.

In Miss Parker's room a conversational lesson with the children about Memorial day; why it originated and how it is observed. The exercises consisted of recitations and stories commemorative of the day.

A language lesson conducted by the teacher, was given in the D Primary No. 2, bringing out the origin and significance of Memorial day.

Miss Thayer gave a Memorial day talk to the children.

At Atlantic.

A flag raising will be held on Memorial day at the Atlantic school. The programme will consist of the following:

Concert recitation, "The American Flag" by scholars in the A and B Grammar.

Concert recitation, by the scholars of C and D Grammar.

Concert recitation, "Union and Liberty" by the Primary grades.

Unfurling of flag, with cannon salute.

Singing, "Red, White and Blue" by scholars.

Declamation, "The National Flag" by Charles Hodgkins.

Singing, "The Star Spangled Banner" by chorus of boys.

Speeches by Col. Fowler, Rev. J. H. Yeoman, Supt. G. I. Aldrich, and Mr. Thomas Gurney.

The exercises to close by singing "America." The programme will be carried out under the direction of Mr. Charles F. Merrick, principal of the school.

CORTHELL PRIZE ESSAY.

Written by Bertie Thompson of the Wollaston A Grammar School.

Much interest centered in the Memorial exercises at the Wollaston school. Several weeks ago, Mr. Wendell G. Corthell offered a prize of ten dollars for the best essay on the American flag to be competed for by the scholars of the Wollaston school. The announcement of the award was made this afternoon, and Bertie Thompson was formally declared the winner of the prize. The exercises were held in the music hall and attended by a large crowd.

The Programme.

1. Song,—"Greeting." A and B classes.
2. Recitation,—"On the Tennessee." Harry Osgood.
3. Recitation.—"The Picket Guard." Lulu Jones.
4. Song,—"Bohemian Folk Song." A and B classes.
5. Recitation,—"The Cumberland." Henry Kolb.
6. Essay,—"The American Flag." Lillie Bates.
7. Recitation,—"The Blue and the Gray." Sadie Badger.
8. Essay,—"The American Flag." Bertie Thompson.
9. Gymnastics.
10. Recitation,—"Lexington." May Hastings.
11. Essay,—"The American Flag." Charlie Bennett.
12. Concert Rec.,—"The American Flag." A and B classes.
13. Song,—"Parting Hour." A and B classes.
14. Presentation of Corthell Prize.
15. Song,—"America."

The Prize Essay.

Our flag is known throughout the civilized world as the emblem of liberty. It has for more than a century commanded the respect of all nations. It is the standard of a great people whose destiny is the hope of the world; for under its graceful folds all men are free. It means to us prosperity, peace, happiness and the enjoyment of all those privileges that only such a country can bestow.

Every scholar in our great country should love and protect our flag. Its history has many interesting and stirring incidents with which every American child should be familiar. The colonies up to the time of the Revolutionary war carried about the same flag as their mother country, but, having some emblem added. When the thirteen colonies began to feel the pressure of British rule, they placed on their flags a rattlesnake cut into thirteen parts, representing the colonies, with the inscription, "Join or Die." As they gradually became united they placed upon their flag a whole rattlesnake and the motto, "Don't tread on me."

Late in 1775, a committee of the Continental Congress, consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Harrison, the great-grandfather of our present President, were appointed to arrange a suitable flag. They met at Cambridge and decided

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]

SPECIAL NOTICE

Tomorrow being Memorial Day there will be no issue of the DAILY LEDGER. *Saturday's paper will be particularly interesting.*

THE ORATORIO.

Given in Faxon Hall last Evening with Success by

THE QUINCY MUSICAL CLUB.

Under the Direction of Mr. Sumner Coolidge, assisted by Well-known Soloists and the Cohasset Orchestra—The Third Public Concert Given by the Club.

The Quincy Musical Club scored another success Wednesday evening, presenting the "Oratorio of Emmanuel" by J. Elliot Trowbridge to a full house and appreciative audience. The chorus was strong in all its parts, and sang with spirit and in good time. It was composed as follows:

SOPRANOS. Miss A. K. Bailey, Miss Abbie Chamberlain, Miss Inez L. Dunbar, Miss May Fellows, Miss May Hastings, Miss D. C. Higgins, Miss Grace Isaac, Miss L. B. Kittredge, Miss Minnie Litchfield, Miss May McPhail, Miss Maude Perry, Miss M. L. Pollock, Miss Flora Underwood, Miss Maria Whitney, Miss S. Whitney.

ALTOS. Miss Billings, Miss Lizzie Brewer, Miss Martha Brooks, Miss Belle Cannon, Miss Fanny Cannon, Miss Jennie Draper, Msr. C. W. Garey, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Lizzie Newcomb, Mrs. W. M. Packard, Miss C. G. Souther, Miss Lillian Taber.

TENORS. Mr. Fred Badger, Mr. William Earle, Mr. Geo. C. Elay, Mr. G. H. Field, Dr. C. W. Garey, Mr. C. W. Hall, Mr. W. T. Isaac, Mr. A. F. Macleod, Mr. A. L. Merritt, Mr. E. E. Miller, Mr. W. M. Packard, Mr. A. C. Sampson, Mr. A. H. Waite.

BASSES. Mr. Geo. H. Brown, Dr. Edwin E. Davis, Mr. H. P. Furnald, Mr. F. C. Gilbert, Mr. P. B. Gomez, Mr. T. B. Pollard, Mr. Eben Prescott, Mr. F. H. Smith, Mr. W. P. Tanner, Mr. H. T. Whitman.

The club was assisted by the following soloists, who contributed very materially to the success.

Miss Lillian S. Cummings, soprano.
Miss Clara C. Prince, contralto.
Mr. Herbert A. Thayer, tenor.
Mr. Ralph B. Savage, bass.
Miss Coolidge, pianist.
Mr. Dudley Hall, organist.

And an orchestra of eleven pieces composed as follows.

J. E. Hanson, 1st Violin.
W. M. Wight, " "
A. S. Wright, " "
W. P. Thayer, 2d Violin.
P. C. Proctor, Viola.
G. M. Weston, Cello.
G. H. Cheney, Contra Basso.
E. C. Moulton, Flute.
W. A. Tupper, Clarinet.
L. Bolan, Cornet.
F. N. Bates, Trombone.

Mason & Hamlin upright grand piano, and a Liszt organ were used.

The soloists appeared in solos, trios and as a quartet, and each number was well executed. Special ones might be mentioned but where all were so good, the LEDGER will not attempt it.

Considerable credit is due Mr. Sumner Coolidge, the conductor, in the successful outcome of the season's work, also to the ladies who assisted the club.

The club rooms on Chestnut street will be open during the summer, and it is understood that the executive committee have planned several entertainments for the members and their friends during the hot season. The club intend to increase their membership in the fall, and the residents of Quincy may expect good concerts next season.

ANOTHER VERDICT.

Bridget Mahoney Recovers $2,200 from the City for Injuries.

The jury at Dedham Wednesday gave Bridget Mahoney of Quincy $2200 for personal injuries received through a defective sidewalk of the city.

Another case of local interest tried yesterday was an action of Artemas L. Morrow against Bernard L. Hart of Quincy to recover the value of a horse which it was claimed died from injuries received by being struck by one of the defendant's teams, carelessly driven on a public highway. The plaintiff secured a verdict of $197.50.

Gilliatt—Gladwin.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sass, 33 Elm street last evening, the Rev. W. F. Lawford of the M. E. church, West Quincy, united in marriage Mr. James D. Gilliatt and Miss Kate Gladwin both of Chelsea. Mr. Oscar Gilliatt was best man and Miss Bessie Logan bridesmaid. The bride and bridesmaid both wore dresses of white cashmere and silk. The ceremony was performed in the presence of many friends, who afterward enjoyed the marriage supper. There were many presents. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliatt left that evening for their new home in Chelsea.

WANTS.

WANTED.—By a young gentleman, room and board, with use of bath-room, in a private family. Location must be east of Hancock street. State full particulars. References furnished. Address W. B. A., Quincy. May 29—6t

WANTED.—A young man of good address wants room and board with a private family. State particulars. Best of references. Address P. J. H., P. O. Box 1332, Quincy. May 28—6t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by I. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set tubs, 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE. May 21. tf

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

H. T. Whitman,

CIVIL ENGINEER

— AND —

SURVEYOR,

ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.

Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.

Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.

Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.

May 28. d&w—tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the **Best!**

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

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REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING,
MISS FREEMAN.

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Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

High indignation has sprung up among a large number of citizens, at the inquisitorial errand on which Census Superintendent Porter will in a short time send his army of enumerators. Self-respecting men and women look upon the questions relating to the health and physical condition of the people as grossly impudent, entirely useless as statistics, and far outside the field which the government has a proper right to inquire into.

These questions are in schedule 1, and are, first: "Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted;" and, second: "Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech, or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, with name of defect;" and, third: "Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child or a pauper."

Schedule 5 has to do with farms and farmers. Thirty questions, sub-divided in many instances, are put under this head. There is nothing omitted. Question 29 is: "If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage incumbrance?

This prying question did not satisfy the inquisitorial spirit of the Census Department, and the enumerators will be instructed to ask the farmers whose lands and homes are mortgaged, for what purpose the money was spent for which the mortgage was made.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Census taxers will do well to provide themselves with heavy padding in the seats of their pantaloons.—*Boston Herald.*

They are booming Bellamy for first mayor of Chicopee. If he gets there, he may cause some of them to look backwards with regret.—*Fall River Tribune.*

Because ice is manufactured in New Orleans there is competition. Hence it is cheaper there than here in Boston, where we depend on the monopolist nature. Will not the enterprising Yankee take the hint?—*Traveller.*

Mrs. Livermore expresses her contempt of the U. S. Supreme court by calling its members—"old grannies" Whether this manner of contempt is subject to the jurisdiction of that body, or not, it is doubtless seconded by a multitude of people.—*Worcester Times.*

The English aristocracy are subscribing to buy an estate for Stanley. The Queen is going to knight him, and he is going to marry a buxom English girl whose portrait has been painted by Millais, and perhaps be Viceroy of Africa. He is a lucky dog. Nothing succeeds like success.—*New Bedford Standard.*

George Francis Train has beaten all records in making a trip of the globe. Not only that, he cheated himself out of a birthday while on this trip and says he is the only man in the world who has succeeded in doing this thing. He would have been sixty-one years old March 24, but it so happened that he reached the 182d meridian on that day and found it was March 25. George Francis for once has a bad memory. He forgets that hundreds of people born February 20, dodge their birthday three years out of every four.—*Fall River Tribune.*

Who says John Chinaman is oppressed in this country? Here comes Sing Lee, at present serving six months in the New York penitentiary, who has been permitted to retain his queue and will take it with him when he leaves the institution,—the first case on record of a convict serving a term without being cropped. The plea of his counsel that in Sing Lee's case the custom of cropping the hair would work unusual hardship and he would lose caste and incur the odium of his fellow countrymen, a punishment not contemplated in the sentence, was effective, and the commissioners of charities and corrections decided that Sing should keep his queue intact. This is a great country.—*Lowell Star.*

Buddhism in Europe.

It is rather odd that in the Sorbonne, the most ancient and important theological school of France, there should be lectures on Buddhism that draw crowds of enthusiastic admirers, and that the doctrines of Buddhism are meeting with constantly increasing favor from the Parisians. The professor who gives the lecture course is M. Leon de Rosny. He says:

The current which is drawing earnest spirits in our day to the passionate study of Buddhism will yet sweep us to some startling developments. You will see within a few years, within one year, within six months, perhaps, it will absorb the mind of Europe.

I receive daily the visits of eminent men, who come to me as Buddhist converts, practicing its commands. One of them informed me yesterday that there are not less than 30,000 Buddhists in Paris. Not all of them accept the observances that it enjoins in daily life, but the faith is widely disseminated.

The vice president of the Academy of Medicine, M. Villemin, is one of these believers; and I have just had a visit from the captain of one of our ships of war, newly returned from the China seas, who informs me that a third part of his crew has embraced Buddhism.

In Germany, in England, in America, even, it cannot be denied that there are many avowed Buddhists. The faith has a singular fascination for minds at once meditative and imaginative. But the Buddhism that attracts intellectual, cultured individuals in Europe and America is very different from that encountered by Christian missionaries among the ignorant common people of Asia. In Buddhism pure and simple, stripped of myths and superstitions, the moral teachings are identical with those of the New Testament. The golden rule is enjoined rigidly.

Buddha ordained no priests, consecrated no temples. The priest is each individual, the temple to be kept holy and sacred to goodness and purity is his own heart. From time to time when the true faith seems smothered out by materialism it is believed by the followers of this religion that a Buddha or glorified spirit appears to lead men back. Many such Buddhas have come to men. Gautama Buddha was the twenty-fifth of a long line, and he predicted that the next one would be a woman.

Reincarnation is a tenet of the Buddhist faith. Beginning in the crystal or mineral, the life monad passes up through the vegetable and animal kingdoms, till at last he becomes man. Here again he must have hundreds of lives before he is fully developed to perfection, for perfection is the object of this tremendous round of experiences. Thus the same soul is born over and over again into a succession of bodies, each life being the mathematical sum of his past incarnations. If people are unhappy and suffer without reason, it is because of a fate they brought with them from a past incarnation.

The Color Line.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, not long since preached a sermon to a colored congregation at Washington in which he used this language:

A man shows a narrowness of mind and acts unworthily of his humanity by refusing any privilege to his fellow man because he is colored. Every prejudice entertained, every breach of justice and charity against a fellow citizen because of color, is a stain flung on the banner of our liberty that floats over us. No hall, no parlor, is worthy of existence where a man is excluded or driven to a corner because of his color.

Whereon The New Orleans Times-Democrat comments as follows:

We say in the name of the people of the south that these social equality sentiments are viewed with abhorrence by the vast majority of white southerners. In this section we hold—and we say it with thorough respect for eminent ecclesiastics—that a distinct line of color has been fixed by nature herself to divide the two races which mainly constitute the population; and that, in attempting to do away with that color line, those who preach the equality theory are opening the way to a race demoralization which will confound society, destroy white civilization and land us in a general Hayti like debauchery and barbarism.

Back and forth flows the tide of theory as to the ultimate atoms of matter. Once it was thought matter was all one substance. Then, as time went on, sixty different original elements were supposed to be discovered, and the number was gradually increased till none could predict where it would stop. Now chemists not a few are tending back to the old belief that all the different substances are one original, universal matter in different stages of cooling. Perhaps the next step will be to deny the existence of matter at all, along with Bishop Berkely and the mind cure people.

Alligator skin has become so fashionable that the huge, unwieldy saurian threatens to follow the buffalo and become exterminated. But note on what a slender thread hang everlasting things. 'Gators eat muskrats, and muskrats eat crops. If the alligator is exterminated the muskrat will multiply like the jack rabbit in Australia, and eat the farmer out of house and home. The police jury of Plaquemine, La., have therefore prohibited the killing of alligators in that parish.

A recent Washington dispatch remarks that the legislative appropriation bill in the house would be disposed of promptly, since the previous question has been ordered on its passage. Here is opportunity for youthful debating societies to acquire a bit of useful information, in finding out what the previous question is and what is the effect of it.

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the famous Paris correspondent of London Truth, writes to her paper of Minister and Mrs. Reid's ball: "I never was at any court ball where there was a finer blaze of jewelry."

The terrors of his last two trips among the man eaters of Africa have turned even Stanley's mustache snow white.

A PARTIAL SOLUTION

Of the Mystery Which Has Been Agitating Montreal.

THE BODY OF YOUNG KIMBER

Found in the Big City Reservoir—Throat Cut and the Body Weighted with Stones. Evidence of Foul Play.

MONTREAL, May 29.—The mystery which surrounded the fate of the young Englishman, T. S. Kimber, who disappeared from the Grand Central hotel last April, soon after arriving from England, was dispelled in a degree by the finding of his body yesterday, in the high level reservoir which supplies the upper part of the city with water. The body was very much decomposed and was recognizable only by the clothing. There was a wound about five inches long across the neck, penetrating the windpipe, and on the left side of the throat were three small wounds, but only skin deep. In the coat pocket were three stones, weighing about five pounds each. In the other pockets were found two pocket-knives, a pouch of tobacco, a corkscrew, a watch chain, a lead pencil and 15 cents in silver.

Thomas Kimber arrived in Canada from Topshan, Exeter, England, by the steamer Sarnia on the 11th of April. He took quarters in the hotel of Thomas Styles, and after a heavy bout of drinking he suddenly disappeared. Blood was found in his room when the door was forced open, and a razor covered with hair and blood was discovered. There were, and are still, two theories as to his disappearance, namely, suicide and murder. The jury at yesterday's inquest inclined to the former theory, but the general impression is that the young Englishman met with foul play. Detective Grose, who has been employed by the Dominion government on the case, thinks it a clear case of murder, and has so reported to the Dominion government.

Maj. Sherwood, chief of the secret service at Ottawa, was notified by his Montreal agent of the finding of the body, and he thinks it another Benwell case. Maj. Sherwood was acting at the request of Kimber's people in England, made through the colonial office. The whole evidence points to this view of the case. The question is, how the man could possibly cut his throat to the extent of five inches, quietly leave Styles' hotel on St. James street at 11 o'clock in the morning and stagger up the streets that lead to the mountains, climb the steep hill to the reservoir, surmount the iron railing that surrounds it and plunge into the water.

Even had his strength held out to perform this extraordinary feat, the man's ghastly appearance must have attracted attention from from persons that he must have passed on his journey. The medical authorities affirm that this would be impossible, and the detectives scout the idea. There is much criticism of the method of holding the inquest. The jury was composed of workingmen taken from the street, who found a verdict of suicide before the post mortem examination was made. It is almost certain that the unfortunate Englishman met with foul play.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Under the new law New York city will be cut up into 1126 election districts.

A decree of absolute divorce has been granted to the wife of "Fritz" Emmet.

Hon. Richard Vaux, ex-Speaker Randall's successor, took his seat in congress.

A canister of gunpowder was exploded outside of the police barracks at Cashel, Ire.

Members of the French copper syndicate were convicted and given various sentences.

California rivers are very high and already serious damage has been done by the floods.

The president has issued an order closing all the executive departments on Memorial day.

The senate interstate commerce committee considered measures to permit pooling by railroads.

A successful and pleasant reunion of Federal and Confederate veterans was held at Vicksburg, Miss.

Hon. Thomas J. Bunn, a prominent Illinois Democrat, was knocked down by a bicycle and probably fatally injured.

Eduard Strauss of the Vienna orchestra was robbed of $700 by a porter in a Pittsburg hotel. The money was recovered.

It is understood that the Democrats on the senate finance committee have agreed not to attempt to make any changes in the tariff bill.

George Roberts began stealing from the Smith & Griggs Company of Bridgeport, Conn., in 1871, and his total stealings amount to $30,000.

The refusal by Mayor Champlin of Chelsea, Mass., to sign liquor licenses for Richard Murfey has caused the taking of the case into court.

The Alabama Democratic state convention is likely to be a very lively affair owing to the farmer element, which comes to the surface this year and insists on recognition.

There was launched at Bath, Me., by the New England company, the four masted schooner Edith Olcott, 1147 tons. George Warren of Barnegat will be captain and manager.

The Emin relief committee has received a letter from Dr. Peters, dated Rubahya, Uganda. In the letter Dr. Peters says he is about to begin his return journey to Bagamoyo.

The three days' annual meeting of the old order of Dunkards closed at Wabash, Ind., with a soup service and the ceremony of washing feet. About 8000 people have attended the meeting.

Senator Ingalls is to be orator at Gettysburg on Memorial day, and it is thought may have something to say of the secession glorification being made out of the Lee statue unveiling at Richmond.

It is said that Prince Bismarck, instead of sulking, is still giving his powers to the service of the empire, and will undertake a special mission to England to secure an alliance of that power against Russia.

How to pronounce the name of Mr. Randall's successor in congress, Richard Vaux, has been a grave problem at Washington. It was called Vaw, Voss, Vose, Vawze, and a dozen other things. But Representative O'Neill finally told the clerks of the house to call it Vawks.

Mark Stanfield, one of the proprietors of the Victoria hotel, New York, is dead, aged 75. He was formerly in the dry goods business in Boston, and lost $1,300,000 in the fire there in 1872. He will be buried in Mt. Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday.

Children's Corded Pique Sun Hats,

White and Colored,

All Sizes,

25 Cents Apiece,

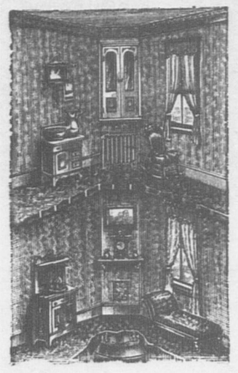
Just what every mother wants for the Baby,

—AT—

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.



Office of W. I. TUCKERMAN,
237 Dorchester Ave.
BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1890.

G. B. BATES, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 2d, allow me to inform you of the success of the No. 336 Combination Hot Water Heater you placed in my house last fall in place of the furnace I then had. My house contains ten large rooms, eight of which are being heated by your system, and is performing the work to my entire satisfaction. The house is situated on one of the highest points of Wollaston Heights, being exposed to the bleak, cold winds from the north and west, besides getting the full benefit of the cold east winds from off the Bay, which my house so prominently overlooks, besides being very economical compared with a furnace. I am highly pleased with the heat it imparts, it being so pleasant and mild, which you cannot obtain with steam, furnace or stoves. I consider it the best method of heating known, and you are welcome to refer to me at any time. Wishing you great success, as your heater merits, I remain, yours truly, W. I. TUCKERMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.
May 27. tf

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

—AT—

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. 3mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas, etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city.

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rents a specialty.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

May 20. tf

Marked Down Sale

—IN THE—

City of Quincy,

—IN ORDER TO—

Compete with the Times,

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have **lost time and money a**

Good Bargain

for the next **thirty days,** I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not hesitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the **Lowest Price** to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

—AND—

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

—AND—

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

—TO KEEP THE—

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

—BUT THE—

Breeze and the Berlins;

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

COAT OF WHITEWASH

Applied to the Cincinnatis by Boston League Men.

A VICTORY OVER CHICAGO.

Fine Athletic Exhibition at the Annual Field Meeting of the New England Collegiate Association—Many Records Broken.

BOSTON, May 28.—The game to-day was hotly contested throughout. Both Nichols and Duryea pitched magnificently, and were well supported. The Bostons for seven innings played without a single error. Long and Smith did great work in handling difficult grounders. Of the eighteen players, Sullivan's work at left field stood out most prominently. Besides good work at the bat, he made a one-hand catch in the fifth inning, which has never been excelled. Attendance 601.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Tucker, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	8	0	1
Long, ss	4	1	1	3	0	1	5	0
Ganzel, rf	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, lf	2	0	2	3	0	4	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Brodie, cf	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Smith, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Bennett, c	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Nichols, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	27	1	5	8	2	27	15	1
CINCINNATI	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Marr, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Holliday, cf	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Beard, ss	4	0	2	2	0	1	2	0
Reilly, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	11	0	1
Knight, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nichols, rf	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Keenan, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Duryea, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Totals	32	0	5	5	0	24	17	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Boston 1. Two base hit—Sullivan. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Boston 3, Cincinnati 2. Base on balls—Boston 3. Base on error—Cincinnati 1. Struck out—Boston 3, Cincinnati 6. Double plays—Smith, Long and Tucker, Marr and Reilly. Umpires—Powers and Zachenas.

Philadelphia, 12; Pittsburg, 10.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Philadelphia team won two games from Pittsburg by better general play. Lawson pitched the first and part of the second inning of the first game for the visitors, but was retired after he had given four bases on balls in the second, which forced in two runs. McDermott did not appear in time to umpire the first game, and Jones and Vickery umpired in his stead. There was kicking and fault finding all through the game, and the spectators were happy when it ended. The second game was more briskly played and was won by the home club in the fifth on errors by Larouqe, Miller and Thompson's two-bagger. Game called at the end of the sixth to permit Pittsburg to make railroad connections. Attendance 2606.

Philadelphia	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	3	—12	
Pittsburg	4	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0—10	

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 4. Base hits—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 16. Errors—Philadelphia 6, Pittsburg 7. Batteries—Anderson and Clements; Lawson, Sowders and Burger.

Second Game.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	4	1—7			
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0—2			

Earned run—Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 8, Pittsburg 3. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Pittsburg 4. Batteries—Vickery and Schriver, Jones and Burger.

Chicago, 5; New York, 4.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Rusie was fearfully wild this afternoon, and was finally taken out of the box and Burkett substituted. Sommers also replaced Buckley in the fifth. Tiernan's home run was the feature of the game. With two men on bases and no one out in the ninth inning, Denny could not even sacrifice, and was doubled up with Hornung on a hit to the pitcher, and then Clarke flew out to Andrews. Attendance 858.

Chicago	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5	
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—4	

Earned runs—New York 3. Base hits—Chicago 4, New York 7. Errors—Chicago 2, New York 8. Batteries—Rusie and Burkett, Kittridge and Hutchinson; Buckley and Sommers.

Brooklyn, 15; Cleveland, 5.

BROOKLYN, May 28.—Young Lincoln of the Cleveland team tried to puzzle the Brooklyns with his left hand shoots but he did not succeed. He was hit hard and Brooklyn won easily. Attendance 509.

Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	3	4	3	1	—15	
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—5	

Earned runs—Brooklyn 8, Cleveland 1. Base hits—Brooklyn 17, Cleveland 9. Errors—Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Clark and Terry, Zimmer and Lincoln.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Chicago Outplays the Bostons, but Meets with Defeat.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Chicagos had just begun to bat Kilroy to day, when a shower in the sixth inning stopped the game. In other respects they were outplaying Boston. King was hit freely the first three innings and then gave way to Barston, who proved more effective. Latham was presented with a diamond ring by Boston admirers. Attendance 3029. Score:

Bosron	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	3	0	2	2	0	3	0	0
Kelly, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stovey, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Murphy, c	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Richardson, lf	3	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
Irwin, ss	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Quinn, 2b	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	0
Kilroy, p	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	1
Totals	24	5	10	10	2	14	6	2
CHICAGO	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Ryan, cf	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1
Latham, 3b	3	0	2	2	0	0	4	0
Duffy, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
O'Neil, lf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Comiskey, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	6	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Farrell, c	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Bastian, ss	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
King, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barston, p	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	20	3	6	6	0	15	9	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
Boston	0	3	0	1	1	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Earned runs—Boston 3, Chicago 1. Stolen bases—Boston 2. Base on balls—Boston 2, Chicago 3. Base on error—Chicago 1. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 5.

BROOKLYN, May 28.—The Pittsburg Players' league team lost the fourth consecutive game to Brooklyn to-day through poor fielding and the inability to bat Weyhing until too late to avoid defeat. In the last inning Weyhing became rather nervous, and then the visitors began to wield the stick effectively, the result being five earned runs. Andrews, Seery and Hanlon made difficult running catches, and Orr and Kinslow also fielded brilliantly. Attendance 359.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1—9	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—5	

Earned runs—Brooklyn 5, Pittsburg 5. Base hits—Brooklyn 4, Pittsburg 6. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Kinslow and Weyhing, Fields and Tener.

New York, 16; Cleveland, 5.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Giants batted harder than ever to-day. George Gore knocked the ball to the center field fence, and O'Rourke and Larkin also made home runs. Keefe was in fine form and nobody but Larkin could hit him to advantage. All but one of the Giants' errors were excusable, and Richardson, Conner, Tebeau, Radford, O'Rourke and Stricker played finely in the field. Attendance 835.

New York	0	0	1	0	7	3	2	3	0—16	
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0—5	

Earned runs—New York 8, Cleveland 3. Base hits—New York 16, Cleveland 9. Errors—New York 5, Cleveland 3. Batteries—Ewing, Brown and Keefe; Sutcliffe, Snyder and O'Brien.

Buffalo, 11; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Buffalo batsmen took very kindly to Buffinton's pitching and won handily. Every man on the visiting team made at least one hit, and they were well bunched. Hallman and Mulvey hit well for the home team but Baldwin was too much for the others. Mulvey's catch of White's foul fly in the eighth was the star play of the game. Attendance 1081.

Buffalo	0	1	1	1	0	5	3	0	—11	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—5	

Earned runs—Buffalo 5, Philadelphia 1. Base hits—Buffalo 14, Philadelphia 9. Errors—Buffalo 2, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—Baldwin and Mack, Buffinton and Cross.

Other Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Washington, 0.

At New Haven—New Haven, 8; Wilmington, 0.

At Hartford—Baltimore, 10; Hartford, 9.

At Rochester—Toledo, 1; Rochester, 0.

At Syracuse—Louisville, 3; Syracuse, 0.

EIGHT RECORDS BROKEN

At the Annual Meeting of New England College Athletes—Crook's Wonderful Jump—Amherst Captures the Pennant.

WORCESTER, May 29.—The fourth annual field meeting of the New England Intercollegiate association was held here on a slow track and very wet grounds. During the afternoon rain fell at intervals, delaying the games and making the track very slippery. Nevertheless, over 1500 people saw eight records broken, one of them being the world's amateur record. This was in the standing high jump in which S. Crook of Williams cleared 5ft. 11-2in., the previous record being 5ft. 11-4in., made by W. Soren at Mott Haven games, May 29, 1880.

The track officers were all members of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and ran the sports through in fine style. Amherst won the pennant with ten first and four second prizes; Dartmouth second, with four firsts and five seconds; Williams third, three firsts and three seconds. The winners in the various events were:

100-yard dash—Raley, Amherst, 10 2-5s.; Williams, Dartmouth, second; record broken.

Tug of war—Williams vs. Dartmouth: first pull, won by Williams by 1-4 inch; second pull, won by Williams by 1-4 inch.

Half-mile run—Jackson, Amherst, 2m. 8 1-5s.; Hutchins, Trinity, second.

120-yard hurdle—Ludington, Amherst, 17 1-2s; Ralston, Wesleyan, second; record broken.

Pole vault—Ewing, Amherst, 9ft. 3in.; Hovey, Brown, 9ft. 3in., making *this* in vaulting off a tie for second place.

220-yard dash—Williams, Dartmouth, 23 4-5s; Dadmun, Worcester, second; record broken in one of the trial heats.

Two-mile bicycle—Hallock, Amherst, 7m. 14 2-5s; Delabarre, Amherst, second.

One mile run—Wells, Amherst, 4m. 35 4-5s.; Carr, Williams, second, record broken.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Abbott, Dartmouth, 83ft. 10in.; Little, Dartmouth, 80ft. 2in.; record broken.

Quarter-mile run—Shattuck, Amherst, 52 2-5s.; Jackson, Amherst, and Rowe, Dartmouth, ran dead heat for second.

Standing high jump—Crook, Williams, 5ft. 1 1-2in.; Fish, Worcester, second.

220-yard hurdle—Ide, Dartmouth, 28s.; Ralston, Wesleyan, second.

Mile walk—Gregg, Amherst, 7m. 22s.; Raub, Amherst, second; record broken.

Running high jump—Barrows, Brown, 5ft. 5in.; Francis, Williams, 5ft. 5in., making this in jumping off a tie for second.

Putting 16-pound shot—Alexander, Amherst, 34ft. 3 1-2in.; Houghton, Amherst, 34ft. 1-2in.

Standing broad jump—Crook, Williams, 10ft. 4 1-2in.; Gesner, Trinity, 9ft. 7 1-2in.

Running broad jump—Potter, Dartmouth, 20ft. 2in.; Humphreys, Dartmouth, 20ft. 1in.

Two-mile run—Wells, Amherst, 10m. 23 3-5s.; Carr, Williams, second.

Cushing Backs Down.

PROVIDENCE, May 29.—The match between Mike Cushing and Austin Gibbons, to have taken place at the Gladstone in June, is off, Cushing having failed to put up his money. Referee Slattery had a letter last night from Gibbons' backers saying so. Gibbons goes to Ireland soon.

A Sensible Conclusion.

ALBANY, May 29.—Examiners Shannon and Horan, who have been investigating the affairs of the Manhattan Mutual Fire Insurance company of Goshen, N. Y., have submitted their report. After giving in detail the financial standing of the concern, they say: "The entire cash assets of the company are less than $100, and we must look upon this company as insolvent, and we believe it would be for the best interests of the public to wind up its affairs and extinguish its charter."

A special from Americus, Ga., says: The Andersonville prison stockade has been purchased by the Georgia encampment, G. A. R., acting for the national body.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Quotations of the New York and Boston Stock Markets—May 28.

The New York stock market showed great activity in the trusts, while prices in the regular list were depressed. Atchison had a rally in the Boston market and the buying was good and steady.

The New York Market.

Atchison	47	Nor Pac. pref	55
Central Pacific	....	Oregon. Navi	105½
Chi & Northwest	116	Oregon Trans	49⅝
Del Lack & West	146½	Pacific Mail	45¾
Del & Hudson	165⅜	Reading	37⅝
Illinois Central	115½	Texas Pacific	20¼
Lake Shore	112⅝	Union Pacific	67⅛
Missouri Pacific	75⅛	Wabash St. L. & P.	13½
N. J. Central	124	do pref	25⅝
N. Y. Central	109⅝	Wheel & Lake E	4¼
Northern Pacific	36⅝	Western Union	85⅛

The Boston Market.

Aspinwall Land	....	Fitchburg pref	94⅛
Fremn's Bay Land	2⅜	Flint & Pere Mar	....
Newport Land	3⅝	Maine Central	....
West End Land	33⅛	Mexican Central	5⅞
Atchison	46⅞	N Y & N E	30⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	2⅛	do pref	....
Boston & Lowell	173	Old Colony	174½
Boston & Maine	225	Union Pacific	66¾
Boston & Prov	261	Wisconsin Central	31
Chicago, B & Q	108	American Bell	256
Central Mass	20	New England Tel	52
do pref	41	Erie Tel	43
Eastern	164	Mexican Tel	1.20

The Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—FLOUR—Dull; city mills $4 35 to 4 60; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 50; winter wheat, low grades, $3 50 to 3 90; do fair to fancy, $3 45 to 4 65; do patents $4 45 to 5 65; Minnesota clear $3 60 to 4 50; do straights $3 90 to $5 [illegible]

WHEAT—Weaker: No 2 red 90⅝ to 90⅞ elevator; No 3 red 91 to 91⅛c.

CORN—Higher: No 2, 40⅛ to 40⅜c elevator; steamer mixed 40 to 40¼c.

OATS—Quiet; No 3, 32½c; mixed western, 31 to 35c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 21c.

SUGAR—Raw firmer; refined firmer; granulated 6¼c, cubes 6 3-16c.

PORK—Steady; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; new $14 00 to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.

LARD—Firm; western steam, 6 32½.

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**Annual Meeting of New England
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OMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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The New York Market.

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Pacific		Oregon. Navi	16½
Northwest	116	Oregon Trans	40½
k & West	14½	Pacific Mail	45¾
Hudson	105⅝	Reading	46¾
Central	115⅛	Texas Pacific	22¼
Shore	112¾	Union Pacific	67⅛
ri Pacific	75⅛	Wabash St. L. & P.	13½
Central	124	do pref	29⅝
Central	109⅝	Wheel & Lake E	41
rn Pacific	36⅞	Western Union	85⅝

The Boston Market.

all Land		Fitchburg pref	94½
's Bay Land	7⅝	Flint & Pere Mar	
rt Land	9⅝	Maine Central	
Land	32¼	Mexican Central	27⅛
th	46⅞	N Y & N E	50⅝
ic & Pacific	7¼	do pref	
& Lowell	173	Old Colony	174½
& Maine	225	Union Pacific	66¾
& Prov	261	Wisconsin Central	31
o, B & Q	108	American Bell	236
l Mass	20	New England Tel	52
o pref	41	Erie Tel	43
n	164	Mexican Tel	1.20

The Produce Market.

YORK, May 28.—FLOUR—Dull; city
$4 25 to 4 60; city mills patents $5 00 to 5 55;
wheat, low grades, $2 50 to 3 0; do fair to
$3 45 to 4 65; do patents $4 45 to 5 65; Min-
clear $3 60 to 4 5; do straights $3 90 to $5
EAT—Weaker; No 2 red 95¾ to 96⅝
er; No 3 red 91 to 91½c.
N—Higher; No 2, 40⅝ to 40⅝c elevator;
er mixed 40 to 40¼c.
S—Quiet; No 3, 32½c; mixed western,
5c.
FEE—Rio quiet; fair cargoes 21c.
AR—Raw firmer; refined firmer; granulated
ubes 6 3-16c.
K—Steady; mess, old $12 75 to 13 00; new
to 14 50, extra prime $11 00.
RD—Firm; western steam, 6 32½.

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 29.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1794—Quincy voted to sell seats on south side of broad aisle in First Church.
1644—Town of Hull incorporated.
1873—Act passed to annex West Roxbury to Boston.
1889—W. P. Nutting appointed postmaster at West Quincy; first presidential appointment.

World Wide.

1588—"Invincible Armada," Spanish fleet, sailed from Lisbon for subjugation of England. Part of it was destroyed by storms and the English destroyed most of the rest.
1736—Patrick Henry, American patriot and orator, born; died 1799.
1790—Rhode Island ratifies the Federal constitution.
1813—Battle of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The British repulsed; loss, 260; American loss, 156.
1814—Death of the Empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon; born 1763.
1848—Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1860—Savoy and Nice ceded to France.
1862—Death of Henry Thomas Buckle; born in 1822; author of "History of Civilization."
1862—Corinth, Miss., evacuated by the Confederates.
1864—The Emperor and Empress Maximilian land at Vera Cruz Mexico.
1865—President Johnson proclaims amnesty with certain exceptions.
1866—Gen. Winfield Scott, lieutenant general of the army, dies at West Point, aged 80.
1875—The Arctic expedition, Alert and Discovery, sail from Portsmouth, England.
1877—Death in London of John Lothrop Motley, American historian, aged 63.
1877—Death of Fletcher Harper, aged 71; the last of the original firm of Harper Bros.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—May 30.

1857—News received of the death of Rev. W. P. Lunt in Ezron-Geber.
1882—Thomas Crane Public Library dedicated.

World Wide.

1431—Joan of Arc burned at Rouen.
1535—Coronation of Anne Boleyn.
1649—Death of Peter Paul Rubens, greatest painter of the Flemish school; born 1577.
1672—Birth of Peter the Great; died 1725.
1744—Death of Alexander Pope; born 1688.
1778—Death of Voltaire; born 1694.
1797—Kosciusko set at liberty after an attempted insurrection in Poland and arrives in London.
1857—Mutiny at Lucknow (India) and elsewhere.
1864—Fighting at Bermuda Hundred, Va., since the 16th inst. Union loss, 1,200; Confederate loss, 3,000.
1871—Victor Hugo expelled from Belgium.
1876—Fire in Quebec destroys 500 buildings

TWO GOOD STORIES.

Dr. Parr and the Peasants—Ben Jonson's Quick Wit.

Dr. Parr (the celebrated scholar) was once preaching in the country parish of another clergyman, and, as was his habit, used very learned language. The rector afterward said to him: "They could not understand you." "Nonsense," said Dr. Parr; "I am sure there was nothing in my sermon which they could not comprehend." "Well," said the rector, "I will call one of them in and see if he understands the meaning of the word 'felicity.'" So he called in a laboring man, and said: "John, can you tell me what is the meaning of 'felicity?'" "Well, I don't known, sir," said John, "but I believe it is some part of the inside of a pig."

Lord Craven once invited Ben Jonson to dine at his house. At the appointed time Ben trudged off in his usual poor clothes, patched all over, and knocked at his lordship's door. The astonished porter scratched his head, and before he conducted the stranger in, sent to inform Lord Craven that a shabby clodhopper, who called himself Ben Jonson, desired to see him. His lordship flew to the door to welcome the poet, but started back in surprise when he saw such an odd figure. "You Ben Jonson!" said he. "You Ben Jonson, indeed! Shouldn't care for your clothes, but your face—zounds! You couldn't say 'Bo!' to a goose." "Bo!" said Ben. His lordship burst into a hearty laugh, and, satisfied by the joke of the personal identity of his famous guest, conducted him in.—The Churchman.

Good Shooting.

"Is there any good shooting in this part of the country?" a white man asked of an old negro down in Louisiana.

"Oh, yas, sah, some o' de bes' shootin' you ebber seed."

"I am glad to hear it."

"Doan know why you wanter be glad, but de shootin' is yere, all de same."

"Good many birds, I suppose."

"I ain't seed none."

"Squirrels, then, I suppose."

"I doan."

"What sort of game is there?"

"I ain't seen no game."

"Thought you said there was good shooting!"

"Did say so. Some o' de fines' shootin' I eber seed. Er man shot at me las' fall 'way 'cross er ten acre fiel' an' broke dis arm. It wuz so fur I didn't think he could hit me, but he did; an' I mus' say dat it wuz erbout de fines' shootin' I eber seed."—Merchant Traveler.

Unknown to Him.

Chollly Litewaite (member of the Hightone Athletic association)—Aw, I thay, doctah, I'm tewwibly afwaid there'th thomething the matter with my arm. I've been exerthithing with the Indian clubth for about thix months, and there'th a gweat lump on my forearm. Do you—can it be an—an abtheth?

Doctor (feeling his arm)—My dear young man, I really——

Chollly—Oh, what, for pity'th thake?

Doctor (gravely)—I really believe you're actually getting a little muscle.—Lawrence American.

A little five-year-old boy was told at Sunday school that when he died he would leave his body here. After his return home he was much troubled in regard to it and questioned his parents. His mother explained by saying:

"You will take all the good with you, but leave all that's naughty here below."

He thought a moment, and looking up said:

"Well, I guess I'll be awful thin when I get there."

Memorial Day
MAY. 30-1890.

OUR FALLEN HEROES.



THE angel of the nation's peace
Has wreathed with flowers the battle drum;
We see the fruiting fields increase,
Where sound of war no more shall come.

The swallow skims the Tennessee,
Soft winds play o'er the Rapidan;
There only echo notes of glee,
Where gleamed a mighty army's van!

Fair Chattanooga's wooded slope
With summer airs is lightly stirred,
And many a heart is warm with hope
Where once the deep mouthed gun was heard.

The blue Potomac stainless rolls,
And Mission Ridge is gemmed with fern;
On many a height sleep gallant souls,
And still the blooming years return.

Thank God! unseen to outward eye,
But felt in every freeman's breast,
From graves where fallen comrades lie
Ascends at Nature's wise behest,

With springing grass and blossoms new,
A prayer to bless the nation's life,
To freedom's flower give brighter hue,
And hide the awful stains of strife.



O, Boys in Blue, we turn to you,
The scarred and mangled who survive;
No more we meet in grand review,
But all the arts of freedom thrive.

Still glows the jewel in its shrine,
Won where the James now tranquil rolls;
Its wealth for all, the glory thine,
O, memory of heroic souls!

—George Bancroft Griffith.

COMRADE NY'S STORY.

BY CAPT. GEORGE L. KILMER.

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HE post was assembled at the first camp fire of 1890, and the new commander, Comrade Wallace Ny, was doing the honors of presiding officer with much more embarrassment than he would have shown in leading a charge. The boys had munched the crackling "hard tack" and sipped with gusto the hot and creamy bean soup, and had reached the order of proceedings for speeches, songs and stories. Every comrade must respond when called upon, and add to the enjoyment of the hour by speech, or song, or a tale of army life.

There was an awkward gap in the programme, for the last piece had been rather tedious and no one volunteered to follow it themselves or to call out another. At last some very small, faint voice, probably that of a timid son of a veteran hidden back in the corner, lisped out the words "Commander Ny." The whole camp fire promptly took up this idea and stamped and clapped and exclaimed "Aye, aye." The commander blushed still redder than before, but he arose bravely, forced down a lump or two in the throat and stammered out something that was half apology and half promise.

"I don't know what it will be, boys," he said, "for I have done a good deal of speech making since you promoted me to the office of commander. There is nothing new to talk about. I cannot sing any more than a frog can, and as you have called me out I will see what I can do with a story."

The camp relapsed into quiet under these words. Commander Ny looked over the audience and gradually gained self control. His eye finally rested for an instant upon two of the guests of the evening, who sat in places of honor on his right. One was a veteran in G. A. R. uniform and the other a lady under his escort, and who from appearance had no very distant interest in the presiding officer of the evening. After regarding these two for a moment the commander seemed entirely composed, and then he began this story:



"I WILL SEE WHAT I CAN DO WITH A STORY."

I am reminded to-night of an episode of the Peninsula campaign. When the Army of the Potomac was on the march down the Peninsula to take shipping and come away from Richmond back to northern Virginia I was sent ahead of the troops on special service to Fort Monroe. There I was relieved of that service, and, of course, had to rejoin my regiment. As there were not enough docks at Fort Monroe to accommodate the entire army some of the troops went to Yorktown and some to Newport News, a landing place on Hampton Roads, below the fort about eight miles, air line. My regiment had gone there and I learned this about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I learned also that the road between these points was twelve miles long, as it curved inland to avoid the swampy shores, and, moreover, was dreary and unsafe.

There were no troops stationed there and it was exposed to marauding parties of the enemy. However, there was an inside route—a foot road that could be followed at low tide. It ran near the shore, across numerous inlets that rose at high tide and overflowed the path.

I learned that my corps, the Sixth, had been ordered to embark that night, and I was anxious to join my regiment before it sailed, or I might be separated from it for weeks. Beside I needed food, for, being absent from my proper mess, I could not get rations, and was already fainting with hunger.

I set out from Fort Monroe with about three hours of daylight and eight miles of unknown road ahead. The wagon road from the fort is used for some distance by travelers on the foot route, and then the path turns left into the fields and soon enters a region of marsh, with occasional elevated lands under cultivation. The lowlands are thickly wooded. After walking briskly for some time I began to see the loneliness of the trip and the risk involved; but I consoled myself it would be an adventure worth talking about should anything unusual happen. Just now, on looking back, I noticed a soldier coming along the road after me at a rapid pace, and thinking it might be a messenger sent for me I slackened my steps, although keeping a steady tramp towards my destination. When he came near enough he called out:

"Hello, going to Newport News?"

"I am going to my regiment," I said, somewhat gruffly.

"Well, if it is in the Sixth corps, it is at the News, for they are all there, going aboard. I left there today looking for my regiment at the fort, but it is not at the fort, so I am going to the News again."

The stranger had been walking faster than I, but now he, too, slackened pace and seemed to want my company. Somehow, I don't know why, I didn't want his. Perhaps I had been charmed with the idea of an adventurous trip alone, or else I thought he had the advantage in having been over the route and would assume a superiority over me. Of course I was but a boy then, and had a boy's notions about dignity and all that. So I said sneeringly, answering his remark:

"What corps is yours?"

"Fifth."

"Yes," said I, "you fellows didn't stand at Gaines' Mill."

Of course they stood at Gaines' Mill, and fought all day like heroes, but that is the way we always talked down other commands then. He gave me a questioning look, but did not dispute what I said, and I continued:

"What regiment?"

"The —th Michigan," he said, naming a very low number of one figure.

"The —th!" I echoed. "Why, your state doesn't turn out at all for the war. My state has sent out over a hundred and fifty regiments and is recruiting all the time."

This was all nonsense, you see. His state filled its quota, and mine didn't do more than that. But that is the way we used to run down the men from other states then.

We walked on in silence, both increasing our pace. When we came to the spot where the path leads away from the road toward the swamp he pointed it out and said:

"This will save an hour's walk and maybe save our necks, for I am told the guerrillas sometimes ride on the main road at night."

He turned aside, climbed the fence and sat on the top rail looking wonderingly at me, for I kept right on and made no answer, not even by a nod of the head. It was a sudden notion of mine that I wouldn't travel in company with this fellow. To justify my conduct I said to myself: "How do I know but he is a guerrilla in disguise, or a spy? He knows all about my corps at Newport News, and maybe he has been to the fort on an errand of spying out other movements of our troops."

So I kept on in the road and as soon as he was gone from view I took a faster pace for a quarter of a mile, then turned into the marsh and set out for the coast, knowing that I must strike the path and get ahead of my unwelcome fellow traveler.



"BUT YOU WERE BROUGHT HERE."

To make a long story short I did not gain anything by my haste, because I got confused in the marsh and had to more than double my steps in order to keep on in the direction of Newport News and the path at the same time. After a while I found myself on a sort of peninsula, a few acres of high land with tide water beds on each side, a marsh at one end rapidly filling with water, and the deep water of the bay on the other. After wandering about a long time I discovered the path, but the crossings of the inlets on each side were covered with water many feet deep.

Now I concluded to retrace my steps, go back over the head of the little peninsula, cross the marsh and regain the main road. This seemed the only way out of the difficulty. But when I reached the marsh it was changed to a lake, whose bottom I knew to be full of miry pits and wholly unsafe to cross. There was no escape. The tides had cut me off. I was on an island and began, like Robinson Crusoe, to explore and see what it produced. The land was under cultivation, for there was a rich stubble, but I found nothing except a few peaches to reward my search. It was then dusk and I grew chilly. I set out once more to explore for something to start a fire. I had no matches, but my pouch of caps and cartridges would furnish light if I could find dry material.

This found, I decided to camp down and wait for daylight and the turn of the tide. I found nothing better than sun dried grass and the dead limbs of trees. An hour of experiment with these convinced me that the task was hopeless. I gave that up and sank down exhausted on a cushion of dead potato vines. Now new troubles seized upon my helplessness thick and fast. I felt very ill. A cloud of mosquitoes came down upon me, and, much as I longed to lie quietly, impelled by fatigue and the sickening heat that raged within me, I was forced to move around to avoid the new pest.

I sought refuge everywhere; in the open stubble, along the water's edge, even wading in a few feet, then under a screen of thick grasses, and next in the very top of a tree, where I stood up clear of the branches. Nowhere was I safe. My hands were tired out with swinging wisps of grass, and as my fatigue and my pain weakened my body, my mind began to yield. I fell into startling fancies. It seemed that the waters were rising around my little island, and I would soon be engulfed, the prey of the reptiles that swarm in its dark depths. The last thing that I remember was climbing into a tall tree to escape the flood which my fevered fancy told me was fast welling up around me at all points. This ended all recollections of the island, the tidewater, and the path, and the journey towards Newport News. I awoke to consciousness lying on the soft bed of a little farm cottage away off on the hillside. It was a pleasant summer afternoon. The window was open, and after I had yawned, and stretched, and turned, and started up, and fallen back with languor and faintness, I began to realize something of myself.

What I was doing there was a mystery for a time. I might as well have dropped from a planet to my present status for all that I knew beyond what I saw in that little room until my eyes rested away off in the distance upon shore lands, thick swampy forests and low fields. There for a spell I gazed, then arousing by a hard effort I sat upright in bed and for the first time spoke out loud, saying:

"I came from there—from there."

The exhaustion came on again and I sank down, not, however, without hearing what sounded like a faint response to my words. A soft, pleasing voice echoed, "Yes, from there." I know that I lay for several days



"I WILL COME BACK AGAIN."

more in a semi-conscious state, tossing with fever pains, and then reason and sense came back. This time a middle aged woman sat between me and the window. Seeing me arousing she left her seat and came toward me, at the same time calling to some one through the doorway:

"Allie!" she said, "you may come now."

A young woman—yes, a mere girl—entered and instantly I thought of that sweet voice heard in my delirium.

"I am so glad you are better," she said, shyly lingering behind the elder one.

After a pause the latter said:

"Now, daughter, I think you may talk about his affairs."

My eyes were again fixed on the shore lands and I repeated word for word the old thought, "I came from there—from there." Memory stopped at that.

"Yes," said the young one, "from there; but you were brought; you—you couldn't walk yourself."

This was said with a naive expression of curiosity and pathetic interest.

"Who brought me?" I said.

"Another soldier. He had you bound on a board, and one end dragged on the ground and he carried the other."

I was lost in thought. This was new to me.

"Where am I?" I said, looking around the room.

"Why, in our house, on Hampton pike." After watching the effect of this explanation for a moment she added: "You lost your way, I reckon."

Slowly I recalled and recounted audibly my adventures of the trip toward Newport News.

"I lost my way—the path was not there. The water—oh! the water—the fever—the darkness and the terrible swarms of buzzing, stinging bees!"

"Yes, you had fallen from a tree. He picked you up and got you here as soon as light. You—you might have died," she added, tenderly, looking down and blushing.

The mother now came forward with some nourishment, and I lay and fed myself languidly, with the eyes of this fair young samaritan watching me, and ready answers waiting for every question.

Before I turned to sleep that night I knew that I was by chance in the care of a humble Virginia farmer's family, and that kind nursing had saved my life. In a few days I was able to go out on the little front porch, and there I passed the long summer afternoons cheered not a little of the time by the company of Allie, whom, on account of the sameness of our ages, her parents seemed to turn over to my companionship as a matter of course.

Allie explained it one day after regarding me a long time with a pair of wistful eyes.

"We never see anybody now, not since the war, and it is right good to have you to talk to."

The farmer and his wife were taking an afternoon breathing spell on the little cottage lawn within hearing.

"Daughter, did you tell the soldier how he came to be here with us?" said the mother.

"About the way he was carried here? Yes, mother."

"No; I mean why the other soldier left him to us. You see," she said, rising and walking toward the porch, "the other soldier wanted to know how we stood on the war, and I said: 'We are Virginians sure enough.' Then you go Seceshi' he said. 'Wasn't Virginia Union once?' I said. 'Ya-a-s,' he answered, right doubtfully. 'And won't she be Union again?' I continued. He thought over it a spell and then looking at yore pore weak body he said: 'Well, I can trust you anyway.' Then he left you."

The farmer rose up and paced back and forth in the yard, looking, with careless motions but with an anxious face, in all directions. "They are Unionists at heart," I said, "and that means social outlawry."

Besides it placed the whole household under a sort of espionage, for the house was on the border between Union military ground and the broad, debatable soil of Virginia. Changing the subject, for I saw the farmer's uneasiness, I asked:

"Who was the soldier that left me here?"

"Oh, I forgot all about that paper," Allie exclaimed; and, running into the house, soon returned with a little slip that read, A. Allard, —th Michigan. "He said I was to give this to any of you-all that came this way," the maiden added.

It was my turn to be mortified and reserved. This was doubtless the comrade whom I had repulsed and almost insulted on the journey that memorable day.

For a long time I was so deeply buried in a very unpleasant retrospect condemning my own stupid and brutal treatment of a fellow soldier that I did not notice the alarm and uneasiness of my benefactors, who had left the lawn and were standing, guard like, at the open door watching a party approaching the house by the farm lane. The new comers were Union cavalrymen, having under escort two foot travelers, not in uniform.

Not a word was said until the horsemen reined up in the yard and the leader dismounted and stepped toward the porch.

"How-d'ye, captain?" the farmer said familiarly, and the other, who was really a second lieutenant, responded in the same tone. He looked over the party, the women nodding a recognition, and then looking straight at me, he said:

"Whom have you here, Mr. ——?" calling the farmer by name. He eyed me keenly from head to foot, and the whole proceeding was so sudden that I was off my guard. The searching glance of the officer made me quickly conscious of something I had not given a thought heretofore, but which now was all important. I was dressed in a butternut suit exactly like the foot people with the cavalry, and who I now saw were prisoners. The farmer broke the painful silence and said calmly:

"Captain, I reckon he is one of you-all."

The lieutenant came nearer, pulled open my jacket laps, saw the cotton shirt beneath, and the store shoes on my feet and shook his head, moving away without a word.

"Explain this," he said to me, halting at a few paces and resting his sword on end as he stood.

"I am sick," I said. "My regiment is"—I was about to say at Newport News, when I remembered. It was far away in battle.

"What regiment—what corps?" he snapped out, tapping with his sword, with a meaning look at his followers.

"—— New York, Sixth corps," I answered promptly.

"Where's your uniform and your equipments?" he demanded in the same skeptical tone.

I reddened so that I felt hot through and turned helplessly to Allie, whose anxious face was fixed upon mine in silent appeal. She stammered out something to her father, who was stealthily regarding the mysterious prisoners of the party and trying to look unconcerned.

I did not know how to answer, for in my mind the subject was a blank. My situation as a convalescent was too agreeable to leave room for care about the future, and had I thought of my army belongings at all it would have been to conclude that they were stowed safe in some closet to be ready on call.

The farmer stepped into the cottage door nodding to the officer to follow, and, supposing that my conclusion was to be proved correct, I started to follow them and change the color of my clothes, for I knew that I was in the hands of the patrol from the fort and my holiday from soldiering was over. Allie kept her great tender eyes riveted on me, wonder and anxiety revealing something deeper, and telling me that I was all in all to her. Clasping both her hands in mine I looked her frankly in the face and said: "You are a true Virginian, and when Virginia is once more Union I will come again." With my eyes and a pressure of the hands I promised still more, kissed her burning cheek and hastened after the officer and his guide.

Everything I owned had been buried deep in the ground; the farmer had done it to avoid the prying suspicion of unscrupulous Secesh neighbors. When he dragged them out the lieutenant eyed each piece to see that they were parts of one whole, and when I stood up fully clad and equipped he said, dryly, "All right! my boy; but this will have to be better explained some day."

* * * * * * * *

I went rapidly to my regiment, all the way under provost escort. The two butternut prisoners were convicted of desertion from the Union army and sent to breaking stone for the rest of their terms of service. Our colonel received me with the welcome news that he had in his camp chest a commission for me as a reward for bravery in front of Richmond, but before I could qualify as an officer the charge of desertion made by the provost marshal's office must be cleared up. How account for the time between my departure from the fort and arrest by the provost? The patrol lieutenant kindly forwarded the farmer's statement with his indorsement that the Virginian was a worthy man, but was politically on the fence and obliged to be friendly to all kinds, even to renegades and guerillas.

My colonel sent to the —th Michigan to secure Allard's testimony about my losing the path and the consequences of that mishap; but the answer came back that he had been "discharged the service of the United States; present whereabouts unknown."

I lingered in the guard house for weeks. My case was published in the army and I was on the point of yielding to the regular course of justice, which to me would mean eternal disgrace, when a stranger in civilian clothes was admitted to my quarters. In a few moments identity was established to answer the points of law, and I walked out an honest man with a commission in my hand.

The civilian witness had heard of my case by accident way out in the northwest woods, had traversed a long wilderness route on foot and incurred great expense to save my soldier reputation and honor after so nobly saving my life in the swamps. He was the traveler whom I had avoided on Hampton pike. The tide had cut him off in the little orchard peninsula that summer night, and in his wanderings he had found me where I had fallen in a fever chill, and then alone had dragged me to the haven where I was finally nursed back to life.

The commander paused, somewhat agitated and breathless, for the recital had been received with an intense interest that reacted on the speaker and made him all but eloquent. After a short breathing spell he turned to the strange couple on the right and said, "Comrades, my story is recalled to me at this time by the presence with us of Comrade Allard, of Michigan, and the true daughter of Virginia, who, I am certain, is again in the Union, for she is the mother of my two loyal sons of veterans, and for nearly twenty-five years my wife."

A Story of Sherman.



Gen. Sherman seemed to understand that a "hungry soldier has no morale or morals," for when he caught a lad in blue in his wagon one night abstracting therefrom a large sugar cured ham he asked him kindly and without show of anger: "Have you no meat?" "None," said the soldier; "the regiment is one day behind on rations, and the commissary doesn't want to make extra issues." "Take the ham, then," said Sherman, as he resumed his cigar, "and whenever you need any more come to me and ask for them."—Frank Moore.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect. Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 29.

High water at 7.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.12 A. M.; Sets at 7.12 P. M.
Moon sets at 1.53 A. M.
Full moon June 3.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Is the sewer project dead?

To the clerk of the weather—dry up.

The St. Marys play on their East Milton grounds Memorial day morning.

The weekly prayer meeting at the M. E. church Wollaston will, this week be held on Thursday evening.

The pupils of the Coddington, gathered flowers enough to fill a large express wagon for the Soldiers graves.

Mr. P. Cray is to go to Taunton on Memorial day with the Electrics of Lynn, to umpire a game of ball.

Mr. Edward Bagley formerly with E. H. Doble & Co., has accepted a position with Timberlake & Small in Atlantic.

The programme of the G. A. R. for Memorial Day will be found in an official notice in the advertising columns.

The Atlantic base ball grounds are being rolled and the backstop repaired in preparation for the games on Memorial day.

Mr. George T. McVey, of Wollaston, has sold his barber shop to Mr. G. A. Batchelder, formerly of the Parker House, Boston.

Mr. F. M. Hersey of Hingham has been re-appointed deputy of Merry Mount and Wollaston lodges, Knights of Honor of this city.

On Friday evening a lawn party will be held at Rev. Mr. Freeman's on Prospect avenue Wollaston. Ice cream, candy etc, will be on sale. Everybody invited.

The annual statements of the Merry Mount Granite Company and the O. T. Rogers Granite Company were filed last week at the State House

The lecture announced to be given in the M. E. Church, Wollaston, by Mr. N. Cushman, on June 4, has been postponed until a later date. Due notice of which will be given.

To Commisoner Alexander. The sidewalk on Prospect avenue north of Lincoln avenue, Wollaston, is in a shocking condition. People take to the street rather than travel on it.

Mr. George F. Field has reopened the drug store at the corner of Hancock and School streets. He has secured the services of a competent registered pharmacist, and should merit a share of the public patronage.

The Oratorio at Faxon hall last evening, brought to the minds of many in the audience, the great need of a larger hall in Quincy. The chorus was fine and there was volume enough to fill a much larger room. Why cannot some of our influential citizens move in the matter?

A lawn party will be given at the residence of Rev. Mr. Freeman, Prospect avenue, Wollaston, on Friday evening. If the day is cold or stormy the exercises will be given in the house. A generous supply of Philadelphia ice cream will be for sale. Everybody invited.

John Adams Council, No. 1210, Royal Arcanum of Wollaston, will entertain its lady friends early in June. Notices will be mailed to the members later, by the Society, and it is felt with the earnest co-operation of the Quincy and Atlantic brothers the affair will be very successful.

Today's Court.

In the case Daniel E. Donovan for an assault on Timothy E. Bresuahan both of Weymouth the defendant was discharged, plaintiff acknouledging satisfaction.

A New Organ.

A genuine surprise greeted the attendants at the Wollaston M. E. church on Sunday. In place of the old organ stood a large handsome one, with pedals and two banks of keys. A handsome rail and curtain had been placed about it giving the church a very pretty effect. The organ was a present from the Epworth League. Next Sunday Rev. Mr. Freeman will preach both morning and evening. Praise service at 7 o'clock, at which Dr. Colgan will sing a solo. At 6 o'clock Mr. C. W. Johnson will give a chalk talk before the Epworth League.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

to retain the Union Jack, showing that they still recognized the power of England. This was to be placed in the upper left hand corner of a flag consisting of thirteen stripes, red and white. On June 14th, 1777, Congress resolved that the flag upon which the committee had agreed, be adopted. It is supposed to have been unfurled for the first time on the occasion of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. The red color denotes daring and the white, purity.

In 1794, Congress altered the flag, making it consist of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, and this was our flag during the war of 1812 Afterwards a change was made, the number of stripes being reduced to the original thirteen, inasmuch as the addition of a new stripe would make the flag too wide. Now, a star is added on July 4th, next, after the admission of a state.

The principal cause of the war of 1812 was the way in which England insulted our flag by seizing our sailors on the high seas, while they were under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. They were obliged to restore them, which settled the matter for all times, and now

"No 'Right of Search' for, evermore
Unchallenged on the sea,
Our ships shall sail from shore to shore,
Whate'er their errand be;
Since proud old England yields at last
The freedom of the seas!"

During our civil war the Confederacy displayed three different banners, the first being so much like our own that it made confusion. The last one adopted was oblong white with a red bar on the end, one-third the length of the flag. The Union was a diagonal blue cross, bearing fifteen white stars on a red ground.

The law does not tell how the stars, of which there are now forty-two, shall be placed, so that in making a flag, they may be arranged just as one pleases. The blue field was taken from the Covenante's banner in Scotland, and the stripes showed the number of united colonies.

As we hasten our steps to school each day, our hearts swell with rapture as our eyes light upon our flag waving proudly o'er our school, its stars sprinkled as they are, on a field as blue as the heavens above, cast a glorious brightness through its bars of red and white, while our eagle, perched with outspread wings o'er distant seas, tells of many a peaceful victory won, fit herald of the Prince of Peace, whose dominion shall be from sea even to sea and from the river even to the ends of the earth.

"Run up our flag on every mast,
Fling out o'er land and seas,
While myriad trumpets echo past,
There's freedom in the breeze."

QUINCY MAY CELEBRATE.

Meeting Called for Saturday Evening Relative to the Fourth.

Although the City Council refused to make an appropriation for the Fourth of July, it is not so sure that there will not be a celebration in this city. A meeting has been called for Saturday evening in the Ward Room, City Hall. Citizens generally from all parts of the city are invited to be present. It is some years since all sections united in a celebration, and now seems a favorable time. Atlantic has for three years entertained many of our people. If the smallest ward can get up such successful celebrations as those have been, the city as a whole could without great effort have a grand one. Perhaps the City Council will come to the relief with an appropriation if it sees that the citizens are in earnest.

WEYMOUTH.

Details of Post 58, G. A. R., will decorate the soldiers' graves in the cemeteries at Pond, Plain, and on Union streets, and in the Catholic cemetery at East Weymouth early on the morning of Memorial day, and at nine o'clock there will be a general assembly at Thomas' corner, North Weymouth.

The Post will form as a battalion, and escorted by the Sons of Veterans, will move to the Old North cemetery, thence in carriages to the Landing, alighting at the railroad station. Forming column, the route will be to the Village cemetery up Washington street, entering the grounds by the gate on that street, passing out by the Front street gate, moving direct to Washington square, where carriages will be taken to East Weymouth. Forming column at Shaw's corner, the march will be direct to the East Weymouth cemetery, and returning proceed to Reynolds' hall, where a collation will be served by Caterer Alvah Raymond, and the command take an hour's rest. Carriages will again be taken for Mt. Hope Cemetery, South Weymouth, thence in carriages to the foot of Reed's hill. Forming here for the last time, the column will move to Highland Cemetery via. Columbian and Main streets, returning via. Pleasant street to Columbian square. The ceremonies of the day will conclude with a dress-parade, and dismissal of the command.

—While Harry Chapin was running a mowing machine on the Framingham muster field Wednesday afternoon, a bolt of lightning struck the team, burned Chaplin serverely, instantly killed one of the horses and stunned the other.

MARRIED.

GILLIATT—GLADWIN—In Quincy, May 28, by Rev. W. F. Lawford, Mr. James D. Gilliatt to Miss Kate Gladwin both of Chelsea.

FRYE—PINNOCK—In Quincy, May 28, by Rev. H. E. Cotton, Mr. William Frye to Miss Alice Pinnock, both of Quincy.

DOTY—FOX At Berlin, Wisconsin, May 7 by Mr. Henry Morman, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Adelbert Doty of Berlin, to Miss Annie L. Fox of Braintree.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Stolen from an Old Man.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 29.—The house of Isaac Bemis was entered by a burglar at midnight, and several thousand dollars' worth of money and securities were stolen. The burglar, a man about 5 feet 10 inches tall, with light complexion and light moustache, and wearing a beaver and dark clothes, entered through a window, and, going to the room of Mrs. Murphy, the housekeeper, demanded her to arise and give him all the money in the house. He placed a revolver in the lady's face, and after she had dressed, accompanied the ruffian to the room of Mr. Bemis. He is 60 years of age, a retired Boston merchant, and very deaf, and the burglar held the old gentleman down on the bed until he abstracted from beneath his pillow a calico bag containing about $2000 of bonds, stocks, securities, etc., a gold watch and about $200 in bills. He then departed and the police were notified. Mrs. Barry and Mr. Murphy went to Boston and ordered stopped all payment on bonds. In the morning $120 in bills were discovered near the window from which the burglar escaped.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAM,

As Arranged by the Executive Committee of the Grand Army.

BOSTON, May 29.—The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, Gen. Alger, visited the headquarters of the national encampment and met the members of the executive committee. After an introduction all round he made a speech, in which he said he was delighted with the prospects of the August encampment.

The committee on parade made its report on formation, route, etc., of the great procession.

The executive committee also adopted the following program for the week of the encampment:

Tuesday—Joint reception of the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps in Mechanics' building in the evening.

Wednesday—Big camp fire to be held in Mechanics' building in the evening.

Thursday—Banquet to the delegates to the national encampment and the invited guests to be held in Mechanics' building in the evening.

Friday—Visit of the national encampment to Plymouth by rail.

Saturday—Trip down the harbor on the steamer New York.

HOB-NOBBING WITH NOBILITY.

A New York Man with a Crooked Character Comes to Grief.

NEW YORK, May 29.—John McDermott, alias Russell, was arrested at Delmonico's, where he was dining with Sir Robert Peel and another wealthy young Englishman, Clifford Talbot, who thought their friend was inspector Byrnes' chief detective. He made their acquaintance aboard the Aurania, and promised to introduce them to all the leading people of New York. They entertained him in fine style and gave him valuable presents, including a diomond scarf pin. McDermott was formerly a cab driver. After being arrested for swindling his employers he changed his name to Russell, and becoming an insurance agent, swindled the New York Life insurance company out of $200. His next exploit was to gain the affections of a rich widow, Mrs. Thayer, at Munsey, N. Y., whom he swindled out of $1250. To escape arrest for this he fled to Europe. It was while returning he met and "gulled" the Britishers. They have gone to Chicago without prosecuting him, but Mrs. Thayer will aopear against him.

FLIGHT OF JAIL BIRDS.

They Sandbag the Doorkeeper and Relieve Him of $800 in Cash.

TRENTON, N. J., May 29.—Two desperate colored convicts escaped from state prison last night. They are Tom Thomas and Henry Jackson, fire bugs from Monmouth county, serving thirty-year terms. They sandbagged Charles Parker, the front doorkeeper, took the keys from him and escaped. They took all the clothing they could gather, and robbed the unconscious doorkeeper of $800 in cash. Thomas was a runner in the front part of the prison, and Jackson was waiter in the head keepers' dining room. They made their escape while the deputies were at supper.

Baptists are Happy.

CHICAGO, May 29.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the American Baptist Education society, it was reported that instead of $400,000, $425,000 has been raised to meet the conditions of J. D. Rockefeller's pledge of $600,000 for the founding of a Baptist university in this city, Marshall Field pledging $125,000 toward the cost of the site. The total amount pledged amounts to $1,200,000, citizens of Chicago giving $475,000.

Receiver for the Chicago Gas Trust.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Judge Collins gave a long opinion in the case of Charlton vs. the Chicago Gas Trust. In substance, he decided to appoint a receiver for the gas trust to-day at 10 and to enjoin the trust, which is composed of four companies, from transferring its stock or any moneys on hand, or other assets, to the Fidelity Insurance, Safe Deposit and Trust company of Philadelphia.

More Land for Boston.

BOSTON, May 29.—It has been ascertained that the city of Boston is the owner of more property in the harbor than has been supposed. Among the possessions which have been taxed in Hull are the Brewsters and the Graves, both of which are found to belong to Boston. The town of Hull will lose two votes that come from the Brewsters.

The Presidency of Amherst.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29.—The Amherst college trustees held a meeting here, to see about the college presidency. President Seelye's health was improved by his trip abroad, but he is not entirely restored, and his continuance as president will depend on his physical condition. No decision was reached.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 29.—The West End and the Meigs Elevated railway system were advanced one stage. The house engrossed the English sparrow bill.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Forecast for Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair weather; stationary temperature in Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts; warmer in remaining portions of Massasetts; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Connecticut: Fair weather; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Maine: Rains, followed by fair weather; continued cool, northerly winds.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair weather; northerly winds, becoming variable; warmer by Friday morning; fair Friday.

HEADQUARTERS

Paul Revere Post 88,

G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

QUINCY, May 15, 1890.

General Order, No. 1.

In compliance with the laws of our Order, our established custom, and general orders from headquarters, the comrades of this Post will observe Friday, the 30th day of May, as Memorial Day.

The anniversary of the beautiful custom of decorating with fair flowers the resting places of our fallen comrades has arrived, and the duty devolves on us. The day's memory is full of the gentle sympathy and kindness of those who unite or assist us in perpetuating the love and reverence to our honored dead. Let no comrade's grave be neglected. See that the flag for whose honor they died waves over each. Lay upon their graves the laurel and the rose, and tenderly cherish their memories and the sacrifices they made for a nation redeemed.

Our many friends are cordially invited to send contributions of food to Hancock hall, Friday morning, May 30th, for the noon collation.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. The Post will assemble at 7 A. M. at headquarters.

2. Sergeant-Major John S. Farrell with one comrade will proceed to Mount Auburn cemetery and decorate the grave of Colonel Paul J. Revere.

3. Senior Vice Commander Charles L. Orne will make a detail of comrades and accompanied by the Chaplain of the Day, Rev. Eben Muse, proceed to the cemetery of the National Sailors' Home; hold appropriate services, and deposit a floral offering.

4. Junior Vice Commander Franklin Curtis, in command of a detail of twenty-five comrades, will proceed to the Mount Wollaston cemetery and decorate one hundred and twenty-five graves of deceased comrades.

5. Officer of the Day Warren Dunbar will make a detail of ten comrades, and take charge of decorating the several graves located in the Hancock and English cemeteries.

6. Past Commander Horace O. Souther will have charge of invited guests.

7. Comrade George H. Osborne will have charge of Post headquarters during the day.

8. At 9.30 A. M. the Post will assemble at headquarters, when, under the command of John D. Williams, they will proceed to West Quincy, where appropriate services will be held; after which the graves of our deceased comrades located in the different cemeteries will be decorated in a proper manner.

9. At 12 M. a collation will be served at Hancock hall, under the direction of Comrade George H. Osborne, assisted by the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 103.

10. At 2 P. M. the comrades will form in line in front of headquarters, and preceded by the American brass band of South Weymouth, and accompanied by Francis L. Souther Camp, No. 27, Sons of Veterans, Paul Revere Woman's Relief Corps, No. 103, invited guests, etc., will proceed to Mount Wollaston cemetery, where, with appropriate ceremonies, the Soldiers' Monument will be decorated with wreaths and flowers.

By order of

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Commander.

[OFFICIAL.]

I. M. HOLT, Adjutant. May 24—1t



TINTYPES, FERROTYPES,

— FOR THE —

School Children,

— AT —

Bussell's Studio,

ADAMS BUILDING,

Hancock Street,

QUINCY.

May 15. 13t—Thu

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,

Quincy April 30. 20—26t

Memorial Day.

Hats,

Neckwear,

Negligé

Shirts.

Don't fail to get what you require before close of business on Thursday, as we **do not** open on Memorial day.

SAVILLE & JONES,

Adams Building, Quincy.

Decoration Day!

JUST Received a fine line of **Straw Hats, Derby Hats, Soft Hats and Tennis Caps.**

The finest line of Shirts and Umbrellas in the City.



All the Latest Styles in MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, at the

City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St.

JOHN PAGE, Proprietor.

Quincy, May 28. 1—1y

TALKING ON LIQUOR.

Senate Considers the Question of State's Rights.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" BILL

Becoming a Live Issue—Debate on the Army Canteen—River and Harbor Bill Passes the House.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The senate bill subjecting imported liquors to the laws of the several states was again taken up, and Mr. Morgan made an argument against its constitutionality. Mr. Call arose to speak, but yielded the floor to Mr. Allison, who presented the conference report on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Ingalls inquired what had been done in regard to the senate amendment prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, beer or wine at canteens. Mr. Allison said that the provision had been modified so as to read:

That no alcoholic liquors, beer or wine shall be sold or supplied to enlisted men in any canteen or post traders' store in any state or territory in which the sale of alcoholic liquors, beer or wine is prohibited by law.

Mr. Paddock—That "gives away" the whole proposition.

Mr. Blair—I suppose the senator from Iowa means to be understood that the senate conferees found it necessary to yield to the house conferrees.

Mr. Allison—I do so wish to be understood.

Mr. Blair—And of course no one will fail to understand that this is an entire surrender of the proposition.

Mr. Ingalls—It is a surrender of the control of the army of the United States to the different states in which troops may happen to be located.

Mr. Allison—I do not wish to go into the question, as I promised my colleague (if the report occupied any time) to withdraw it, so as not to interfere with my colleague's bill. I will say, however, that the house conferees were unanimous in their persistency that the proviso inserted by the senate should not remain in the bill. The phraseology adopted by the conference committee is the same that was proposed, supported and maintained in the house by those who desired to restrain the liquor traffic in the army.

After further debate Mr. Allison withdrew the report and said he would call it up to-day. The house fortifications bill was reported from the appropriation committee with amendments and was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The consideration of the bill as to liquors in prohibitory states was resumed. Mr. Blair argued in support of the bill, proposing, however, to amend it by striking out the word "terminated" and inserting in lieu of it the words "begun with the limits of the state of destination," so as to make the police power attach to liquors as soon as they reach the boundry line of the state of destination. The question was taken on Mr. Blair's amendment and it was rejected. A discussion in criticism of the phraseology in the substitute reported for the judiciary committee sprang up, in the course of which Mr. Edmunds had occasion to refer to Canadi whisky and Kentucky whisky, and he said that if he was forced to drink either he would stick to Kentucky all the time. [Laughter.]

Mr. Jones of Arkansas suggested some modifications of the substitute, and stated that under the decision of the supreme court a law of his own state making it unlawful to sell pistols or ammunition would be rendered nugatory. He was heartily in favor of the principles of the bill, but thought that the bill might be so worded as to apply to all articles of commerce that are forbidden by state laws, as well as to in oxicating liquors.

Mr. Edmunds admitted that it was desirable to extend legislation to other subjects than that embraced in the bill, but he wanted to have this one thing done first and let the other things be attended to afterward. Mr. Eustis suggested that the legislation against the sale of pistols would strike down one of the industries of Massachusetts.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It is Amended and Adopted in the House Without Division.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. The pending question was on the point of order raised by Mr. McCreary of Kentucky against the clause prescribing penalties upon owners of bridges which obstruct the navaigation of rivers.

On motion of Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota section 8, which declares that it shall not be lawful to construct a bridge over any navigable waterway of the United States within the limits of a state, without obtaining the approval of the secretary of war, was stricken out.

Mr. Comstock of Minnesota moved to strike out the clause authorizing a survey of the entrances to the bay of Superior, at the west end of Lake Superior, and a report to be made whether it is advisable for the government to cut a new channel or entrance to the bay opposite the opening between Rice's point and Connors' point. Agreed to.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on rivers and harbors to report it back with the Hennepin canal clause stricken out. The motion was lost—yeas, 61; nays, 128. The bill was then passed without division.

Bids for Furnishing Envelopes.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The postoffice department received proposals for furnishing official and registered package envelopes for the use of the postal service for the year beginning July 1 next. The bids of the Plympton Manufacturing company and the Morgan Envelope company of Hartford were the lowest, at $114,440. For like numbers and kinds of envelopes in the contract for the present year the cost is $7434 in excess of the lowest bid for the new contract.

Awarded to a Massachusetts Firm.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The secretary of the treasury awarded the contract for supplying the treasury department with distinctive paper for printing United States notes, silver certificates and other securities for the next fiscal year, to Crane & Co. of Dalton. Mass., at 35 cents a pound. The rate under the present contract is 38 1-2 cents a pound.

Dog Bite Cost $1000.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 29.—In the case of N. H. Lear vs. Carey Bros. of Little Harbor, a suit to recover $10,000 damage on account of the bite of a dog owned by defendant, the jury after being out three hours returned a verdict of $1000 for the plaintiff.

MURDER IN VERMONT.

White Men and a Negro Quarrel Over a Woman and She is Stabbed to Death.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., May 29.—A murder was committed at the home of John Dilworth, situated on the top of the mountain two miles east of Stamford village. The victim was "Mag" Shea, a dissolute woman, and the murderer is believed to be Nick Bradley, a negro, for whom she has kept house. She arrived at Dilworth's house on Sunday in response to a request made by him that she desert the colored Bradley and come and keep house for him.

Dilworth and his hired man, Lyons, went to drinking hard cider, and later Bradley appeared and joined in the carousal. Later, Bradley left, only to return with some friends and make trouble. Dilworth was driven out and spent the night with a neighbor. All Monday drinking was continued, and Bradley agreed that the Shea woman should stay at the Dilworth house. Dilworth stayed away that night. On Tuesday morning everybody was fighting, and Dilworth went to obtain warrants for the intruders.

The evidence at the inquest indicates that on Tuesday morning Bradley changed his mind and endeavored to persuade his housekeeper to go home with him. She persisting in her refusal, he stabbed her, killing her instantly. Bradley, Tim White, John Boulger and Joseph Lyons were arrested. An autopsy showed a wound by a sharp knife, puncturing the heart. The arrested parties are held for the grand jury, which sits in Bennington, Vt., next week.

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

Northwestern Passenger Rates to Be Restored—Jay Gould's Power.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The differences in regard to passenger rates in the northwest are adjusted, and an agreement was signed by all the roads to restore the rates to the same figure as on Dec. 31. The agreement goes into effect June 10 and will continue for sixty days. No road can withdraw except on thirty days' notice. It was signed in Chicago by the officers of all the roads whose executive officers could be reached there, and then Vice President Goddard of the Atchison brought it to this city. He presented it to President Oakes, who signed it for the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central roads, and then, after the St. Paul directors voted in favor of it, President Miller of that road signed it.

The situation in the southwest continues unchanged. The parties having charge of the movement to adjust rates in that section, state that the matter rests entirely with Jay Gould. If he orders his subordinates to restore rates, the other roads will follow at once.

DUE TO NEGLIGENCE.

Affairs at the Rhode Island State School Not Exactly as They Should Be.

PROVIDENCE, May 29.—The joint special committee of the general assembly to investigate the conduct of the state home and school has prepared a report which will probably be submitted to the legislature to-day. It reviews the charges made at length, and analyzes the testimony tending to sustain them. The report censures the superintendent for the manner and the severity of the punishments inflicted upon the children, and finds that the state board of education has neglected to give the institution the personal attention and oversight which its best interests require, having turned over its care to a committee, which, having confidence in the superintendent, failed to examine the details of the institution.

CLASSEN GOES TO JAIL.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Guilty—Motion for a New Trial Entered.

NEW YORK, May 29.—In the United States circuit court, the jury in the case of P. J. Classen, on trial for appropriating funds of the Sixth National bank, while its president, after six hours' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered and sentence was deferred. Classen was taken to Ludlow street jail. His wife shrieked and fainted when she heard the verdict, and was unconscious for fifteen minutes, but the old general was calm. His daughter was also in court.

Classen was convicted on five counts of the indictment. According to law he can be sentenced to ten years on each count.

A MINE WORTH OWNING.

An Inch-Thick Streak of Solid Gold Struck in the Golconda Mine.

DENVER, May 29.—A report has reached here from Alamosa that a wonderful rich strike has been made in the Golconda mine, which is owned by ex-Senator Tom Bowen. Ore has been taken from the mine through which runs a solid streak of gold an inch thick. Ten days ago a pocket was opened from which $200,000 has been taken.

Another Race War Threatened.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 29.—A serious race war is threatened at Six Mile, a small town in Bibb county, fifty miles southwest of this city. Last night a party of white men flogged three negro women who insulted three white women. The negroes threatened vengeance and became demonstrative, when the whites armed themselves and dispersed them. The negroes are organizing and gathering in force, and trouble is feared.

Frenchmen Scaring Britishers.

HALIFAX, May 29.—A good deal of excitement prevails at Bay St. George, N. F., owing to a French warship ordering British subjects there to remove their fishing gear, nets, etc., from the water, with the alternative of the commander of the vessel ordering his men to remove them. Fearing that these things would be destroyed, the fishermen promptly removed them.

Students and Circus Men Fight.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 29.—About 300 university students attended Franklin's circus, guyed the show and then stayed after the performance to continue the fun. Twenty circus men, armed with clubs, attacked them, and during the row a circus man was shot in the shoulder, while a number on both sides received broken heads.

The Runic's Cargo Damaged.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—A fire broke out on the White Star line steamer Runic, which is announced to sail to-day for New York. The hold had to be flooded in order to extinguish the flames. The damage to cargo is believed to be extensive. The vessel is not damaged.

Murder in the First Degree.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 29.—State Attorney Fessenden delivered the closing argument in the Scheele murder trial and Judge Phelps charged the jury. The latter, after being out eighteen minutes, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

MURDER IN VERMONT.

Men and a Negro Quarrel Over a man and She is Stabbed to Death.

TH ADAMS, Mass., May 29.—A murs committed at the home of John rth, situated on the top of the mounwo miles east of Stamford village. victim was "Mag" Shea, a dissolute n, and the murderer is believed to k Bradley, a negro, for whom she ept house. She arrived at Dilworth's on Sunday in response to a request by him that she desert the colored ley and come and keep house for him. worth and his hired man, Lyons, to drinking hard cider, and later ley appeared and joined in the sal. Later, Bradley left, only to rewith some friends and make trouble. orth was driven out and spent the with a neighbor. All Monday drinkras continued, and Bradley agreed that hea woman should stay at the Dilh house. Dilworth stayed away that . On Tuesday morning everybody ighting, and Dilworth went to obtain ants for the intruders.

e evidence at the inquest indicates on Tuesday morning Bradley changed nind and endeavored to persuade his ekeeper to go home with him. She sting in her refusal, he stabbed her, ng her instantly. Bradley, Tim White, Boulger and Joseph Lyons were ard. An autopsy showed a wound by a p knife, puncturing the heart. The sted parties are held for the grand which sits in Bennington, Vt., next .

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

hwestern Passenger Rates to Be Restored—Jay Gould's Power.

W YORK, May 29.—The differences in rd to passenger rates in the northwest djusted, and an agreement was signed ll the roads to restore the rates to the e figure as on Dec. 31. The agreement into effect June 10 and will continue ixty days. No road can withdraw ex- on thirty days' notice. It was signed hicago by the officers of all the roads se executive officers could be reached e, and then Vice President Goddard he Atchison brought it to this city. presented it to President Oakes, who ed it for the Northern Pacific and sconsin Central roads, and then, after St. Paul directors voted in favor of it, sident Miller of that road signed it. he situation in the southwest continunchanged. The parties having rge of the movement to adjust rates in t section, state that the matter rests irely with Jay Gould. If he orders his ordinates to restore rates, the other ds will follow at once.

DUE TO NEGLIGENCE.

airs at the Rhode Island State School Not Exactly as They Should Be.

PROVIDENCE, May 29.—The joint special mmittee of the general assembly to inigate the conduct of the state home school has prepared a report which l probably be submitted to the legisle to-day. It reviews the charges made length, and analyzes the testimony ding to sustain them. The report cenes the superintendent for the manner the severity of the punishments in- ted upon the children, and finds that state board of education has neglected ive the institution the personal attenand oversight which its best interests uire, having turned over its care to a committee, which, having confidence the superintendent, failed to examine details of the institution.

CLASSEN GOES TO JAIL.

y Returns a Verdict of Guilty—Motion for a New Trial Entered.

W YORK, May 29.—In the United tes circuit court, the jury in the case . J. Classen, on trial for appropriating ds of the Sixth National bank, while president, after six hours' deliberation rned a verdict of guilty. A motion a new trial was entered and sentence deferred. Classen was taken to Ludstreet jail. His wife shrieked and ted when she heard the verdict, and unconscious for fifteen minutes, but old general was calm. His daughter also in court.

lassen was convicted on five counts of indictment. According to law he can sentenced to ten years on each count.

A MINE WORTH OWNING.

Inch-Thick Streak of Solid Gold Struck in the Golconda Mine.

ENVER, May 29.—A report has reached e from Alamosa that a wonderful rich ke has been made in the Golconda ne, wh ch is owned by ex-Senator Tom ven. Ore has been taken from the e through which runs a solid streak of d an inch thick. Ten days ago a pocket s opened from which $300,000 has been en.

Another Race War Threatened.

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Bargains at John Page's.

JUST Received a fine line of **Straw Hats, Derby Hats, Soft Hats and Tennis Caps.**

The finest line of Shirts and Umbrellas in the City.



Packard's Men's Shoes. Woman's Shoes.

All the Latest Styles in MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, at the

City Boot and Shoe Store, 104 Hancock St.

Quincy, May 28. 1—1y

4500 FEET HIGH.

One issue of the

BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD,

Piled, folded, one on top of another, would make a pile sixteen times as high as Bunker Hill Monument.

SEE *Saturday's Boston Herald for the contents of next Sunday's Herald.*

The ablest and cleanest Newspaper published in New England. No Objectionable News or Advertising.

Just the Paper for your Family to read.

DO YOU LIKE

Strawberries

JUICY AND SWEET,

and other kinds of

NICE FRUIT?

We are receiving daily

Green Peas, String Beans,

New Potatoes,

Asparagus,

and many choice

Vegetables.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM!

Step in at

Rogers Bros.' Market,

Hancock Street,

They will do you Good!

and saves medicine

At this Season of the Year.

Quincy, May 23. tf

B. N. ADAMS,

— AGENT FOR —

Greenleaf Land Associates.

Most Desirable Location!

Easy terms of Payment. Money Loaned to Build. Fine Roads and best of Neighborhood. Call and see Plans and get your Choice of Lots.

B. N. ADAMS,

REAL ESTATE AND AUCTIONEER.

Quincy, April 21. 12—tf

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

VOL. 1. NO. 46. QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1890. PRICE 2 CENTS.

A PERFECT HOLIDAY.

Memorial Day Appropriately Observed in this City by

PAUL REVERE POST, G. A. R.

Assisted by the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and Citizens—A New Feature at the Mt. Wollaston Cemetery—Lots of Flowers—The Grand Army Never Made a Better Showing.

It was indeed a perfect day yesterday; fair, not dusty, and neither hot or cold, and the memorial exercises by Paul Revere Post, G. A. R., attracted the attention of the citizens generally.

The Post assembled early in the morning and details decorated the grave of Col. Paul J. Revere, at Mt. Auburn, the soldiers' graves at Mt. Wollaston, Hancock and English cemeteries. At the Sailors' Home cemetery there were appropriate services. The chaplain offered prayer and a floral offering was deposited.

About 9.30 a procession was formed and after a short march took carriages for

West Quincy

Alighting at the junction of Copeland and Crescent streets the line was reformed, and proceeded to the Hall cemetery. Hymns were sung by the children, a prayer was offered by Rev. Eben Muse, and the soldiers' graves decorated.

From there they marched to the Catholic cemetery, where Rev. F. A. Friguglietti officiated. After the services in each cemetery the graves were decorated.

Midday Rations.

Returning from West Quincy, a bountiful dinner awaited the veterans, camp, band and invited guests. It was served in Hancock hall by the Woman's Relief Corps. Food had been generously contributed by friends of the organizations.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES

At 2 P. M. the line was reformed in the following order:

Officer Hanson
And a Squad of Police.
Officer of the Day,
Warren Dunbar.
American Band, South Weymouth
24 Pieces.
Paul Revere Post 88, G. A. R.,
John D. Williams, commander,
78 Comrades.
Francis L. Souther Camp, Sons of Veterans,
C. E. Bowker, captain,
25 Men.
Barouche:
Rev. Eben Muse, Chaplain;
H. O. Fairbanks, President of Council;
George Alexander, Commissioner;
Bryant N. Adams, City Treasurer.
Barouche:
W. H. Ripley, Chief Engineer Q. F. D.;
C. A. Spear, City Clerk;
Councilman T. H. Newcomb.
Two barges containing
Woman's Relief Corps,
Mrs. H. O. Souther, president,
40 members.
Barges with Young Ladies.
Citizens in Carriages.

The line of march was through Hancock, Greenleaf, Valley and Sea streets.

AT THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The exercises in the Mt. Wollaston Cemetery were quite different from usual, the soldiers graves having been decorated in the morning there was no tedious wait in the programme. There was a selection by the band, followed by an earnest prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Eben Muse. Commander Williams spoke as follows:

FRIENDS:

As Commander of this Post, I welcome you, in the name of my comrades to this public service. To us, Memorial day is the commemoration of patriotic heroism, the freedom day of a race emancipated from bondage, and of a nation redeemed from iniquity. It is dear to every soldier. It deepens in our hearts a memory of your brave and our beloved,—the grand army of the immortals. May we join so reverently in these exercises, that what we call a Decoration day, may be to our dead their day of coronation.

The young ladies then sang a selection under the direction of Mrs. Muse.

President H. O. Fairbanks

of the City Council, was then introduced, and in the absence of Mayor Porter, spoke for the city, as follows:

FRIENDS:

Today, as we have wended our steps to this hallowed ground, our hearts have been filled with those deep emotions which language, at its best, can but fail to properly express. Words are but finite and limited and cannot give utterance to the highest and purest thoughts of our nature. For the sight of these old soldiers, laying aside their many daily cares and duties, forgetting all differences of a social nature, and marching together with but one object in mind, that of paying their tribute of love and affection to the memory of their comrades who gave their lives for our country's honor, speaks to us in clearer tones and makes a more lasting impression upon our hearts than can all the studied sentences, even though they fall from the lips of gifted orators.

This stately monument, fashioned by the genius of skilled artisans, and erected by loving hands, stands mute and speechless in one sense, and yet there comes from the silent tower those great lessons of loyalty, faith and affection which appeal to our inner nature, which brings out the nobler impulses of our being, ever reminding us of the sacrifices made by those who, in answer to our country's call, endured so many hardships and freely gave up their lives that this dear land of ours should remain an imperishable union.

Members of the G. A. R., today will remind you of those days when you braved the terrors of the field, and you will live over again in your memories the many scenes, which to many of the present generation is but history, of an eventful epoch in our country's life.

To others this day will remind them of the last good-by, when they parted with their husbands, fathers and brothers, and which fate ordained should never more return.

To others the day brings the recollections of the little gatherings by the fireside and in the churches, loving hands engaged in picking lint, rolling the bandages, packing the boxes of clothing and delicacies to send to the boys in blue, and waiting breathlessly every day for the news of a victory, or better still, for the sweet harbinger of peace.

To others, just arriving at the age of manhood and womanhood, this day reminds them of that struggle which seems to them in part a dream, but one and all are now gathering in these sacred spots throughout this vast land, depositing the beautiful flowers as a token of their love and affection, and learning anew from the lessons of the day the great duty one and all owe to this country we are so proud to call our own.

You are members of a grand brotherhood, but you still have many sacred duties to perform. You are knit together by a chain which even the reaper Death cannot sunder; for, while your ranks may be thinned year by year, by order of your Supreme Commander, yet there must be with you all a sweet consciousness that willing hearts and ready hands will not be found wanting to carry forward the noble work when you are called to lay the burden down.

The town of Quincy was ever proud of the record of her sons in the past, and the city of Quincy today, whom I have the honor to represent, bids you "God-speed" in your future mission.

The Wreaths Deposited.

After the usual custom there was next deposited on the Soldiers' monument four wreaths.

Senior Vice Commander Orne upon depositing the red wreath quoted the following verse of scripture:—"Blessed are they who die in the Lord."

Junior Vice Commander Curtis deposited the white wreath saying:—"For the lamb in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and lead them to the fountain of living waters."

Adjutant Holt said upon depositing the blue wreath:—"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Commander Williams deposited the red, white and blue wreath saying:—"There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things have passed away."

Next on the programme was a solo by Mrs. Muse, with chorus by the young ladies and a selection by the band. Each comrade then deposited a boquet on the monument, almost hiding the bases from view. The chaplain gave the benediction.

Francis L. Souther's Grave

Was next visited by the Francis L. Souther Camp, Sons of Veterans, and Capt. Bowker deposited there a wreath of choice cut flowers.

Exercises were also held at the

Grand Army Lot

By the Woman's Relief Corps. A beautiful large bronze vase had been recently placed here by the corps, and the programme carried out was interesting. The band played "Nearer my God to Thee." Prayer was offered by Mrs. J. D. Williams, and Mrs. Souther, president of the corps, spoke briefly. A pretty feature was a poem "Home, Sweet Home," by Miss Minnie Litchfield. A quintette composed of Mrs. Muse, Miss Mamie Gardner, Mrs. E. M. Litchfield, Mrs. L. Jones, and Mrs. I. M. Holt, sang "We're tenting tonight on the old camp ground." Each member of the corps then deposited a boquet, and Rev. Mr. Muse gave the benediction.

The line was reformed as before and returned by the same route. Again was a collation served by the Relief Corps in Hancock hall, but the bountiful supply was not exhausted.

A Few Shots.

Seldom does the Grand Army have such a perfect day.

Clear and just cool enough to be delightful.

The children made very large contribution of flowers.

The daisies were not very prominent this year, being late.

Paul Revere Post should feel proud of its auxiliaries.

Their work was quite noticeable in many places.

There certainly was no lack of good things at the tables.

The approach to the Mt. Wollaston cemetery by Greenleaf street is very pleasant.

It would not be surprising if it was adopted in future years.

It would have varied the programme a little had the return been by the way of Canal and Washington streets.

President Fairbank's speech at the soldiers' monument was an able one.

For the benefit of those who could not hear the programme, it is reported very fully in today's LEDGER.

OVER 300 GRAVES.

The Soldiers of the Late War Who Were Remembered Yesterday by

PAUL REVERE POST, G. A. R.

Half the Number in Mount Wollaston Cemetery—In the List Will be Noticed Many Who Were Prominent Citizens—Their Graves Should Always be Kept Green.

A past commander of Paul Revere Post, 88, G. A. R. favors the DAILY LEDGER with a list of the soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, who are interred in the cemeteries of this city. The list is probably not complete, but is published not only that the public may know whose graves are decorated, but that friends of fallen heroes may notice omissions and notify the post. Something over 200 names are given below, and the "unknown" and those at the National Sailors Home swell the number to about 336.

In Mt. Wollaston,	137
In the Hancock,	17
In the English,	1
In the Hall,	18
In the Catholic,	63
At Sailors Home, about	100
Total	336

Mount Wollaston Cemetery.

John W. Fowle,
Richard J. Thomas,
Albert A. Emerson,
Edwin L. Joyce,
David T. Chubbuck,
James Chubbuck,
Francis G. Chubbuck,
Ebenezer F. Cleverly,
Adam Algeo,
George W. Turner,
Morton Packard,
Alonzo Elwell,
Isaac T. Newcomb,
Obed F. Allen,
Abbott L. Jones,
Henry C. White,
Francis L. Souther,
Josiah N. Kittridge,
Samuel B. Cook,
Seth Crane,
David J. Burrell,
William Jones,
Thomas G. Emerson,
Richard B. Hayden,
James Kelly, Jr.,
Frank M. Marden,
Noah L. Cummings,
Elisha S. Bowditch,
L. A. Bent,
Robert Monk,
Frederick Fletcher,
William Styles,
Thompson Baxter, Jr.,
George F. Lapham,
Wm. H. H. Lapham,
Fredrick A. Lapham,
William O. Pope,
Uriel Joseph,
Henry A. Thomas,
George W. Basley,
William Buchau,
L. B. Harrington,
Freeman M. Totman,
Alonzo A. Nightingale,
Henry F. Barker,
Charles G. Oldham,
N. E. Glover,
James Vance,
Ezra Ewell,
Edward Damon Jr.,
Henry A. Holden,
John A. Burns,
Henry A. Newcomb,
Henry G. Gray,
Robert J. Wadmore,
John Rumble,
George Mears,
George W. Pearce,
Horace C. Rodgers,
Gilbert F. Blaisdell,
Charles A. Morse,
F. H. Roades,
William T. Merrill,
Perez Chubbuck,
Joseph Underwood,
Walter P. Brackett,
Albion S. Dodge,
Henry F. Laker,
F. Cunningham,
Lewis E. Bradford,
Luke A. Rideout,
William H. Follett,
Henry Trask,
George Wyman,
Henry T. Packard,
Richard Ellis,
Theodore H. Lunt,
Peter Newcomb,
Josiah Hayden, Jr.,
Joseph E. Bowditch,
George L. Miller,
Samuel N. Perry,
Hiram B. Prior,
Oliver S. Harrington,
Lieut. Adams,
Edward W. West,
James Newcomb,
Moses Averill,
Francis L. Nott,
Prince W. Kenney,
J. Barrett,
H. V. Guthrie,
Loring A. French,
Charles A. Follett,
Jonathan Durgin,
Freman Orne,
Daniel H. Swiss,
Charles H. Jameson,
Eben W. Underwood,
George Faxon,
Thomas M. Whicher,
James Kelly,
John B. Bass,
George H. Barker,
Wm. Y. Cameron,
Wm. H. Talbot,
Col. S. M. Quincy,
Henry Lunt,
Warren W. Brown,
C. C. Bumpus,
Lieut. Bumpus,
George H. Lingham,
John Q. Hobart,
Elbridge Joy,
John A. Pratt,
Joshua Jones,
Jacob H. Hersey,
James P. Edgerton,
Chester Page,
M. M. C. Chubbuck,
George W. Russ,
George W. Pope,
Charles Q. Whicher,
14 Unknown.

Hancock Cemetery.

William C. Carver,
Lemuel Colburn,
Eustis W. Colburn,
Alvin F. Parker,
Lorenzo D. Parker,
Samuel A. Nightingale,
George W. Hardwick,
Erastus M. Glover,
Henry Perkins,
Edward A. Bartlett,
Charles G. Duggan,
Loring Bigelow,
William L. Burrell,
Charles H. Graham,
Charles E. French,
Thomas D. Leines,
1 Unknown.

English Cemetery.

Edward Cain.

Hall Cemetery.

George W. Ripley,
Ezra Badger,
Eugene F. Trask,
Charles A. Nutting,
John L. Johnson,
William F. Johnson,
Charles D. Collins,
George Leonard,
Samuel Ela,
William Storey,
James Galway,
George W. Gibson,
Leone C. Badger,
Wilson Wildman,
Francis C. Ellis,
Three unknown.

Sailors' Home.

About 100 graves,
Names unknown.

Catholic Cemtery.

Richard Lawless,
Hugh Donahue,
Dennis Moriarty,
Matthew Keenan,
Patrick Boyd,
Peter A. Walsh,
Patrick Garvil,
Moses O'Connell,
Alex Garvin,
James A. Lycett,
William Foley,
William Foley, Jr.,
William H. Berry,
Walter Burke,
James Scammell,
David Leahy,
Peter W. Price,
John Brothy,
John Morrisey,
James Morrisey,
James McCohey,
Timothy Lyons,
Henry Brown,
Michael Burns,
James McGahey
William Flynn,
Garrett Daily,
James Ryan,
David Hurley,
Timothy Curtis,
Daniel Dinegan,
Charles Brogan.
James G. Garrity,
James Usher,
Martin Smith,
Martin Smith, Jr.,
William Carroll,
Jerry Sheahan,
Michael Donohue,
James Hogan,
William Keliher,
Henry White,
Michael Marning,
John Manning,
William Walsh,
James Walsh,
Michael Walsh,
James Burke,
15 Unknown.

Lost and Found.

Two children of Edward Baker on the Commons, strayed away Thursday afternoon and were missing for some time. A searching party was sent out and the bell on Hose 3 house rung. They were found in the centre of the city, and arrived home on the 6 o'clock car.

Railroad Accident.

Charles Farrell of West Quincy was struck by the 2.50 P. M. inward train at Quincy depot on Friday. He was taken to Boston on the train and removed to the Massachusetts General hospital. On examination it was found that he had not received any serious injury, and he was sent to his home in the evening.

EXTRA.

SLIGHT FIRE.

An alarm from Box 26 this afternoon was for a slight fire on the roof of Edward Russell's grain store. A sill cock stream from the office of the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company was promptly applied.

Strawberry Festival.

The Wollaston Unitarian Society's strawberry festival drew a large crowd to Wollaston hall, Thursday evening. After an excellent programme, ice cream, cake and strawberries were served. The programme:

Violin solo, Petit air de Ballet
Harold Baker.
Swing Song,
Miss Bertha V. Jameson, Miss Kate L. Lincoln, Miss Edith Noyes.
Dialogue, Little Helpers
Clara Lingley, Dwight Fenno,
Daisy Reis, Eddie Mitchell,
Tressy Key, Florence Hurd.
Piano solo, The Marionettes
Piano solo, (encore) The Wild Rider
Avery Bennett.
Song, Holy, Holy
Edith Noyes, Bertha V. Jameson,
Sadie Badger, Kate L. Lincoln,
Tena Baker, Emma Field.
Recitation, Guess what's in my pocket?
Miss Jessie Ray.
Violin solo, Gavotte
Miss Beatrice Key.

Quincy Yachts at South Boston.

There was a large number of entries in the open regatta of the South Boston club on Memorial day, and the yachting season was successfully inaugurated. The Quincy club was well represented and several prizes were brought home. The Erin and Moondyne were first and second in the second-class centerboards, and the White Fawn a close fourth. The Pet, Nereid and Mabel were in the third-class centreboards, but they were not prize winners. The Mamie captured a second prize in the fourth-class, in which were also the Diadem, Flora Lee, Rocket, Princess, Freak and Wildfire.

Lawn Party at Wollaston.

The first of the "series" of lawn parties and ice cream sales by the Wollaston M. E. Church was most successfully inaugurated at the residence of Rev. Luther Freeman on the evening of Memorial day. Flags and Japanese lanterns decorated the house and grounds, the house being thrown open for the reception of guests more than two hundred of which availed themselves of the opportunity to test the quality of the Philadelphia ice cream, and the abundance of cake furnished by the ladies, coffee was also served. The candy table was presided over by Misses Grace and Helen Johnson, Bertha Nichols, Lillie Sparrow, Grace Durgin, Annie Bennett and Tena Baker. Miss Emma Burkman gave several violin solos, while the company indulged in numerous songs. It would be hard to imagine a more social gathering.

The ladies social circle has voted to hold these parties twice a month during the summer.

Quincy Post Office.

Letters advertised today, May 31:

Tony Adams,
Peter Cavanagh,
Effie A. Cummings,
Allan Cummings,
Samuel Corbett,
Mary Jane Doiron,
E. A. Davis,
Patrick Doherty,
W. F. Dearborn,
John Enman,
Alice Flint,
Samuel Finleyson,
P. S. Gardner,
R. D. Hunt,
John Hatherman,
Chas. Jokobson,
Annie Kelly,
Denis Madden,
F. McDonnell,
Michael Monihan,
Julia Murphy,
Michael Manning,
Wm. G. Mitchell,
Margaret Nolan,
Louise Parrott,
Bernhara Pehrson,
Katie Reilly,
Katie Shannon,
Josef Schnider,
Norman Snell,
Mary Sullivan,
G. W. Silloway,
W. J. Sloan,
Annie L. Thomas,
Daniel White,
Charlie Wilson.

Sunday Services.

Sunday services are printed in Saturday's DAILY LEDGER free of charge. Pastors are requested to forward the same to reach the office on Friday.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Edward Norton, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. by Rev. Edward Norton. Sabbath school at 11.45. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6.30 P. M. Concert of prayer and praise for missions at 7.30 P. M. All cordially invited.

Methodist Church, West Quincy.

Rev. W. F. Lawford, pastor. Lord's Supper at 10.30 A. M. Preaching at 7.00 P. M. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 11.45 A. M. Epworth League prayer meeting at 6. A cordial welcome extended to all.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wollaston.

Rev. Luther Freeman, pastor. Preaching by pastor at 10.45 A. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Epworth League at 6 P. M. and chalk talk by Mr. C. W. Johnson at 7 P. M. Service of song and solo by Dr. A. J. Colgan, followed by sermon by the pastor.

Christadelphian Meeting.

In Dr. French's hall, Quincy, Sunday evening at 7.30, lecture by Mr. W. J. Smith of Boston. Subject: "Hell; where it is, and who are there." All are invited.

Christ's Church.

Morning service at 10.30. Evening service at 7.00. Sunday school at 12 M. Early communion in the parish chapel on every 3d Sunday in the month at 9.45 A. M. Rev. Henry Evan Cotton rector.

LOST.

LOST.—A Lady's Gold Watch on Memorial day, in Mt. Wollaston cemetery or on Sea street. A reward will be given to the finder on returning it to this office. May 31—1t

WANTS.

WANTED.—By a young gentleman, room and board, with use of bath-room, in a private family. Location must be east of Hancock street. State full particulars. References furnished. Address W. B. A., Quincy. May 29—6t

WANTED.—A young man of good address wants room and board with a private family. State particulars. Best of references. Address P. J. H., P. O. Box 1332, Quincy. May 28—6t

WANTED.—People to know that it costs but 25 cents the first day and 75 cents a week, for four lines in this column. tf

WANTED.—A young man acquainted with the grocery and provision business for an order team. One that can cut meat preferred. State references. Address Box 728, Quincy. May 26—tf

WANTED.—A young Protestant girl to assist in light housework in a small family. Apply to C. F. PARKER, cor. Grand View and Lincoln avenue, Wollaston. May 15. tf

TO LETS.

TO LET,—In Glencoe place, a nice new tenement. Can have 5 or 6 rooms. Apply at No. 11. May 31—3t

TO LET.—Half of a Double House on Bigelow street, now occupied by Mr. George M. Wadsworth. Apply at the LEDGER office. tf

TO LET.—A convenient house, centrally located in a desirable neighborhood. Address Box 396, Quincy, Mass. M6tf

TO LET.—Cottage house, Highland avenue, Wollaston, now occupied by I. S. Cornish. Eleven rooms and bath. Hot and cold water; set tubs. 11,250 feet of land. Rent $30.00. Possession given June 1st. Apply to F. P. WATERHOUSE. May 21. tf

TO LET.—One-half of a double house, 62 Hancock St., containing 8 rooms. Within three minutes' walk of the centre. Apply to MISS A. B. HERSEY, cor. Chestnut and Cottage Sts. May 5—tf

TO LET.—In French's building, Chestnut St., opposite the Congregational church, desirable rooms up one flight. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor or Barber. Apply at Bussell's Studio, Adams building. 11-tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

— AT —

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

CANNED MEATS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

of every kind. Only Good Qualities kept in Stock.

Dried Fruits,

including Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Apricots, etc. Prunes of all Sizes. Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, etc.

BUTTER.

All Grades are Cheaper and Quality is Excellent.

Coffees and Teas

are always in order and everyone knows we sell the **Best!**

FLOUR

is one of our great Specialties, and our Sales are Large because we give the Best at Low Prices.

J. F. MERRILL,

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Quincy.

April 17. 9—tf

Quincy City Grain Store.

BEST GRADES OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW,

Brick, Lime, Cement and Drain Pipe.

Agent for the Celebrated

Bowker's Fertilizer.

Superior to all others.

Edward Russell.

PROPRIETOR.

24 Washington St., cor. Coddington.

Branch store at South Quincy, near Railroad Station.

☞ Telephone Connections.

April 8 1—3m

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

— BY —

GREEN & PRESCOTT,

115 HANCOCK STREET.

REPORTORIAL STAFF.

FRANK F. PRESCOTT, City Editor.

JAMES E. WODDICK, JAMES S. WHITING, MISS FREEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Carriers or Mail.

One month,	$ .50
Three months,	1.50
Six months,	3.00
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Single copies 2 cents, delivered daily by carriers; to be paid for weekly.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion, 50 cents; one week, $1.50; one month, $5.00.

Short advertisements, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale, To Let, etc., not exceeding four lines in length, 25 cents first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.

Births, deaths and marriages free.

Funeral notices 25 cents each; obituary and reading notices 10 cents per line.

TELEPHONE, 54-3 QUINCY.

Fourth of July Celebration.

Some one asks "why not a Fourth of July celebration?" To be sure, why not? It's much better to have a celebration, keep our people at home to spend their money, and also to attract out-of-town money, than by letting it go by to miss having all these. Let us celebrate.—*Stoughton Sentinel.*

This is what the Stoughton editor thinks, and is he not about right? To have an annual celebration on a grand scale is expensive, but it is some time since Quincy made the Fourth glorious, and now that the strike is settled the people feel more like it than usual. If you are in sympathy with the movement attend the meeting tonight.

PRESS OPINIONS.

It seems utterly absurd to ask such census questions because the answers given will be imperfect, unreliable and probably in a large proportion of cases false. The statistics compiled from such answers can be of no use for scientific purposes. On the contrary they might prove delusive by misrepresenting the facts while being generally relied upon as truthful.

It is nothing short of an outrage upon the rights of private citizens for the United States to institute such an inquisition under the guise of taking the census.—*Lowell Sun.*

The flag has gained a position in the heart of the people during the past thirty years, which may lead to the endorsement of the proposition before Congress to forbid the use of the emblem of the republic for advertising purpose. True, this would remove from our streets during a presidential campaign, the heretofore numerous banners in use by political parties, but if this at the same time assists in enforcing a sentiment that the flag of the nation, especially the flag of a republic, the flag of the people, represents ideas and patriotism and should be kept absolutely free from all purely political as well as business purposes, all the better; let the flag float over all the school houses, but keep it out of traffic and free from partizanship.—*Lawrence American.*

The Apalachian Club of Boston proposes to organize a trust for the purpose of preserving in perpetuity picturesque scenery and sites of historical interest. A meeting for this purpose will be held in Boston on Saturday, at which Mr. Sprague, the President of the Senate, will preside, and Gov. Brackett and other prominent citizens will be present. The object is a praiseworthy one, and it will not be difficult to form an organization. The difficulty will come when a call is made for any considerable amount of shekels to purchase lands. In this vicinity we imagine that pretty much all the choice bits of scenery that would have been worth preserving have already yielded to the spoiler.—*New Bedford Standard.*

One has only to look at the new style of "public bar" in full operation in Boston, and to see the bibulous patrons sitting about tables provoking an artificial thirst by nibbling pretzels and codfish, to feel convinced that serving drinks over tables is very little different from, and certainly no better, than serving them over a narrow counter yclept a bar. Indeed, it is fully expected by the lawyers that the courts will decide that a table over which liquor is publicly sold is as much a public bar as a counter at which customers stand. In fact, all this quibbling about definitions does nothing for temperance, but rather exposes new loopholes for violators to crawl through. —*Fall River Tribune.*

The lottery which is endeavoring to purchase the state of Louisiana, was astonished a few days ago at the appearance of a competitor, the great Mexican lottery sending a delegation to make offers of large sums of money for a like privilege; it does not appear that the rival of the Louisiana concern has reached the enormous figures of the latter, but if the state is to sell its honor for pelf, why not divide the former and double the latter? Indeed, if, as seems, the question is merely of how many millions will be given for state sanction, why not put the franchise or a number of them up at auction for sale to the highest bidder; Louisiana need have no scruples of conscience when once embarked afresh in this business.—*Lawrence American.*

NATION'S HEROES.

Memorial Day Fittingly Observed Everywhere.

THE BLUE AND GRAY

Compared in an Oration at the Nation's Capital.

CELEBRATION AT CLEVELAND.

The Garfield Monument Dedicated with Appropriate Ceremonies—How the Day Was Observed on the Historic Battlefield of Gettysburg—Services at Gen. Grant's Tomb—Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Dedicated at Troy.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In the twenty-five years that have passed since the civil war ended, there has been no fairer Memorial day than yesterday. The capital city paid the tribute which was its due to the memory of the dead.

Nature has given this year the grass a greener hue and the flowers a fresher bloom and greater fragrance, so that the graves of the dead were decorated without the aid of human hands, but the latter added to the wealth of beauty which nature has this spring afforded.

Upon the statues which, from every nook and corner of this great city, send up their silent protest against the lost cause and their tribute of praise to the cause of the Union, loving hands of the members of the Grand Army posts during the night had placed wreaths and flags and garlands. The old soldiers, many of them with crutches, formed at their headquarters and marched in the hot summer day, for May is a summer month in Washington, to the graves of the Union dead at Arlington, at Rock Creek, and at the Congressional cemetery. "It would take many of us," said one of them, "to make a whole man."

At the Congressional cemetery Congressman Mason of Chicago was the orator of the day, Among other things he said:

I must earnestly protest against such occurrences as those in that far southern city at the unveiling of Gen. Lee's statute yesterday. Let them honor the memory of a true and virtuous man if they will, but let me say that the broad sky over our country, is broad enough only for one flag, and that the Stars and Stripes, and, when a man waves any other he is in his heart as much a traitor as he was thirty years ago. Do not misunderstand me, brethern, but I would be false to the memory of a brother who fell at Gettysburg and to the memory of the many brave men who lie around us here if I did not protest at this, the first occasion I had, against the act of men who flaunt the flag of secession in the face of the boys in blue who fought so nobly for their country. If there is a boy in gray lying in this cemetery let us decorate his grave as of a man who was brave and lost his life in a cause he thought was right, but let no one wave over his grave that flag that was the symbol of insult to the boys in blue

At Arlington, Congressman Boutelle of Maine spoke from that beautiful amphitheatre, which is one of the greatest ornaments of the national capital. He, too, could not forbear a reference to the scenes at Richmond. He thought that the Confederates who display the rebel flag to glorify it are not true to their paroles given at Apomattox.

At the Soldiers' home about the tomb of Logan another New England congressman and another Union soldier, Mr. Morse, entered his protest at the elevation of the gray above the blue.

GETTYSBURG'S HISTORIC GROUND.

Historian Batchelder Explains the Details of the Great Battle.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 31.—About 10 o'clock the first excursion arrived, and with short intervals the railroads entering here poured in people from Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, York and other cities. On the Western Maryland railroad the eleven extras were run in anywhere from four sections downward of ten coaches each, and by 1 o'clock the streets were a moving, pushing crowd of humanity. The congressional train, bearing the members of the house and senate, tendered them by the Western Maryland railroad, steamed into the station at 12:45, stopped a while and then pulled rapidly out to the railroad cut on the first day's field.

Here the statesmen left the cars, and Hon. Edward McPherson, clerk of the national house, welcomed them in behalf of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial association, of which he is a director. Col. Batcheldor, government historian of the battle, then took charge of the party and explained in terse, but graphic language, the battle of the first day, the death of Reynolds and the retreat of the First and Eleventh corps through the town. From here the train returned to the Round Top Branch and passed on along the very center of the battlefield to Little Round Top. Here the party disembarked and ascended the Round Tops, where the Valley of Death skits the hill at this point. Col. Bachelder detailed the engagement along the Federal line, Longstreets assault, the awful carnage of the wheat field and the death of Farnsworth.

Again resuming the cars the return was made to Hancock Station, where, after describing the charge of Pickett and the wounding of the second corps commander on the third day, the party took carriages prepared for them and drove through the Soldiers' National cemetery and over Culp's Hill to the Baltimore pike and thence to the town.

While congressmen were wandering over the battlefield, the regular Memorial day exercises in the national cemetery took place. The procession was formed on Chambersburg street, with the right resting on Centre square, and moved out Baltimore street.

After reaching the cemetery, the program was a dirge by the band. At the graves the exercises were: Ceremonies of the Grand Army, strewing of flowers by the public school children and military company, music by a select choir. The line of march then proceeded to the rostrum at the south end of the grounds. Here, Hon. Edward McPherson acted as master of ceremonies, and the prayer was made by Rev. W. H. Keith. There was music by the choir, "Dropping from the Line," an oration by Senator Ingalls, music, "Oh, Starry Flag," and a benediction by Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D., of Gettysburg. The congressional delegation rested at the Blue Mountain house, Pen Mar, last night and left for Washington this morning by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, via Antietam.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

Dedication of the Memorial Structure at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—The Garfield memorial in Lake View cemetery, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the president of the United States, members of his cabinet, and distinguished men from all parts of the country.

The memorial is a colossal structure, towering 165 feet above an eminence in the cemetery which overlooks the city and surrounding country. The edifice cost $150,000.

The memorial is located in Lake View cemetery, in the eastern suburbs of Cleveland. It is in the shape of a circular tower fifty feet in diameter, elevated on broad, high terraces, which are reached by several flights of wide spreading steps. The tower is crowned with a conical shaped stone roof with tile pattern ornaments. Twelve arched niches under a boldly designed cornice enrich the top of the tower. These niches are to obtain twelve allegorical statues representing the twelve months of the year. At the base of the tower projects a square porch decorated externally with a historical frieze within, easy view. In the five panels, representing five phases in Garfield's life, there are over 110 figures, all life size. The porch is entered through a richly decorated portal, and within is a vestibule vaulted in stone, with a pavement of marble mosaic.

The memorial temple or shrine is circular in form, and in the center, on a marble paved dais, is a pedestal of Italian marble, on which stands a marble statue of Garfield, of heroic size. This statue represents Garfield as about to address the house of representatives. Arranged in a circle around it is a series of eight massive deep colored double granite columns, which support a dome twenty-two feet in diameter that forms a canopy over the statue. Another circle or ambulatory around these columns permits the spectator to survey the statue and the entire interior from all points. Just above the granite columns is a rich frieze of marble mosaic, having for its subject an allegorical funeral procession of the dead president.

At the base of the dome is a band of wreaths corresponding in number to the present states and territories on a background of red and white stripes.

Over the entrance door, on the inside, are allegorical figures of "War" and "Peace," under which in mosaic is the inscription: "Erected by a grateful country in memory of James Abram Garfield, twentieth president of the United States of America; scholar, soldier, statesman, patriot; born 19th Nov., 1831; died A. D. Sept. 19th, 1881."

At the conclusion of Bishop Leonard's prayer, ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Cincinnati, delivered the oration of the day.

The hallelujah chorus by Handel was next sung, after which President Harrison, Vice President Morton, the members and ex-members of the cabinet, the generals of the army and the governor of Ohio were presented.

The Day in Boston.

BOSTON, May 31.—All nature combined yesterday to give Boston a most delightful Memorial day. The skies were clear and sunny, and the air was fresh with the fragrance of flowers and bursting buds. The fields and woods and cemeteries, whither the thousands who left the city turned themselves, could not have been more attractive to the eye, while the memories of the day were hallowed by the beauty and inspiration of nature. The formal recognition of the day took the character of previous years. The various Grand Army posts of the city detailed men to decorate the graves of the comrades in the several cemeteries. Special services were held in some cases, but generally the exercises were short and simple. The most important of the local addresses were those by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles at Tremont Temple, Hon. Edward L. Pierce at Roxbury and Gen. Francis A. Walker at Forest Hills cemetery.

At Gen. Grant's Tomb.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The services at Gen. Grant's tomb, Riverside park, under the auspices of the U. S. Grant post, were attended by Governor Hill, Gen. Alger, chief commander, and prominent department commanders of the Grand Army. The U. S. S. Pensacola, Essex and Yantic were anchored in the Hudson opposite, and fired minute guns during the exercises. The floral tributes were extremely handsome. They consisted of a wreath of roses and lillies from the executive mansion, a basket of red and white roses from the Confederate camp of New York city, and offerings from the Loyal Legion, the Gen. Meade post of Philadelphia and many local posts. The oration was delivered by Gen. Alger, and at the close of the services the war ships on the Hudson fired a national salute of twenty-one guns.

Troy's New Monument Dedicated.

TROY, N. Y., May 31.—The laying of the corner stone of the Rensselaer Soldiers and Sailors' monument in Washington square was a feature of the day's observances. After an imposing military parade the corner stone was laid by Col. C. L. McArthur, president of the monument association. He made the dedicatory address. Rev. Peter Havermans, the oldest Catholic priest in service in the United States, and who kept the Stars and Stripes flying from the steeple of St. Mary's church in this city all during the war, made an address. An oration was delivered by Rev. J. W. Thompson, pastor of the State street Methodist church. The monument will cost $50,000. It will be ninety feet high.

New York's Big Arch.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Among those present at the laying of the corner stone of the memorial arch, were ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, ex-Mayor Cooper and nearly all the members of the arch committee Speeches were made by Henry G. Marquand, George William Curtis, Walter Hutchings and others. Bishop Potter delivered the prayer and Damrosch's choir of 200 voices furnished the music.

Powderly Presided.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Decoration day was clear and pleasant here, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The decoration ceremonies at the various cemeteries were largely attended. The Knights of Labor held memorial services at the grave of Uriah L. Stevens, the founder of the order, in Mount Peace cemetery. An address was delivered by General Master Workman Powderly.

Four Feet of Hail.

HENDERSON, Minn., May 31.—A terrific hail storm occurred in the Red River valley last evening. The hail lay four feet deep in places, and the trees were stripped of foliage. Considerable damage was done to crops and windows.

Children's Corded Pique Sun Hats,

White and Colored,

All Sizes,

25 Cents Apiece,

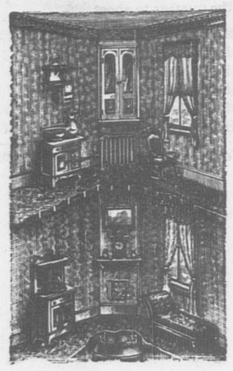
Just what every mother wants for the Baby,

— AT —

Miss C. S. Hubbard's,

158 Hancock St.,

Quincy, - - Mass.



Office of W. I. TUCKERMAN,
237 Dorchester Ave.
BOSTON, MASS., May 4, 1890.

G. B. BATES, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 2d, allow me to inform you of the success of the No. 336 Combination Hot Water Heater you placed in my house last fall in place of the furnace I then had. My house contains ten large rooms, eight of which are being heated by your system, and is performing the work to my entire satisfaction. The house is situated on one of the highest points of Wollaston Heights, being exposed to the bleak, cold winds from the north and west, besides getting the full benefit of the cold east winds from off the Bay, which my house so prominently overlooks, besides being very economical compared with a furnace. I am highly pleased with the heat it imparts, it being so pleasant and mild, which you cannot obtain with steam, furnace or stoves. I consider it the best method of heating known, and you are welcome to refer to me at any time. Wishing you great success, as your heater merits, I remain, yours truly, W. I. TUCKERMAN.

G. B. BATES, Hancock St., Quincy.

May 27. tf

CALL AND SEE THE

BARGAINS

— AT —

D. B. STETSON'S.

Men's Congress and Bals.,	$1.25
Ladies' Kid Button,	1.00
Children's Kid Spring-heel Button,	.40

D. B. STETSON,

54 Washington Street.

Quincy, May 7. mos.

Real Estate for Sale.

Prices ranging from $1500 to $10,000.

Estates situated on Coddington, Elm, Franklin, Garfield, Greenleaf, Mechanic, Putnam, Spear and Washington streets in Quincy.

Also estates on Beale street, Brook street, Newport avenue and Webster street, in Wollaston.

Two estates on Appleton street, and one on Billings, Hancock and Walker streets, in Atlantic.

Beach property at Houghs Neck for sale, on easy terms.

HOUSES TO LET.

Vining estate on Washington street, Quincy, furnished or unfurnished. House 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Stable and carriage house.

Modern house, 9 rooms and stable in Quincy Centre. Favorable rental to responsible parties.

House, No. 223 Hancock street, 9 rooms, city water, gas etc.

Also stores and tenements in all parts of the city

Cottages at Houghs Neck and Hull to let for the season.

Choice house lots for sale on easy terms.

Agents for the Greenleaf Land Associates.

Care of property and collection of rent a specialty.

George H. Brown & Co.,

Insurance, Real Estate and Mortgages.

Adams Building, Quincy.

Branch Office at Williams' Jewelry Store West Quincy.

May 20. tf

Marked Down Sale

— IN THE —

City of Quincy,

— IN ORDER TO —

Compete with the Times.

The Strike

Is virtually to be settled satisfactorily to all Parties. In order to give those who have lost time and money a

Good Bargain

for the next thirty days, I am about to place my Entire Stock of

Woolen Carpets

at such Prices that all who want may not esitate to purchase.

You have heard of people advertising the Great Gigantic Sales; this I shall call the

GREAT

Gigantic Sale.

1200 yds. of Straw Matting

will be offered from the Lowest Price to the highest grade of

English Straw Matting.

In this Sale you will find

3000 Yards

WOOLEN, TAPESTRY,

— AND —

Brussels

of all Shades and Qualities, and the Prices will be very low, and the Quality cannot be beat for the Prices.

We are right at home on the

Imperial Ice-Chests

— AND —

Refrigerators,

and the Prices can't be beat in Boston or out of Boston.

I AM CATERING FOR THE

City of Quincy

— TO KEEP THE —

PEOPLE AT HOME.

We keep all Styles of

Ranges,

— BUT THE —

Breeze and the Berlins,

which I have manufactured expressly for me, cannot be beat, as I have more than 100 different families in the City of Quincy, that will testify in their favor.

All other Goods equally low in Price.

J. W. Lombard,

PANTON'S BLOCK.

Quincy, May 13 1m

BIG DAY FOR SPORTS.

Two Ball Games on All Professional Grounds.

FOUR VICTORIES IN BOSTON.

Leagers Taking Two Games from Pittsburg and the Brotherhood Two from Buffalo—Bicycling at Worcester.

Yesterday was, as usual, the greatest day of the year in the base ball world, games being played throughout the country both morning and afternoon. In the National league, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and Cleveland each won both its games. In the Players' league, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia won two games, and New York and Pittsburg each won one and lost one. The total attendance at the sixteen games, as furnished by the press, was 66,481.

If the same proportion that held at the opening day of the season had obtained yesterday, the brotherhood would have had 63 per cent. of this, but as it is the Players' share is 38,315, or 58 per cent., leaving to the old league 28,166 people, or 42 per cent.

The standing of the National League clubs this morning is as follows, Brooklyn and Cincinnati having both passed Chicago and New York. The Boston club has taken a much needed "brace" in batting and bids fair on the western trip, which begins next week, to supersede New York:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	31	19	12	.612
Brooklyn	29	17	12	.586
Cincinnati	29	17	12	.586
Chicago	28	15	13	.535
New York	31	16	15	.516
Boston	31	15	16	.483
Cleveland	26	10	16	.384
Pittsburg	29	8	21	.275

The Boston club of the Players' league maintains its lead despite its losing two games to Chicago. Chicago has, however, gone down hill very fast, being defeated everywhere else. The record:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	31	20	11	.645
Brooklyn	33	21	12	.636
New York	29	16	14	.533
Philadelphia	31	16	15	.516
Chicago	28	14	14	.500
Cleveland	27	11	16	.407
Pittsburg	28	10	18	.357
Buffalo	26	9	17	.346

TWO VICTORIES.

Pittsburg Whitewashed in One—Beaten by Four Runs in the Other.

BOSTON, May 30.—The morning game was won by Boston principally through the errors of their opponents. They had young Schmidt to bat against, and after the first two innings he kept the hits very much scattered, but he was evidently nervous in the box, for he made seven battery errors and was erratic in fielding his position. He was finely supported by Berger, but the rest of the team seemed unable to get along without fumbling or dropping the ball somewhere in an inning. The home team did some magnificent work in the field, especially Long, McGarr, Sullivan and Tucker, the latter, however, spoiling his work by muffing two thrown balls, neither error costing anything. Attendance 2149.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Donovan, cf	5	1	3	3	0	1	0	0
Long, ss	3	2	3	2	0	1	4	0
Shell ase, ss	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Tucker, 1b	3	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Sullivan, lf	5	1	1	1	1	5	0	0
McGarr, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Brodie, rf	5	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, c	3	0	2	4	0	6	3	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Getzein, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	2
Totals	35	6	11	12	2	27	15	4

PITTSBURG	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Sunday, rf	4	2	1	1	0	2	1	1
Miller, c	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Larouge, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Decker, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Hines, cf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Roat, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	3	1	1
Crane, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	3	7	1
Schmidt, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Burger, lf	3	0	1	0	0	7	4	1
Totals	32	2	4	4	1	27	22	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—6
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned run—Boston 1. Two-base hit—Long. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Stolen bases—Boston 2, Pittsburg 3. Base on balls—Boston 5. Base on errors—Boston 3, Pittsburg 3. Struck out—Boston 7, Pittsburg 5. Double plays—Getzein, Ganzel and Tucker; Crane and Hecker. Umpires—Powers and Zachenas.

Second Game.

Nichols and Bennett were the Boston battery for the afternoon, and a better pair could not have been desired. Not a single mistake was made by either, while Nichols held his opponents down to four hits in as many innings, and struck out eight men. Ball after ball he put straight over the plate, yet it could not be placed safely, and as his backing was as perfect as his own work, not a run was made. The fielders were everywhere at the right moment, and the team moved together like clockwork.

Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Boston 2. Base hits—Boston 11, Pittsburg 4. Errors—Pittsburg 3. Two-base hits—Miller, Brodie and Tucker. Stolen bases—Boston 4, Pittsburg 1. Base on balls—Boston 2. Base on errors—Boston 3. Struck out—Boston 6, Pittsburg 8. Batteries—Bennett and Nichols, Sowders and Wilson. Umpires—Powers and Zachenas.

Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 4.

Cleveland	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	—8
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 2. Base hits—Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 9. Errors—Cleveland 1. Batteries—Beatin and Zimmer, Vickery and Schriver.

Second Game.

Cleveland	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Wadsworth and Zimmer, Smith and Schriver.

Cincinnati, 3; New York, 1.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati 2. Base hits—Cincinnati 6, New York 3. Errors—Cincinnati 4, New York 2. Batteries—Baldwin and Foreman, Murpuy and Welch.

Second Game.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cincinnati 7, New York 6. Errors—Cincinnati 2, New York 2. Batteries—Keenan and Viau, Murphy and Rusie.

Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 4.

Chicago	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago 4, Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Chicago 8, Brooklyn 4. Errors—Chicago 2, Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Kittridge and Hutchinson, Bushong and Terry.

Second Game.

Chicago	3	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—11
Brooklyn	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Chicago 7 Brooklyn 1. Base hits—Chicago 3, Brooklyn 7. Errors—Chicago 5, Brooklyn 12. Batteries—Kittredge and Hutchinson; Daly, Caruthers and Hughes.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Buffalo Starts In to Win from Boston, but Fails to Connect.

BOSTON, May 30.—It took twelve innings to decide the contest between the Boston and Buffalo players' league teams in the morning's game at the Congress street grounds. Buffalo started in with a run in the second half of the first, which Boston tied in the second, the Buffalos adding a run in the third, two in the sixth and two more in the seventh. The home team scored four runs again in the seventh and once more tied the visitors on Stovey's tremendous drive over the left field fence in the ninth. Wise duplicated this in the eleventh, but Boston pulled out another run in the twelfth on a single by Kelly, who stole second and scored on Irwin's fine drive to right field. Buffalo batted hard, making sixteen hits, four of which were made off Daley in the third. Daley, however, was replaced by Kilroy in the fourth inning.

BOSTON	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	5	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
Richardson, lf	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Stovey, rf	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
Kelly, 1b	5	1	1	2	0	8	3	1
Murphy, c	6	1	1	4	1	6	0	1
A. Irwin, ss	5	1	1	1	0	0	3	1
Quinn, 2b	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Daley, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kilroy, p	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
Totals	42	8	9	16	2	36	19	4

BUFFALO	AB	R	B	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Irwin, 3b	5	2	2	3	0	2	0	1
Hoy, cf	4	1	2	2	0	4	1	0
Rowe, ss	5	0	1	1	0	2	6	1
Wise, 2b	5	2	3	6	1	3	2	1
White, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	10	0	0
Beecher, rf	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
Mack, c	6	0	2	2	0	13	3	0
Clark, lf	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ferson, p	5	0	1	3	0	0	7	2
Totals	45	7	16	20	1	36	19	8

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1—8
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1—7

Earned runs—Boston 4, Buffalo 3. Three-base hit—J. Irwin. Home run—Stovey, Murphy Wise. Stolen bases—Boston 5, Buffalo 1. Base on balls—Boston 7, Buffalo 4. Base on errors—Boston 3, Buffalo 3. Struck out—Boston 5, Buffalo 4. Double plays—Quinn, Kelly Nash; Nash unassisted. Umpires—Matthews and Gunning.

Second Game.

The afternoon game, which was witnessed by over 8000 spectators, also resulted in favor of the home team. The game was characterized by sharp fielding, there being no less than five double plays. Radbourn and Murphy formed the home battery. Both were in good form, "Rad" keeping the visitors down to eight scattered hits, and Murphy playing a perfect game behind the bat.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Boston 2. Base hits—Boston 12, Buffalo 8. Errors—Boston 4, Buffalo 5. Two-base hits—Brouthers, Kelly, Irwin, Hoy. Three-base hit—Stovey. Home run—Kelly. Stolen base—Hoy. Base on balls—Boston 5, Buffalo 4. Base on errors—Boston 3, Buffalo 3. Struck out—Boston 2, Buffalo 2. Double plays—Irwin, Wise and White; Wise, Rowe and ——; Radbourn, Nash and Brouthers; Kelly, Keefe and Brouthers. Batteries—Murphy and Radboura; Keefe, Hanigan and Mack. Umpires—Matthews and Gunning.

Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned run—Chicago 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 7, Chicago 4. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Chicago 2. Batteries—Sowders and Milligan, King and Boyle.

Second Game.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	—9
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia 7, Chicago 1. Base hits—Philadelphia 15, Chicago 8. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Chicago 2. Batteries—Buffinton and Cross, Barston and Farrell.

Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 5.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	—10
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn 8, Cleveland 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Cleveland 7. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Cleveland 5. Batteries—Kinslow and Weyhing, Sutcliffe and Gruber.

Second Game.

Brooklyn	2	1	1	3	0	6	0	0	1	—14
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 6. Base hits—Brooklyn 12, Cleveland 13. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Cleveland 13. Batteries—Cook and Van Haltren, Snyder and O'Brien.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 7.

New York	0	0	1	2	0	3	5	0	0	—11
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	—7

Earned runs—New York 4, Pittsburg 3. Base hits—New York 13, Pittsburg 7. Errors—New York 2, Pittsburg 6. Batteries—Ewing and O'Day, Carroll and Staley.

The second game resulted in a victory for Pittsburg. Score, 9 to 8.

Other Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Washington, 5.

At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Wilmington, 4.

At Syracuse—Toledo, 11; Syracuse, 3.

At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Louisville, 3.

At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1.

At Columbus—Columbus, 8; Athletics, 2.

At Jersey City—Newark, 6, Jersey City, 4.

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Washington, 3.

At Newark—Newark, 10; Jersey City, 7.

At Hartford—Baltimore, 8; Hartford, 2.

At New Haven—New Haven, 0; Baltimore, 0. Fifteen innings.

At New Haven—New Haven, 8; Wilmington, 1.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Toledo, 2.

At Columbus—Athletics, 5; Columbus, 3.

MASSACHUSETTS WHEELMEN

Have a Successful Meet at Worcester—Records of the Winners.

WORCESTER, May 31.—The

Today's Anniversaries.

Important and Minor Events of Local and World Wide Interest

WHICH HAPPENED ON MAY 31.

In Quincy and Vicinity—On the Battle Fields—Births and Deaths of the Presidents—Incorporation of Massachusetts' Cities and Norfolk County Towns—Foreign Matters.

1813—Quincy voted singers of First Church, $2.

1885—Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Holt, Quincy; couple still living.

World Wide.

1727—Preliminaries or general peace signed at Paris.

1740—Death of Frederick William, king of Prussia, aged 52; succeeded by Frederick II, surnamed Frederick the Great.

1793—Reign of Terror began in France with proscription of the Girondists. They were arrested June 2 and executed Oct. 31.

1809—Death of Marshal Lannes, Duke de Montebello; born 1769.

1837—Death of Grimaldi, famous comedian; born 1779.

1841—Canton, China, ransomed by the payment of $6,000,000 to the British.

1845—Great fire in New York.

1847—Death of Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, Scotch divine; born 1780.

1851—The king of Prussia, emperor of Austria and czar of Russia meet at Olmutz.

1854—Trial of Anthony Burns, celebrated fugitive slave case, in Boston.

1855—United States expedition sent in search of Dr Kane in the Arctic regions.

1862—Battle of Fair Oaks-Seven Pines in Virginia, two days: Union loss, 5,739; Confederate loss, 5,5?5.

1866—The Fenians make a raid into Canada.

1867—Amnesty proclaimed to political offenders in Poland.

1875—Great failures in the iron trade of Great Britain.

Tomorrow's Anniversaries,—June 1.

1622—Morton arrived at Mt. Wollaston in in June with thirty servants.

1841—Hall cemetery incorporated, Quincy.

1841—Niagara Engine, Quincy, purchased this month.

1867—Act passed annexing Roxbury to Boston.

1871—New Niagara Engine arrived in Quincy.

1872—District Court opened in Quincy.

World Wide.

June, the sixth month, owes its name to Junius, which some derive from Juno and others from Junlores, this being the month for the young as May was for aged persons.

1666—Battle between the English and Dutch fleets in the Downs, lasting four days; the former lose nine and the latter fifteen ships.

1774—Parliament closes port of Boston against all commerce; public offices removed to Salem.

1792—Kentucky admitted into the Union.

1796—Tennessee admitted into the Union.

1813—American frigate Chesapeake captured by the Shannon; Capt. Lawrence, mortally wounded, utters the memorable words, "Don't give up the ship."

1846—Death of Pope Gregory XVI; born 1765.

1861—First dash of cavalry into Fairfax Courthouse, Va. The country in commotion from Maine to Texas.

1854—Russo-Turkish war. The allied fleets blockade the mouth of the Danube.

1862—Confederates engage Fremont at Strasburg, Va.; indecisive.

1864—Grant's first attack at Cold Harbor, Va. Union losses in twelve days' fighting, 14,981; Confederate loss, 1,700.

1865—Solemn fast observed because of the death of Lincoln.

1868—Death of ex-President James Buchanan, born 1791.

1879—Prince Napoleon killed while reconnoitering in Zululand.

Cremation of Living Lunatics.

The fire fiend laughed when a thin tongue of flame burst upward through the ventilator shaft of the pauper lunatic asylum at Longue Pointe, in Canada, nine miles from Montreal. It was the opportunity he had awaited for years. Here were 1,300 pauper lunatics. The province of Quebec farmed out their keep for $100 a head, and the keep was according to the price.

No attempt was made to enforce any of the new plans for ameliorating the condition of the crazy ones and restoring their reason. The St. Jean de Dieu asylum was a prison for lunatics, nothing else.

Fires occur in asylums and are frightful calamities. This all the world knows. Yet when the thin flame burst from the top of the air shaft, and the fire fiend laughed and rubbed his hands in glee, there were no appliances for fighting him. Engines were telegraphed for to Montreal. They rushed to the rescue over the nine miles with galloping horses, but when they reached Longue Pointe and began to play on the buildings the water supply of the whole great asylum was exhausted in five minutes. They were helpless. And sixty screeching, gibbering lunatics were burned to death.

Two days later came that other ghastly cremation of helpless ones in Chenango county, N. Y., where ten idiots were roasted alive, locked fast in their cells. Will it be believed that here again, in the enlightened and progressive United States this time, "there were no proper facilities for fighting fire?" The lunatic asylum, the poorhouse and the idiot ward went up in flames that carried on their wings ten hapless souls away from this world, which to them had been so cruel.

"No facilities for fighting fire!" The buildings were not even of brick. The structures in which 120 unfortunates were bolted and barred were three story wooden barns. Let us have an overhauling of all the asylums in the country. Most of those who were burned perished because they huddled together and could not be got out of the wards. Beyond a doubt the fire drill, which has been so effective in well conducted schools, could be made available with a large number of paupers and lunatics. The drill would be a means of entertaining them, too.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

LESSON IX, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 1.

Text of the Lesson, Luke x, 25-37—Commit Verses 33-35—Golden Text, Lev. xix, 18—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

All that is recorded between the sending forth of the seventy and the events of today's lesson is found in the intervening verses of this chapter. Note the power over all the power of the enemy granted to the seventy, with the promise that nothing should by any means hurt them (v, 19), also the greatness of having our names written in Heaven (v, 20), and the blessedness of having a child like spirit.

25. "And behold, a certain lawyer stood up and tempted Him." The word signifies to try or prove, and Jesus was tried, or proved, or tempted, first by the devil himself in the wilderness, then all through His public ministry He was continually tried by scribes and Pharisees and Sadducees, and also by His own followers, but he never failed. He was in all points tempted like as we are yet without sin. Having thus suffered He is able to succor them that are tempted. We are to count it a great privilege to be thus tried, because thus we have fellowship with Him; knowing that we shall not have more than we can bear, and it all adds just so much to our glory at His coming (Heb. iv, 15; ii, 18; James i, 2, 12; I Cor. x, 13; I Peter iv, 12, 13).

"Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" The same question was asked by the rich young ruler (Chap. xviii, 18), and virtually the same on another occasion (John vi, 28). The answer in each case was given to suit those who asked and to meet their need. The mistake of each was the same that prevails at all times, viz., that eternal life can be obtained by some doing on our part. It is the mistake of all who are wise and prudent in their own eyes. How much can a babe do to help itself? Try and think of a single thing. It must be cared for or perish. Just so with the sinner. We have no more power to do anything that will save ourselves than a babe has to care for itself. Utterly helpless is our condition, but we know it not, and it is hard to convince us.

26. "He said unto him, What is written in the law? how readest thou?" Being a lawyer, he was supposed to know the law, and to that Jesus refers him. The law is sometimes a general name for the books of Moses and sometimes signifies the ten commandments, or the larger law concerning all rites and ceremonies. The law, the prophets and the psalms is the Saviour's summary of all Scripture (Luke xxiv, 27, 44). Is there anything concerning which you would like to ask Jesus a question? See here what He would probably say to you, "What is written? how readest thou?" If you would have to reply, "I do not know, Lord, for I have not read the Bible carefully," then begin quickly to read much and carefully, so that you may know what is written. Otherwise those who never saw a Bible may rise against you in the judgment.

27. "And he answering said: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, * * * and thy neighbor as thyself." He was perhaps more ready with an answer than many of us would have been.

28. "And He said unto him, Thou hast answered right; this do, and thou shalt live." The keeping of the law which God requires was explained by the Saviour in His sermon on the mount, when He taught that hatred in the heart was equal to murder, and a lustful look equal to adultery. Let any one stand forth able to say truly that he has kept the whole law in thought, word and deed, the same would be a righteous man, having life, needing no Saviour. But such an one never lived, for "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God," and "therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in His sight."

29. "But he, willing (R. V. desiring) to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbor?" The sinner, convinced of his sin, is ready to condemn himself, plead guilty and humbly seek forgiveness. But this man was not convicted of sin; he was not truly seeking life; he was against Christ, and was seeking to catch Him in his words, that he might condemn Him; therefore he asks this question, not because he really wanted to know, but simply to try the Saviour still further. Jesus knew the man's heart and his motives and his sin, yet He patiently hears him and as patiently answers him. The meek and lowly one is patient and long suffering even with those who hate Him and seek his life.

30. "And Jesus answering said, A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho." As He had drawn from the lawyer the answer to his first question, so He will draw from him the answer to His second and send him away confounded.

31. "And by chance a certain priest was going down that way" (R. V.) There were lots of them on the downward road in the Saviour's time of humiliation, and there are plenty still traveling in the same way, even though called priests.

"And when he saw him, he passed by on the other side." And yet a priest was supposed to live nearer to God than any one else and have more of the Spirit of God.

32. "And in like manner a Levite also, when he came to the place, and saw him, passed by on the other side." Here is another most religious person, next in standing to the priests.

33. "But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he had compassion on him." Here is neither a Priest nor a Levite, not even a Scribe or a Pharisee, but only a Samaritan whom all the Jews despised. Type of Jesus Himself treated by His Own as a stranger and an outcast, despised and rejected by them, and looked upon by them as justly stricken and smitten of God. Yet even for them, who hated Him without a cause, He had compassion. He would cheerfully have forgiven them and saved them, but in their own estimation they were the righteous people, and did not need Him.

34, 35. "And took care of him." His compassion was manifested, not in words of pity, but in deeds of love, all summed up in this: "He took care of him." His loving care is seen in a seven hued rainbow of blessing and mercy.

36. "Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?" Jesus has put the matter clearly before him, and now he is to answer his own question as to "Who is my neighbor?" One's neighbor is not always the one who lives next door or across the street, but the one who acts neighborly. Not words but deeds prove the reality of love or friendship. "Not every one that saith, * * * but he that doeth."

37. "And he said, He that showed mercy on him." He has answered his own question, and perhaps this time been compelled to condemn himself, for He who reads the heart had doubtless read him a personal lesson.

"Then said Jesus unto him, Go and do thou likewise." The Saviour knew his man, he saw the hard, impenitent heart, and by bringing him face to face with God's holy law and the spirit of it, He would fain humble him and convince him of sin that he might be saved.

THE OLD CRADLE.

I'm banished to the garret now;
My busy days are o'er;
Within my sheltering embrace
The babies sleep no more.
No more, as in the bygone hours,
My drowsy beat keeps time
In patient, sleepy monotone
With the old nursery rhyme,
"Rock-a-by, baby, on the tree top;
When the wind blows the cradle will rock."

The last rays of the setting sun
Slant through the windows small;
They light the garret's dusky glooms,
And on my head they fall.
Along their level bars of gold
Old pictures come and go;
Again I hear the mother's voice
Singing so soft and low,
"Rock-a-by, baby, on the tree top;
When the wind blows the cradle will rock."

Ah me! where once the baby heads
The downy pillows prest,
Within my ample oaken hood
The spider has her nest.
Empty, forgotten and alone,
A useless thing I am.
The last words of the quaint old song
Fall like a parting sigh,
"When the bough breaks the cradle will fall;
Down will go baby and cradle and all."

—E. M. Griffith in Harper's Bazar.

THE OLD SILVER WATCH.

Charles Eames stepped into the office of his friend Bowles, editor of The Glenville Courant.

"How are you, Eames?" asked the editor.

"I ought to feel happy, I suppose," said the young man; a little ruefully, "for I've just received notice of a legacy."

"Indeed, I congratulate you."

"Wait till you hear what it is."

"Well, what is it?"

"My Aunt Martha has just died, leaving fifty thousand dollars."

"To you? I congratulate you heartily."

"No; she leaves it to a public institution. She leaves me only her silver watch, which she has carried for forty years."

"How is that?"

"She didn't approve of my becoming an artist. She wished me to be a merchant. If I had consulted her wishes I should, doubtless, have been her sole heir. This small legacy is meant more as an aggravation than anything else."

"But you can make your own way."

"I can earn a scanty living at present. I hope to do better by and by. But you know my admiration for Mary Brooks—if I had been Aunt Martha's sole heir I could have gained her father's consent to our marriage. Now it is hopeless."

"I am not so sure of that. This legacy may help you."

"An old watch? You are joking."

"Not if you will strictly observe my directions."

"What are they?"

"Simply this: Agree for one calendar month not to mention or convey the least idea of the nature of your aunt's bequest. I will manage the rest."

"I don't at all know what you mean, Bowles," said the young artist; "but I am in your hands."

"That is all I wish. Now, remember to express surprise at nothing; but let matters take their course."

"Very well."

In the next issue of The Glenville Courant the young artist was surprised to read the following paragraph:

We are gratified to record a piece of good luck which has just befallen our esteemed fellow citizen, the promising young artist, Charles Eames. By the will of an aunt, recently deceased, he comes into possession of a piece of property which has been in the family for many years. Miss Eames is reported to have left fifty thousand dollars.

"Really," thought the young man, "anybody would naturally suppose from this paragraph that I had inherited my aunt's entire property."

He put on his hat and walked down the street. He met Ezekiel Brooks, president of the Glenville National bank.

Mr. Brooks beamed with cordiality.

"My dear sir, permit me to congratulate you," he said.

"You have read The Courant?" said Eames.

"Yes; and I am delighted to hear of your good fortune. Can I speak to you on business a moment?"

"Certainly, Mr. Brooks."

"You'll excuse my advice, but I know you are not a business man, while I am. My young man, do you want to make some money?"

"Certainly, I should be glad to do so."

"James Parker has 500 shares of the Wimbledon railway. It stands at fifty-six, a figure much below its real value. But Parker is nervous and wants to sell out. I want you to buy out his entire stock."

"But, Mr. Brooks"——

"I know what you would say. It may go down, but it won't. I have advices that a speedy rise is almost certain. Buy him out, and you'll make a handsome thing of it."

"But how shall I find the money?"

"Of course you haven't received your legacy yet. I know there are delays. No trouble about that. Give your note on ninety days, and I'll indorse it. You'll sell out before that time at a handsome advance."

"I will place myself in your hands, Mr. Brooks, but you must manage the business."

"Certainly; I shall only want your signature when the documents are made out. By the by, come round and dine with us, or have you another engagement?"

Another engagement! If Eames had had fifty engagements he would have broken them all for the privilege of meeting Mary Brooks. This was the first time he had been invited to the capitalist's table. The fact is, until this morning Mr. Brooks had scarcely vouchsafed him more than a cool nod on meeting; but had changed, or appeared to, and his behavior altered with it. Such is the way of the world!

It was a very pleasant dinner. The young artist remained afterwards.

"I have an engagement, Mr. Eames," said Mr. Brooks; "a meeting of the bank directors; but you mustn't go away. Mary will entertain you."

The young man did not go away, and apparently was satisfied by the entertainment he received. He blessed his aunt for her legacy, if only it had procured him this afternoon's interview with the young lady he had admired. But it gained him more. Every four days he received a similar invitation. He could not fail to see that Ezekiel Brooks looked with evident complacency on the good understanding between his daughter and himself.

"What will he say?" thought the young man, "when he finds out what sort of a legacy I have received from my aunt?"

Occasionally, too, he felt nervous about his hasty assent to the proposition to buy five hundred shares of railroad stock at fifty-six, when he hadn't fifty dollars ahead. He reckoned up one day what his purchase would amount to, and his breath was nearly taken away when he found it amounted to twenty-eight thousand dollars! Still, it had been in a manner forced upon him. He asked no questions, but every now and then the old gentleman said: "All going well! Stock advancing rapidly."

With that he was content. Indeed, he was so carried away by love of Mary Brooks that he gave little thought to any other subject.

One day Mr. Brooks came up, his face beaming with joy.

"Wish you joy, Eames," he said. "Wimbledon's gone up like a rocket to par. Give me authority and I'll sell out for you."

The artist did so, hardly realizing what it meant till, three days after, he received a little note to this effect:

DEAR EAMES—Have sold out your five hundred shares of Wimbledon at 101. So you bought at 56. This gives you a clear profit of $45 per share, or $22,500. You had better take the ride and reinvest your earnings. Call at my office at once.

Yours very truly, EZEKIEL BROOKS.

Charles Eames read this letter three times before he could realize its meaning. Could it be that without investing a cent he had made over $20,000? It must be a dream, he thought.

But when he called at the old gentleman's office he found it was really true.

"Mr. Eames, how about this money? Shall I reinvest it for you?"

"Thank you, sir. I wish you would. I should like a little in hand, however."

"Certainly. Will that answer?" and the old gentleman wrote a check for $500 and placed it in the young man's hand.

It was more money than he had ever before possessed at one time. This was convincing proof of the reality of his good fortune.

The next day he went to the city and ordered a handsome suit of clothes at a fashionable tailor's. The fact was his old coat was getting threadbare and his overcoat decidedly seedy. While he was about it he bought a new coat and boots, as well as other needed articles, and still returned with money enough in his pocket to make him feel rich. He changed his boarding house, engaging a handsome room at a much nicer place.

"It seems to me you are dashing out, Eames," said his friend the editor.

"You know I've had a legacy," said Eames, laughing.

"I begin to think you have," said the editor.

When Eames appeared on the street in his new suit it was a confirmation of the news of his inheritance. His removal to a fashionable boarding house was additional confirmation. It was wonderful how he rose in the estimation of people who had before looked upon him as a shiftless artist.

All at once it occurred to him, "Why shouldn't I propose for Mary Brooks? With twenty thousand dollars I could certainly support her comfortably. There was a very pretty cottage, and tasteful grounds, for sale at five thousand dollars. This would make a charming home."

One morning, with considerable trepidation, young Eames broached the subject to Mr. Brooks.

"No one I should like better for a son-in-law, if Mary is willing," was the prompt answer.

Mary was willing, and as there seemed no good reason for waiting, the marriage took place within a few weeks.

"Charles," said his father-in-law, after the young people returned from their wedding journey, "it is time for me to render you an account of your money affairs. I have been lucky in my investments, and I have $31,000 to your credit, or, deducting the amount paid for your house, $26,000. By the way, have you received your aunt's bequest?"

"I received it yesterday," said Charles.

"Indeed!"

"Here it is," said the young man, and he produced a battered silver watch.

"Do you mean to say that is all she left you?" asked his father-in-law, stupefied.

"Yes, sir."

Ezekiel Brooks whistled in sheer amazement; and his countenance fell. For a moment he regretted his daughter's marriage, but then came the thought that his son-in-law, through a lucky mistake, was really the possessor of quite a comfortable property, which, under his management, might be increased. So he submitted with a good grace, and is on the best of terms with his daughter's husband, who is now in Italy with his wife, pursuing a course of artistic study. He treasures carefully the old watch, which he regards as the foundation of his prosperity.—Yankee Blade.

A Millionaire's Early Sweetheart.

An interesting story is told of Mr. Armour's early life. He recently met in a business way, quite by accident, an old friend of his youth. After the greeting, which was the first for twenty years, he exclaimed at once to the gentleman: "I say, what has become of the girl who used to visit our shop? You remember her—that charming blonde, Miss Blank?" The old friend smiled as he replied: "Oh, she's married and got a big family." "Whom did she marry?" demanded Armour. "She married a teamster named Bill Brown—you must remember him." "What has become of him?" "Oh, he is teaming yet," was the reply.

The gentleman who relates this incident afterward observed to a friend: "What a little event may change the whole course of a girl's life! Armour was a butcher boy then, and he loved that sprightly blonde, but Brown, the teamster, was a successful rival and nearly broke Phil's heart by carrying her off."—New York Journal.

Days Gone By.

Snoby—I know you're fond of waltzing, Miss Oldage.

Miss Oldage—Yes, indeed; I just love it.

Snoby (in a complimentary way)—So do I, particularly with you. It awakens many fond memories.

Miss Oldage—Of what, pray?

Snoby—You dance as my mother used to when I was a boy.—Yenowine's News.

Give and Take.



Householder (to suspicious character)—What do you want?

Suspicious Character (thoughtfully)—Well, I dunno; what yer got?—Life.

Made a Mistake.

A few weeks ago a citizen called upon a well known athlete and engaged him to give lessons in boxing, and after about a month the teacher said to his pupil:

"You are in good shape now, and you needn't be afraid to put up your hands with any of the boys."

Two days later the pupil returned with a pair of black eyes and a nose with the bark all off, and the instructor exclaimed:

"Great Scots, man, but have you been in a fight?"

"Yes."

"And got licked?"

"Yes."

"How was it?"

"Why, there was a fellow I wanted to lick. That's what I came here and graduated for. I met him yesterday and sailed into him, or started to sail into him, when"——

"When his crowd pitched into you?"

"Oh, no. I found I hadn't the sand. Indeed, I tried to run away, and he hammered Halifax out of me. You are a nice man!"

"What about?"

"To take my money and then get me licked!"

"Licked! Licked! Why, you rabbit, do you think learning how to box gives you sand? If you had only told me that you lacked grit and yet wanted to lick some one I should have taken another tack. I should have taught you to sit on a high fence and punch him in the eye with a long fish pole as he went past."—Detroit Free Press.

Getting Even.

A one time archbishop of Paris, Monsignor Affre, was traveling in a diligence. He had a number of fellow passengers to whom he was not known, although one of them, a lively spirited commercial traveler, discovered him to be an ecclesiastic from the episcopal cross hanging beneath his cloak.

The conversation was somewhat general, and the drummer, seeing an opportunity for what he deemed innocent raillery, said:

"Monsieur, can you tell us the difference between a bishop and an ass? You are evidently a learned man and can certainly inform us."

After a moment's thought the prelate answered, with perfect candor and good nature:

"Well, it doesn't seem such a difficult question, perhaps, and yet I really cannot explain it."

"No? Then I well enlighten you," continued the traveler, who by this time had drawn the attention of the crowd. "It is because an ass bears a cross upon his back and the bishop on his breast."

This sally was received with roars of laughter, nobody as yet suspecting the religious character of its object.

"And now," began the archbishop, still with perfect affability, "can you tell me the difference between a commercial traveler and an ass?"

The drummer scratched his head and finally replied he couldn't.

"Neither can I," mildly commented his grace.

The traveler got out at the next station.—Philadelphia Times.

Heads I Win, Tails You Lose.

One icy night Charlotte Cushman and Lawrence Barrett came out of the theatre together. The steps were dangerously slippery, and it was with difficulty that they kept their feet at all. As they totteringly descended, the great actress said to her companion, quite in her Lady Macbeth manner:

"Take a good grip on my arm, Lawrence, and if I slip, hold on like grim death; but if you slip, in the name of heaven let go!"—Argonaut.

Previous.

A party of young ladies visit the observatory to have a peep through the telescope at the new comet. The astronomer conducts them to the instrument, and the ladies look through in turns. "Oh, Laura, isn't it charming, enchanting, wonderful!" and so on, ad libitum. After awhile the sly astronomer observes: "Now, ladies, I will remove the cover and place the instrument in position, if you will allow me."—Exchange.

Two Ways of Looking at It.

Duff—Gruff has made a big fortune, I hear.

Bluff—Yes. Gruff always was a lucky dog.

Duff—And they tell me you've done pretty well yourself, old man.

Bluff (modestly)—Well—yes—so so. I tell you what it is, Duff, well directed, intelligent effort always pays.—Somerville Journal.

An Error Somewhere.

Eastern Dame—You certainly must admit, my dear, that the women of the west are not as handsome as those of the east.

Western Damsel—In what respect?

Eastern Dame—Well, you have no such complexions out here as we have.

Western Damsel—Oh, I am sure you must be mistaken. We use exactly the same things.—America.

Time to Go.

"Sir," said an apprentice to his master, "when a very clever and a very stupid person are together in one room, and the clever one goes away, who is there left?"

"Why, of course, the stupid one."

"Then good-by, sir," said the apprentice, and went.—Sonntagsblatt.

THE THOUGHTFUL MAN

Reads, Reflects, and Decides

What is the Best Policy

For him to pursue

TO MAKE HIS BUSINESS

A Large and Prosperous One.

THE HEADSTRONG MAN

Thinks He Knows

Just What is Best!

and he pushes ahead,
works hard,
but

FINDS HIS LABOR

does not produce

GOOD RESULTS,

and he is

Obliged to Fail,

OR GIVE UP BUSINESS,

perhaps both.

Let those who wish to succeed, not work so hard; take more notice; see what others do, and try and improve on their ways; and on their own in past years.

ADVICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertise regularly in the LEDGER and reach the people who spend their money in Quincy.

Advertise in a judicious manner. The world reads and studies the daily papers, but only a small proportion of the people ever see the issues of the professional advertising schemes.

Advertise liberally. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says on this point: According to the character or extent of your business, set aside a liberal percentage each year for advertising, and do not hesitate. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

Advertise truthfully. Let your advertisement, in all cases, exactly correspond with what you really propose to sell. Be prepared to show the customer, who inquires, the identical goods, and let the price and terms tally with your announcements.

Advertise sensibly. Use plain language, easily understood, writing as you would talk to a customer. Slang, vulgar expressions, scriptural quotations, and personalities, ought never to have a place in advertisements. They are sure to offend some one, and are never in good taste.

Advertise attractively. The fresher, brighter and more interesting you make your advertisements the more they will be read. Indeed, many advertisements afford so much information on current topics of domestic economy that they are read as a matter of news.

Advertise specifically. It is better to name certain lines of goods rather than a general stock. Most people are bargain-hunters, and an advertisement will meet with more responses if it offers a specific bargain.

Advertise modestly. Neither brag nor exaggerate. Tell the truth and prove it; but tell it interestingly and prove it convincingly. Avoid superlatives, since constant use weakens their effect.

Successful advertisers employ the simplest words and forms of expression. Make lines that will cause your announcement to be talked about among intelligent, well informed and well-to-do people.

Advertise persistently. "To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it. Standing advertisements are better and cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and business-like, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

APHORISMS.

Lying advertisements are and always will be failures in the long run.—*Printer's Ink.*

The man who does not find advertising profitable, generally finds business unprofitable.

Pay as much attention to your advertising, as you do to your purchases, and you will get equally satisfactory results.—*The Money Maker.*

Many business men who advertise expect to see returns directly, and if they do not, feel it is unprofitable. The indirect benefits derived from keeping the name before the trade are out of all proportion to the direct returns received, and the most successful advertisers are those who keep themselves so constantly before the trade that their names become as familiar as a household word.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Don't advertise that you are selling an article worth five dollars for twenty-five cents. Such statements emanate either from lying knaves or from fools. The knaves, however, are the ones who advertise such statements, the fools not possessing sufficient sense to appreciate the value of advertising. A truthful, candid statement is the best advertisement of a meritorious article. Learn to regard your advertisement as your bond, and be prepared to fulfil its pledges to the letter.

QUINCY DAILY LEDGER.

FOR SALE BY NEWSBOYS,

and at the following places:

Old Colony Depot,	Boston
Ledger Office,	115 Hancock Street, Quincy
Souther's Store,	Adams Building, Quincy
McGovern Bros.' Store,	Plumer's Block, Quincy
Coram's Store,	Copeland Street, West Quincy
Miss Bartlett's Store,	Jones' Corner
Post Office,	Quincy Point
Post Office,	Atlantic
Depot,	Wollaston Heights
Henry B. Vinton,	Braintree
M. K Pratt,	Weymouth

NEWS COLLECTIONS.

QUINCY, at Depot, at 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WOLLASTON, at Depot, at 7.30 A. M.
WEST QUINCY, at Post Office, at 7.30 A. M.
SOUTH QUINCY, at Depot, at 8.30 A. M.
QUINCY POINT, at Post Office, at 8 A. M.

News and advertisements dropped in boxes at the above locations will be collected at the specified times, in season for that day's issue of THE LEDGER. Anonymous articles will not receive consideration.

Today's Almanac.—May 31.

High water at 8.45 A. M. and 9 P. M.
Sun rises at 4.10; Sets at 7.14
Moon sets at 2.42 A. M.
Full moon June 3.

THE DAY BOOK.

Interesting Brief Locals Gathered by Ledger Reporters.

Mrs. I. Waterhouse returned from Maine Friday afternoon.

The letter carries have been measured for new summer suits.

The yachts Moondyne, Hebe, Amy and Gladys, have been put in commission this week.

The Wollastons played the Newton Highlands Friday morning, and defeated them 13 to 7.

Mr. Fred. Sanborn of Wollaston won the prizes at the tennis tournament at Wollaston park, Friday.

Thursday morning a locomotive which was switching at the Wollaston foundry siding was derailed.

Mr. Clayton Freeman of Wollaston returned from a several week's business trip in Maine on Friday.

Several of the King's Daughters at Wollaston, entertained yesterday, eighteen poor children, from Boston.

Mr. R. D. Wentworth of Wollaston, will give a house warming next Tuesday evening at his new residence on Belmont street.

The conductors and drivers on the electric road appeared in their new uniforms yesterday. They are beauties.

Our postmaster don't know who "Tony Adams" is, and advertises a letter for him today, but we all know Postmaster Adams is tony.

Martin Garrity, president of the St. John's Club, was a guest of the Hingham Social Club Thursday evening, at a costume party.

The exercises of the flag raising at the Quincy school, Atlantic, were carried out Memorial day, much as outlined in Thursday's LEDGER.

Friday was children's day in the Catholic churches in this city. Services were held in all the churches last night and the ceremony of the blessing of children was observed.

Paul Revere Post will attend memorial services at Braintree, Sunday. The members will assemble at 12.30 and take the 1.15 train. George S. Evans will deliver the oration.

Mr. George H. Brown has been appointed local consul of the Massachusetts division of the League of American Wheelmen, vice Arthur P. Benson, who resigned on account of leaving the city.

The Wollaston M. E. Sunday school will observe children's day June 8, by an appropriate sermon by Rev. Mr. Freeman, a roll call of the members of the S. S., and a concert in the evening.

Mr. Otis Edgerton of Wollaston rode to South Framingham on his bicycle Thursday afternoon, and joined the Dorchester club at that place, putting up there over night. Yesterday they went to Worcester and returned by cars.

Mr. Wendell G. Corthell has announced to the schoiars of the Wollaston school that he will give a prize of ten dollars for the best essay of not less than 300, and not more than 500 words, on "Kindness to Animals."

The Scandivavian Order of Templars gave an entertainment in Faxon hall last evening, consisting of a tableau, music, songs, declamation, etc. Ad. Peterson of Philadelphia, the grand chief, was present and made an address.

There was a large attendance at the monthly communication of Rural Lodge F. and A. M., Thursday evening, and there was a fine exemplification of the third degree by Wor. Master Pitkins and his officers. An excellent supper in Robertson hall followed.

Hancock street, Wollaston, was the scene yesterday of a lively row. Two strawberry dealers got into a fight with the driver of a stone team and were having a lively time when Chief Langley appeared on the scene. After a sharp struggle the chief got one of the strawberry men into his buggy and lodged him in the police station. Returning to Wollaston he succeeded in capturing the other. Both appeared in court this morning.

BRAINTREE.

Thursday afternoon a very interesting exhibition was given at the Town Hall, brought about at the instance of Mrs. R. H. Morrison of the School Board, who generously offered prizes for excellence in Declamation, Reading and Composition to scholars attending our public schools. The purpose was an excellent one and worthy of the highest praise. We would have said more in detail but the want of time and space alike forbid us to say more in commendation of the purpose and end which Mrs. Morrison had in view in offering prizes for efficiency in these several branches of education. Another time will do as well for we understand that such exhibitions are to be kept up. The following was the programme.

Piano solo.....Golden Hours
Mary S. Knights.
Declamation...Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg
Benjamin Saulpaugh.
Reading.....Independence Bell
Alice Connell.
Declamation.....The Hunters
Annie Hill.
Reading.....Maud Muller
Lulie Carver.
Declamation.....Speech of Patrick Henry
Edgar Bowles.
Quartette.....Beautiful Songs of Spring
Declamation.....Boys
Frank McQuaid.
Reading.....American Forest Girl
Edna P. Bailey.
Declamation.....Legend of Bregenz
Margie Potter.
Violin solo.....Glen Cove Waltz
Emily Streiferd.
Declamation.....John Maynard
Joseph Moreland.
Reading.....Ride of Jennie M'Neal
Bessie M. Drinkwater.
Declamation.....Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight
Addie L. Fallon.
Chorus.....Ocean Nymphs
Declamation.....The Clown's Baby
Harry P. Sturtevant.
Declamation.....The Last Redoubt
Ethel G. Pitkin.
Reading.....Home, Sweet Home
Winnie P. Witherell.
Declamation.....Barbara Freitchie
Emily Streiferd.
Piano solo.....Il Trovatore
Emily S. Perkins.

The judges were Rev. D. M. Wilson of Quincy, Mr. Thomas of South Weymouth, teacher of elocution, and Prof. J. B. Sewall of Thayer Academy. The following were adjudged worthy of the several prizes offered:

Prize for declamation—Three volumes of Hawthorne's Works, awarded to Ethel G. Pitkin.

Prize for reading—Song Birds and their Lessons (illustrated), awarded to Lulie Carver.

Prize for essay—Five volumes of Cooper's Leather-stocking Series, awarded to Ethel G. Pitkin.

The following were specially commended for their excellence: In declamation—Addie L. Fallon, Frank McQuaid, Margie Potter. In reading—Bessie M. Drinkwater.

G. C. N. U. Concert.

A concert under the auspices of Quincy Branch, G. C. N. U., was given at Hancock hall on Thursday evening, which, although it might not be considered a very brilliant success as far as numbers were concerned, was very much so taking into account the talent and the varied and pleasing programme offered by the amusement committee. Following is the programme:

Song,	Mr. David Wylie
Duet,	Misses Garrity
Bone solo,	Miss Becker
Fortunato Zangrandi, solo.	
Comic song,	Mr. Robert Chappelle
What Beams so Brightly,	Muse Quartette
Club swinging,	Mr. John McGovern
Comic song,	Mr. William Elrick
Slight of hand,	Prof. Galletly
Piccolo solo,	Mr. Charles Horan
Violin solo,	Master M. Cleverly
Solo,—Marguerite,	Mr. Louis Griffiths
Song,	Mr. John McGowan
Violin solo,	Master Lyons

Ernani,—Italian opera, by the Italian Quintette, Messrs John Restella, John Bianchi, Vincenzo Marozi and John Brogini.

Yachting Notes.

Yesterday was an ideal yachting day. The wind fagged out in the morning, but in the afternoon it stiffened up to a reefing breeze for the flyers with the large sails.

The Rocket's mast split just before the signal gun was fired, for the South Boston regatta.

The Erin easily cleaned out everything in the 2d class at yesterday's regatta. The Moondyne came second and the White Fawn fourth, in this class.

Today's Court.

Charles D. Mann of Wollaston for an assault on his wife Lydia A. Mann with a dangerous weapon. After hearing the evidence of both sides the Judge continued the case for one week.

Patrick Clark of Brockton for being drunk, paid a fine of $5 and costs.

Patrick Dignon of Weymouth for being drunk, was fined $5 and costs, in default was committed.

Michael Kelley and Joseph Harris for an assault on John Rogers. Kelley and Harris were peddling strawberries and while passing over Neponset bridge met Rogers and had some kind of dispute. They then began to throw stones at Rogers, and Officer Langley coming along arrested them. They plead guilty this morning and the court ordered them each to pay a fine of $3 and one-half the costs.

DIED.

HINKLEY—In Atlantic, May 29th, Mr. Thomas F. Hinkley, aged 69 years, 3 months and 27 days.
Funeral Monday, June 2d, 1890, at 11.30 A. M. Friends and relatives invited to attend without further notice. Burial private.

MOIR—In West Quincy, May 30, Harry A., son of Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Isabel Moir, aged 2 years and 20 days.

BASE BALL.

The Adams Academy nine played at Belmont on Thursday, scoring an 8 to 5 victory over the home club. Hall and Kittredge were the battery of Adams and they played without an error; Hall had 11 assists. Adams made 10 hits to 2 for Belmont. Kittredge had a three-bagger, and Kittredge and Pitts doubles. The score by innings:

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Adams,	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	—	8
Belmonts,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1—	5

The St. Marys of West Quincy played two games of ball yesterday and were victorious in each. In the morning they played a nine from Lawrence & Sons' piano factory in Boston, and beat them by a score of 16 to 8.

In the afternoon they met the Whitten, Burdett & Young nine and played seven innings, the result being 27 to 8 in favor of the St. Marys.

At Atlantic—Atlantics, 5; New England piano company, 2.

At West Quincy—Beacon Stars of Boston, 19; Rail Blues of West Quincy, 9.

The Braintree Reserves played two games on Memorial day. In the morning they scored a victory over the Crescents 10 to 8, but in the afternoon they were taken into camp by the Harvards 27 to13.

Quincy Trotters at Weymouth.

A number of horse owners in this city tried the speed of their horses on South Weymouth track Memorial day. The first race was between the bay gelding Watch Charm owned fly John E. Drake, and gray mare Stella owned by J. Frank Drake.

Watch Charm won, best time for a mile being 3 minutes.

The other race was between Alborax owned by Robert Townsend, Scar Jack owned by Herbert Doble, and black mare Lizzie W., owned by Henry Rogers, all of this city. Alborax won in 2.49½.

John Graham's 2 year old colt Briar Boy went a mile in 2 53. Mr. Graham then drove Lucy P., a mile in 2.36.

A Memorial Window.

Thursday afternoon there arrived and was set in the Thomas Crane Public Library a memorial window of glass, the work of the great artist John La Farge. It takes the place of the onyx window and bears the inscription:

He is risen.—Mark XVI: VI.
In Memory of
Benjamin Franklin Crane.
Born Feb. 4, 1842.
Died Oct. 12, 1889.

Memorial day Mrs. Thomas Crane and her son Albert, of Stamford, Conn., visited Quincy. They were met at the depot by the trustees. They found the library very prettily decorated with flowers. The window, the gift of Mrs. Crane, was presented without ceremony.

Interesting Postal Statistics.

The heaviest mail carried over any mail route in the United States is between New York and Philadelphia. The average daily weight of the mail carried over this route in 1889 was 201,813 pounds. For trains carrying the mails the best time is made on the Lehigh Valley railroad, between Easton, Pa., and Metuchen, Station, N. J., distance 54.20 miles. The average time of all mail trains is forty miles an hour. The longest continuous run made by postal clerks is from Omaha to Ogden, a distance of 1,035 miles.—*Boston Herald.*

A Day at Nantasket.

The neighbors and friends of Mr. Herbert Rogers, consisting of the families of Messrs. Geo. Draper, W. W. Osborne, Albert Keating, Merrill Ball and Ira Litchfield, spent yesterday with him at his cottage, Point Allerton, Nantasket beach. The day was all that could be desired. After a lovely ride, part in a barge and part in private carriages they arrived at an early hour. The situation of their cottage upon the very edge of the ocean is one of the most delightful upon the South Shore.

The principal feature of the day was a game of base ball between the old and young folks. The young portion feeling able to "get away" with the old ones. The men had a slight advantage over the young by having only two outs to the youngsters three. It was a close game, the youug blood finding they had no sleepy or clumsy opponents to cope with. After a long and hard struggle, and while the veterans were one point ahead, much to their relief, the dinner horn sounded.

Tables were set in the long dining room, and plates laid for twenty-two, with everything that sea or land could furnish. The long ride, the east wind and the outdoor exercise had sharpened their appetites to a degree never known by them before. If ever a party enjoyed a dinner that one did. After an hour was spent in discussing the menu, remarks were made complimentary to the ladies as caterers, and thanks expressed to the host and hostess for the privilege of being present upon the occasion. The afternoon was spent as the inclination of each bent. A slight tea was partaken of and at nearly dark the party reluctantly left for home. Cheer upon cheer was given and repeated for Mr. and Mrs. Rogers. After a delightful moonlight ride the party arrived home at nine o'clock much pleased with their day's outing, and one never to be forgotten.

D. B. Stetson, the veteran dealer in boots and shoes, has just placed in front of his store, a splendid sign with his name in raised gold letters, and on either side the words "Boots" and "Shoes." He is a live, active merchant, and never intends to let dealers, even in Boston, undersell him.

Wollaston Park.

—§§—

Lots Sold on Weekly Payments.

A HOME ON $10 CAPITAL.

—‡—

A Rare Opportunity to secure a home.

WOOD, HARMON & CO.,
13 SCHOOL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Plans and Circulars.

May 31. 4t



Situation in Barre.

Unable to settle their differences Monday night, all the granite workmen in Barre went out Tuesday morning, and no man knoweth the end.

The quarry blacksmiths, some forty-five or fifty, have struck for 29 1-2 cents an hour, with nine hours' work; they are now getting twenty-five cents. The bosses offered them twenty-seven. At a meeting Monday evening, the stone-cutters decided to support the blacksmiths, and all struck Tuesday morning except the polishers. Everything has been quiet and orderly.—*Barre Town News.*

Legislature Can Confer.

The Supreme Court yesterday gave an opinion overruling the one recently made by Attorney General Waterman, from which is quoted the following:

"If the Legislature is of opinion that the common convenience and welfare of the inhabitants of cities and towns will be promoted by conferring upon the municipalities the power of manufacturing and distributing gas or electricity for the purpose of furnishing light for their inhabitants, we think that the Legislature can confer the power."

A meeting of Foxboro citizens Wednesday negatived a proposition looking to the introduction of a water supply.

Saville & Jones.

Hats,
Neckwear,
Neglige
Shirts.

SAVILLE & JONES,
Adams Building, Quincy.

H. T. Whitman,
CIVIL ENGINEER
—AND—
SURVEYOR,
ADAMS BUILDING, QUINCY.
Hours, 8 to 10 A. M.
Boston Office, - - 85 Devonshire St.
Hours, 12 to 2 P. M.

N. B. Plans of nearly all the Real Estate in the City of Quincy can be found at my offices.
May 28. d&w—tf

Temple St. Fish Market.

Large variety of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,
CLAMS.

Lobsters fresh every day. Orders taken and delivered.

BENJ. M. BEVINS,
Quincy April 30. 20—26t

CITY OF QUINCY.



Public Hearing.

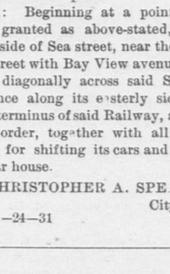
The City Council of the City of Quincy, will give a Public Hearing in the Council Chamber, June 4th, 1890, at 8.30 P. M., on petition of the Manet Street Railway Company to change the location as follows:

First: Beginning at a point marked A in the present location as granted by an order passed March 24, 1890, and as shown on a plan made by H. T. Whitman, to which reference may be had; said point marked A being on the southerly side of Sea street, and about nineteen hundred feet easterly from Palmer street; thence crossing said Sea street and running on the northerly side of said street a distance of about seventeen hundred and twenty-five feet to a point marked B on said plan. The location already granted being colored blue and the change of location petitioned for being colored red on said plan.

Second: Beginning at a point on the location granted as above-stated, on the westerly side of Sea street, near the junction of said street with Bay View avenue; thence running diagonally across said Sea street, and thence along its easterly side to the easterly terminus of said Railway, as granted by said order, together with all necessary turnouts for shifting its cars and for reaching its car house.

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
City Clerk.
May 20—24—31

CITY OF QUINCY.



PUBLIC HEARING.

IN COUNCIL, MAY 19, 1890.

Whereas, in the opinion of the City Council of the City of Quincy, the public necessity and convenience of the inhabitants of said city require that the present location of the tracks of the Boston & Quincy Street Railway Company through that portion of Hancock street commencing at at a point 200 feet south of the south line of a private way called Linden street, thence to Neponset bridge, be taken up and relocated and placed in the centre of said Hancock street.

It is therefore hereby ordered that due notice be given to the Boston & Quincy Street Railway Company and all others interested, that the City Council intends to relocate said tracks in the way before mentioned, and that WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1890, at 7.45 o'clock P. M., is appointed as the time for a Public hearing of any objections which may be made to said relocating of said tracks.

At the City Council Chamber in the City Hall, in said City of Quincy.

Adopted May 19th, 1890.

CHRISTOPHER A. SPEAR,
City Clerk.
May 20—24—31.

PANITZA SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Prince Ferdinand May Possibly Commute the Sentence of the Free Lance.

SOFIA, May 31.—The trial of Maj. Panitza and nine others charged with conspiring against the government of Bulgaria, ended yesterday. Maj. Panitza, Capt. Kalobknoff of the Russian army, Maj. Amandoff and Maj. Rizeff were found guilty. Maj. Panitza was sentenced to death. The court, however, intimated that Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, might possibly commute his sentence to imprisonment for fifteen years. Capt. Kalobkoff was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. Maj. Amandoff and Maj. Rizoff were sentenced each to imprisonment for six years. The six other persons charged with complicity in the conspiracy were acquitted.


CONST. A. PANITZA

NORMANNIA'S MAIDEN TRIP.

Her Captain Thinks She Will Be a Flyer—Collision with an Iceberg.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The new steamship Normannia of the Hamburg-American line has arrived here on her maiden voyage from Hamburg. Her time from Southampton was 6 days, 24 hours, 30 minutes. She did not beat the record for maiden voyages, but no attempt was made to do so. The screws were not pushed beyond an average of 32 revolutions per minute, though their capacity is 96, and only 14,000 horse power was developed in the engines, which have a capacity of 15,000. Her commander believes that when an effort is made to get top speed out of her she will prove to be the fastest vessel afloat.

Tuesday afternoon the Normannia entered a dense fog and slowed down. Suddenly an iceberg loomed up in the fog. Commander Hebich reversed the starboard engine, put the rudder hard aport, and went ahead full speed with the port engine. The effect was to swing the vessel around almost within her own length, and she skimmed the iceberg with only a slight collision, the contact being on the port side just below the bridge. Two plates were cracked and the rail damaged. The passengers hardly felt the shock, and after completing her circle the Normannia went right along. Commander Hebich thinks that if she had been a single-screw steamer she could not have escaped a serious collision with the berg, which was hardly more than the vessel's length ahead when sighted.

WHIPPING CAUSED HIS DEATH.

A Case Which May Cause Trouble for a New Haven Schoolmaster.

NEW HAVEN, May 31.—Joe Gebhart, a young boy, was so severely punished a week ago at the Davenport school that it brought on epilepsy, from which he died. He was whipped for truancy. He has been subject to fits and beside had a rupture, but this was evidently unknown to Principal Lewis, who did the whipping, and his physical condition was such that the whipping superinduced epilepsy, which caused his death. Complaint has been made to the board of education and the affair will cause great trouble. The coroner and medical examiner are investigating the case. The whipping was very severe, for the body still bears the marks of the lash. In performing the castigation Principal Lewis strapped Gebhart to a bench, and during the proceedings, the bench fell over.

BOWDOIN BEATS ATHLETICS

In One of the Best Boat Races Ever Rowed in New England.

BOSTON, May 31.—Two great eight-oared crews, a perfect day, the surface of the Charles calm and placid as a millpond, a strong head wind, a gallant struggle—Bowdoin crosses the finish line, leading the sturdy Boston Athletic Association oarsmen by 1 1-2 lengths of open water, and one of the best races ever rowed in New England is over.

Here you have in brief the story of a hard-fought contest, deservedly won by Bowdoin college and honorably lost by the Boston Athletic association yesterday.

Smart New England Boys.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 31.—The first honor appointments for the commencement stage, which are made on the ground of scholarship, are made public. Edward Phillips Burgess, Jr., of Dedham, Mass., whose individual rank in scholarship for the whole course is the highest of the class of 110, is Latin salutatorian. The valedictory, which is awarded with especial regard to the qualifications of the man as valedictorian as well as on the ground of scholarship, was awarded to Francis Palmer of Kennebunkport, Me.

Bicycle Record Broken.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—Over 1000 bicyclists swarmed the Irvington-Milburn course. The annual 25-mile race was won by William F. Murphy of Kings county, who broke the record, covering the distance in 1h. 28m. 15s. C. E. Kluge, two years ago, made the record 1h. 30m. Several of the riders were thrown, but no serious injuries were sustained. There were 95 entries and 64 starters. Kluge did not start.

The Orphans' "Friend."

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—John C. File, late treasurer of the Lutherans Orphans' home, is a defalter for over $35,000. He has been treasurer of the home since 1873. He helped himself to the endowment funds of the institution, and to cover his stealings made fictitious mortgages, bonds and stocks figure as investments in his annual reports.

Town Flooded by a Cloudburst.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—A special to The Evening Wisconsin from Arcadia, Trempleau county, Wis., says: The biggest cloudburst ever known here occurred last night. Two mill dams and one mill were completely swept away. The city is flooded, but the water is falling. One person was drowned.

Dr. Peters Heading for the Coast.

BERLIN, May 31.—Letters written by Dr. Peters and Lieut. Liedmann, dated April 13, have been received here. They were then at Ukum. In one of his letters Dr. Peters says: "I will reach Zanzibar during the latter part of June."

Kossuth Must Remain an Exile.

PESTH, May 31.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet rejected the naturalization bill, which would restore the rights of citizenship to Louis Kossuth. The majority against the bill was 139, the vote standing 219 to 80.

INTO A DEEP CREEK.

A Train Dashes Through an Open Drawbridge.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED

Many Passengers in the First Car Drowned—Fruitless Efforts of the Drawtender to Avert the Accident—List of Identified Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—One of the most horrible railway accidents ever known in California occurred yesterday afternoon, when the local train connecting at Oakland with the ferry boats from San Francisco ran through an open drawbridge over the San Antonio creek at Webster street, Oakland.

The yacht Juanita had just passed through the draw when the train appeared, going in the direction of Alameda. The drawbridge keeper endeavored at once to close the bridge, but it was too late, and the engine, with its tender and first car, which was filled with passengers, plunged into the river, which was quiet deep. Engineer Sam Dunn and, Fireman O'Brien went down with the engine. The former reversed the lever, but the momentum of the engine was too great to be stopped in time.

The weight of the engine and the first car broke the couplings and left the other two cars of the train standing on the track. The second car ran about a third of the way across the bridge and stopped, but the jar was sufficient to break open the front of the car, and many passengers were thrown into the water. The first car, which had followed the engine to the bottom of the muddy estuary, soon rose and a number of the passengers were picked up by the yacht and some boats which gathered at the scene.

The train men and the rest of the passengers lent their aid to the work of rescue, and when the wrecking train arrived from Oakland the car was drawn into shallow water, and the boats began dragging the creek for bodies.

The train was in charge of Conductor Rerath, who stated that probably twenty-five persons had met their death. The top of the passenger coach was cut open as soon as it was raised above the water, and the work of removing the bodies commenced. Thirteen were soon taken out and removed to the morgue.

Engineer Dunn was not to be found, and is believed to be beneath his engine. The fireman, it is thought, escaped by jumping. Three women and three girls were taken from the water alive and removed to the receiving hospital. Another young lady died soon after being taken from the water.

The list of the identified dead is Martin Kelly, Oakland; A. H. Austin and Miss Florence Austin, San Francisco; Mrs. Bryan O'Connor, San Francisco; J. B. Ewing, Oakland; E. R. Robinson, San Francisco; Luigi Malesta, San Francisco; Capt. John Dwyer, Sacramento; Mr. Williams, San Francisco; H. W. Auld, colored, Honolulu; two Misses Kennan, San Francisco. A late dispatch says the engineer and firemen were both saved. Conservative estimates place the number of people in the car that went down at about thirty, thirteen of whom lost their lives.

SHORTAGE WILL REACH $100,000.

Friends of the Owego Bank's Treasurer Will Make Good the Deficit.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 31.—It is quite probable that a satisfactory adjustment of the affairs of the Owego National bank will be resumed next week. The shortage of C. A. Thompson, cashier of the bank, whose dealings with the Public Grain and Stock Exchange led to the crash and his failure, is about $100,000. He held $43,000 of the amount as treasurer of Tioga county and the balance belonged to the bank. The Trumans of Owego, relatives of Thompson, will pay $30,000 of the shortage; John G. Sears, president of the village and a relative; of James Bassett, teller of the bank, who is implicated, will pay $25,000; and the balance will be met by bondsmen, directors and stockholders.

The Favorite Lost.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 31.—John W. Joyce of this city defeated J. J. Casey of South Boston in a three-mile single scull match on the Connecticut river, below Springfield. One turn was included in the course, the purse being $500. Joyce's time was 20m. 40s. Both men were in the best of condition, the river was almost as smooth as glass, and the heat of the sun was tempered by clouds. The betting was largely in favor of Casey, and Boston men lost some money on the result.

Big Cracker Trust.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—The Journal prints particulars of the formation of a big cracker trust, with a capital of $10,000,000, and including every prominent cracker maker in the country. The negotiations have been conducted very quietly. There has been a pool in operation for some time, but this proved very unsatisfactory. It is to conduct the entire business of the various concerns, trust stock being issued in return for the transferring of the individual properties.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Forecast for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer, except on the southern coast line; stationary temperature; westerly winds and showers.

For Maine: Fair weather; stationary temperature; westerly winds.

For New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly warmer; fair weather, except showers in the afternoon; variable winds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fire destroyed M. Boley & Son's furniture establishment at Savannah, Ga. Total loss $80,000; insurance $50,000.

Dr. Dinder, Catholic archbishop of Posen, and Herr Ziffer, managing director of the Credit Anstalt, died at Berlin.

The day in Baltimore found a very general observance. There were the customary parades, decorations of graves and memorial addresses.

The business portion of Weiser, Idaho, was burned last night. Loss $125,000, insurance $25,000. The fire started in a hotel by a lamp exploding.

The yachting season was opened by races off Marblehead, Mass., and City Point, Boston. McVey's boat Helen did some remarkable work at Marblehead.

The New Haven Yacht club opened the yachting season by a run to Branford Point for dinner. On the run home the scratch races were won by the Marguerite, Stranger and Phyllis in their respective classes.